

THE

Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the *Characters* and
Parentage of Persons deceased, of emi-
nent Rank.

VOLUME III.

For the Year 1718.

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Historical Register

Continued



N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind
the last Four *Registers* in one Vo-
lume : And for the same Reason is
added a Table of the Principal Mat-
ters contain'd in them.



THE Historical Register.

NUMBER IX.



WE will begin this first Register for the Year 1718, by giving our Readers a general View of the present Posture of Affairs in *Europe*; to which Purpose, it will be necessary to recapitulate the most remarkable Events of the preceding Year: Upon a Review of which, it appears in general, that the present State of Affairs is such, as evidently shews that many Things are yet wanting, as well for establishing and confirming the Peace in Countries where it 'twas restor'd by the late Treaties, as for rendering it more general in those where the War still rages, and makes its Influences be felt both by their Neighbours and Allies; But this is not very surprizing, considering the violent Agitations that *Europe* has of late Years lain under, that could not be equally calm'd in all Places, and which in those where they have in great Measure been quieted, have still left such strong Impressions as Time alone can entirely appease.

We will begin with the Affairs of *Poland*, where the Troubles having been pacify'd by the Mediation of the Czar; and the *Saxon* Troops, which had given Occasion to the Confederacy, whereby *Poland* was like to have been involv'd in a Civil War, having evacuated that Kingdom, the *Poles* flatter'd themselves with the Enjoyment of some Tranquillity. But, contrary to their Expectations, the Troops of the Mediator, which were to have evacuated the Territories of *Poland* immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty, are most of them still there; and the Room of the few that are re-

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turn'd Home, has been supply'd by the *Moscovite* Forces that quitted the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*. And here we may take Notice, that this Conduct of the *Moscovites*, and their new Demands from the Citizens of *Dantzick*, whom they compell'd to pay them 140000 Rixdollars, for no other Reason but because they were able to pay it, still more and more discovers the fatal Mistake of those who first brought them into the Empire, and taught them to intermeddle in the Affairs of the Princes of Christendom, to which they were utter Strangers before. The Czar's Journey to *Holland*, and from thence to the Court of *France*, is another remarkable Occurrence of the Year 1717, of which the World may chance in a short Time to feel the Effects. The Czar at length return'd into his own Dominions, and having tarry'd some Time at *Petersburg*, went from thence to *Moscow*, from whence he had been ten Years absent; but before his Departure from *Petersburg*, he appointed several Councils for the Administration of the Government, according to the Method he had observ'd in *France*; viz. One for foreign Affairs, a 2d for Finances, a 3d for Justice, a 4th for Revision, a 5th for War, a 6th for Sea-Affairs, a 7th for Commerce, an 8th for Receipts and Expences, and a 9th for Arts and Sciences, Mines, Buildings, &c.

No sooner was that Prince arriv'd at *Moscow*, than being inform'd of several Mismanagements in the Administration of the Government during his Absence, he order'd the Conduct of his Ministers to be inquir'd into; and made a terrible Example on the Person of Prince *Welkonski*, a Major-General of his Armies, who having been appointed to inspect the Management of the Custom-House at *Archangel*, and the Conduct of the Officers employ'd therein, was convicted of Exactions and corrupt Practices in the Discharge of his Office, and sentenc'd to be beheaded; but the Czar, upon the Intercession of his Friends, having given him the Choice either to suffer in that Manner, or to be shot to Death, he chose the later, and was accordingly executed by the Soldiers of his own Regiment.

The Czarowitz pass'd the Beginning of this Year thro' *Dantzick*, in his Way to *Petersburg*; but was met in *Livonia* by a Courier sent to inform him, that the Czar was set out for *Moscow*, and expected him there;

there: How that Prince will be receiv'd by his Father is uncertain, after having so highly oblig'd him, by retiring into foreign Countries, where he has in a Manner absconded a great while.

The War between the Northern Potentates continues, nor can it yet be easily foreseen what will be the Effect of it: There are so many different Interests intangled together, that it has hitherto been impossible to dispose Matters for holding the Congress; and the Endeavours of the Duke-Regent of *France* for restoring Peace in the North, have not yet produc'd the desir'd Effect; and tho' the War there seems to have been at a Stand for some Time past, the Parties concern'd having continu'd in Inaction, yet that has been for Want of Power in some of them to do otherwise: The *Swedes* have indeed attempted to invade *Norway*, but could not do it; and their Fleet, which was to have done Wonders, was kept block'd up all last Summer in *Carskroon*: They talk indeed of returning this Spring with a powerful Army into *Germany* or *Poland*; but seeing they cannot execute that Project without being Masters of the Sea, it is not likely their Enemies will suffer it. The World has been so long amus'd with Reports of a separate Peace between *Sweden* and *Moscow*, that it is become difficult to give any Credit to it: The *Swedish* Ministers at *Hamburg* and other Parts assure, that the Peace between their King and the Czar is as good as concluded; but the *Russian* Ministers at the very same Places assert the contrary, and declare that his Czarish Majesty will never hearken to any Proposals of a separate Peace; tho' that the same Time 'tis highly probable, that a Negotiation of Peace between those two Potentates has been treating of by Baron *Gortz* and Prince *Menzikoff*; so that it must be left to Time to unfold this Mystery.

Let us now cast our Eyes from the North to the South of *Europe*; and there we shall see the Seeds of War springing up on a sudden in the midst of Peace, even when it was least expected. The Naval Force of *Spain*, which was thought design'd, at least in Part, to reinforce the *Venetian* Arms in the Levant, in Conjunction with the other Auxiliary Squadrons, bent its Force on the Side of *Italy* against the Emperor and his Dominions; and whilst his Armies were employ'd on the Siege of *Belgrade*, the *Spaniard* struck the first

Blow in *Sardinia*, by the Attack of *Cagliari*, the Taking of which was follow'd by the entire Reduction of that Kingdom. It is obvious what the Consequences of this would have been, if the Imperial Army had had the Misfortune to receive a Check in *Hungary*, and been oblig'd to leave the Christian States a Prey to the Conqueror, who would not have fail'd to improve their Divisions. *Spain* has made so mean a Figure in the World for sixty Years past, both by Sea and Land, that *Europe* has been justly surpriz'd at the Boldness of this Attempt, and at the Efforts they made the last Campaign; and many are apt to treat as fabulous their Preparations for the next: But nothing is more certain than that the Crown of *Spain* has this Spring a Fleet of 60 Men of War, and an Army of 50000 Foot and 15000 Horse. After the Lethargy that Monarchy has been in so long, this may be term'd a Sort of Resurrection; and the Glory of it is chiefly due to Cardinal *Alberoni*, who, tho' he be severely reflected on by some for misapplying the Contributions of the Clergy, which were granted with Design that they should be employ'd against the *Turks*; as he is likewise for giving the Emperor a Diversion, that may prove so favourable to the Infidels; notwithstanding this Railing of his Enemies, seems resolv'd to pursue his Designs, and to tread in the Steps of the *Ximene's*, the *Richlieu's*, and the *Mazarines*.

The King of *Great Britain*, the Regent of *France*, and the States General have interpos'd their Mediations to reconcile the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*; and if it be but a particular Quarrel between them, there is some Glimmering of Hopes that they may succeed in it: But if the Invasion of *Sardinia* has, as many imagine, been the Result of a League that has been form'd between several Potentates to drive the Imperialists out of *Italy*, several Princes of that Country not thinking themselves safe so long as they are under the Lash of the Emperor; then, I say, there is no Peace to be expected, till *Italy* be either entirely free, or entirely conquer'd. Besides, the Preparations that are making on all Sides are a sufficient Proof that a War in *Italy* is inevitable; and 'tis evident, that almost all the States of *Europe* will be oblig'd, by Reason of their Alliances with the contending Parties, to concern themselves in it.

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But none of them are reduc'd to so hard a Dilemma upon this Account as the *Genoese*, of whom the Emperor demands not only 4 Millions of Florins, which he promises to repay as soon as the *Turkish* War is over, and the Peace of *Italy* secur'd, and in the mean time punctually to pay the Interest, but 4 Men of War, and as many Gallies, to join the Squadron at *Naples*; while, on the other Hand, they are threaten'd with the Resentment of the *Spaniards*, unless they will grant a Passage thro' their Dominions for some *Spanish* Troops that are to be sent to the Dutchy of *Parma*. How that Republick will extricate themselves out of this Difficulty is hard to say: For, as on the one Hand the Imperial Troops are so near their Territories, that they can scarce deny complying with the Emperor's Demands, without exposing themselves to his Resentments; so on the other, they have so great a Dependence on *Spain* by Reason of their Commerce, that they cannot disoblige his Catholick Majesty without endangering the Loss of it.

The Differences likewise between the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna* are risen to a great Height, as appears by the Expulsion of the Pope's Nuncio out of *Naples*, the Sequestration of all the Ecclesiastical Revenues, the entire Abolition of the Tribunal of the Nunciature in that Kingdom, and the Prohibition laid on the Nuncio at *Vienna* not to come to the Imperial Court. The Complaints of the Emperor against the Pope are said to be as follows: That his Holiness has not dealt sincerely with his Imperial Majesty, but has underhand favour'd the Designs of the *Spaniards*: That the Promise made by the Pope, upon the Invasion of *Sardinia*, to recall his Nuncio from *Madrid*, for not having given him Notice of the Projects of that Court, of which there is a violent Suspicion, if not a clear Evidence, that he was inform'd, was a gross Imposition on the Imperial Court, and a Provocation that could not in Honour be wink'd at; the rather, because that Minister still continues there, and has not put a Stop, as it was promis'd should be done, to the raising the Tax of the Tenth-Penny on all the Ecclesiastical Revenues; but rather conniv'd at the Continuation thereof, though he could not be ignorant that that Money, which was granted for the Defence of Christendom against the common Enemy of the Christian Name, had been apply'd to the Disturbance of the

the Peace of *Europe*, and to assist the *Turks* against the Christians, by giving a Diversion to the Imperial Forces: The Emperor farther complains of the Partiality of the Pope, in that he readily granted that Tax to the Court of *Madrid*, but started a World of Difficulties when the Emperor demanded the like Contributions from the Clergy of *Naples* and the *Milanese*; though it was evident that Supply could not be apply'd to any other Use but against the *Turks*, with whom his Imperial Majesty was actually engag'd in War: The Emperor therefore demands, in Satisfaction of these Proceedings of the Pope and his Ministers, that Signior *Aldrovandi*, the Nuncio at *Madrid*, be forthwith recall'd, in Order to make an Inquiry into his Conduct: That a new Nuncio be sent thither with positive Directions to put a Stop to the raising of the Tenth of the Clergy; and, That Cardinal *Alberoni*, who, says the Emperor, has visibly betray'd the Cause of all Christendom, by advising the Court of *Madrid* to attack the Imperial Dominions, contrary to the solemn Assurances that had been given to his Holiness, and that his Holiness himself gave to the Imperial Ministers, be requir'd to repair to *Rome*, there to answer the Accusation laid to his Charge, of advising and promoting a Design so pernicious to Christendom in general, and so advantageous to the Infidels, who, being encourag'd by that fatal Diversion of the Imperial Arms, seem resolv'd to continue the War. The Emperor likewise insists on some other Demands, but of less Importance. This Affair very much perplexes the Pope, who holds frequent Councils of State on the present Posture of Affairs, in which it has been resolv'd, That there is no Possibility of complying with some of the Emperor's Demands, and that the others are of such a Nature, that they require mature Consideration before they can be granted. Meanwhile Orders are given to put the Fortresses in the Ecclesiastical Territories into a good Posture of Defence, and there is a Talk of raising Troops in *Switzerland* for the Service of the Holy See. These Proceedings of the Court of *Rome* give Ground to believe, that the Report we had some Time ago of a League between *Spain* and some *Italian* Princes, to drive the Imperialists clear out of *Italy*, were not without Foundation; and 'tis highly probable, that the Reduction of *Sardinia* having taken up the *Spaniards* more Time than they

they expected, so that the fair Season was almost over before that Kingdom was conquer'd; the Potentates concern'd in that League thought not fit to declare themselves, but that this Project is not broke off, but only deferr'd to a more favourable Opportunity; of which the great Preparations that are making in *Spain*, *Sicily*, and *Piemont*, as well as the Manifesto's lately publish'd, in which the *Spaniards* alledge some Grievances of the *Italian* Princes, as one of their Reasons for invading the Imperial Territories, are a manifest Confirmation.

Meanwhile the King of *Sicily* continues to put himself in a Posture of Defence: He is recruiting his Forces with new Levies rais'd in *Sicily*, from whence he has likewise brought 2000 Horses to remount his Cavalry: His naval Force likewise encreases daily, and he will certainly have next Summer at Sea a strong Squadron of Men of War, and some Gallies: From all which it is natural to conjecture, that if his *Sicilian* Majesty be not actually engag'd on either Side in this *Italian* Quarrel, he is resolv'd to put himself in a Condition of repelling Force by Force, in case either Party should give him the least Provocation.

We will in the next Place take a View of the State of the War between the *Christians* and the *Turks*. The *Christian* Fleet maintain'd the last Summer three Engagements with the *Turkish*; and though the former had no great Reason to boast of their Advantages in either of those Actions, yet it is certain, that they reduc'd the Enemy to an Inability of undertaking any Thing on that Side; and the *Venetians*, as soon as the *Turkish* Fleet was retir'd, found themselves in a Condition of acting on the Side of *Dalmatia*, and of extending their Conquests into *Epirus*, where they have taken the Fortresses of *Prevesa*, *Vonizza*, and *Arsa*, with the Troops commanded by General *Schuylenbourg*. But these Advantages are not to be compar'd to the Progress of the Emperor's Arms. Prince *Eugene* having assembled the Imperial Army before the *Turks* could draw their Forces together, resolv'd to besiege *Belgrade*: To this End he march'd his Army over the *Theysse*, upon a Bridge of Boats laid for that Purpose, and posted himself on the other Side of the *Danube*, in Sight of that Fortrefs: This unexpected Passage struck the Infidels into such a Consternation that their Troops ran away in the utmost Confusion, while the rest of the

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Imperial Army pass'd the *Danube* likewise over a Bridge that was laid with all possible Diligence. The Place was immediately invested, and Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation were made from the *Sava* to the *Danube*, by which Means the Imperial Camp became so strong, that it seem'd as if one Fortress had laid Siege to another. This Precaution had its Effect; for when the main Army of the *Turks* was advanc'd to relieve *Belgrade*, they found the Besiegers so strongly intrench'd, that they were under a Necessity of opening Trenches to approach their Lines: But Prince *Eugene* had taken his Measures so well before-hand, that when the *Ottoman* Army appear'd, tho' they were much more numerous and formidable than could be believ'd, he was in a Condition to expect them in his Intrenchments without discontinuing his Attacks. It was undoubtedly a very extraordinary Sight, to see two Sieges at once, and even the Besiegers themselves besieg'd; the Place being shut up on all Sides by the Imperial Army; and the Imperial Army shut up on one Side between two great Rivers, and on the other between a Town, defended by a strong Garrison, and the Enemy's Camp strongly intrench'd: Thus there was a Necessity either to conquer or perish, and the least false Step would have decided it. But, when Things seem'd reduc'd to this dangerous Crisis, Prince *Eugene*, instead of waiting to be attack'd in his Intrenchments, march'd out of them, and attack'd the *Turks* in theirs, with so great Bravery and Conduct, that he gain'd a most compleat Victory, over their almost innumerable Forces, which was follow'd the next Day by the Surrender of *Belgrade*, the Key of the *Ottoman* Empire: So that to use the Words of Count *Zinzendorff* in his Speech made in the Emperor's Name to the Assembly of the States of the Lower *Austria*, *Those who were Witnesses of it could scarce find Expressions to speak the Praises due to the Heroick Valour of the wise General, who commanded in the Action, and to so many valiant Soldiers as signaliz'd themselves in that great, that important Day; for Posterity will hardly believe what we now admire.*

The Taking of *Belgrade* is of the greater Moment, in that it opens a Way to farther Conquest; there being scarce any Place of Defence from thence to *Constantinople*: But whether, in the present Situation of Affairs, with Regard to the War against the *Otto-*

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man Porte, and that which is beginning to kindle in Italy, the Emperor and his Allies be in a Condition to carry on the former, and even to gain new Advantages, supposing that the Overtures of Peace that have been made, have not the desir'd Success; and at the same Time to defend the Imperial Dominions in Italy, if by the Mediation of the Powers concern'd in the Tranquillity of that Country, some Means be not found out to quiet the present unhappy Differences; this I say is a great Doubt, and must be left to Time to determine.

We come now to the Transactions in France, where they are no less employ'd to improve the Tranquillity given them by the late Peace, in retrieving the Affairs of the Kingdom, and providing at the same Time for those without. It evidently appears from the assiduous Endeavours of the Duke-Regent, that extraordinary Diligence has been us'd, and considerable Progress made for that End in a very short Space of Time; considering that since the Beginning of the last Year, we have seen several Disputes, that were like to have involv'd that Nation in intestine Troubles entirely pacify'd and appeas'd; particularly the Decision of the Dispute between the Princes of the Blood and the legitimated Children of the late King (of which we have spoken in our last Year's *Registers*) in Favour of the former, is one of the most remarkable Events of that Year: Add to this, that within the Time above limited, we have seen the Chamber of Justice abolish'd, divers Imposts, Offices, and other heavy and burthensome Charges suppress'd, a great Number of State-Bills vacated, and abundance of good Regulations made, as well for the Administration of the Finances, as for restoring and augmenting Commerce: None but those who are at the Helm of their Affairs, and who feel the Weight of them, can judge of the great Obstacles which they have surmounted to bring Things to this Pass, and to retrieve the Kingdom from the Confusion in which the late King left it; from all which they can not but promise themselves happy Success for the Future.

But of all the Affairs that have employ'd the Care of the Regence, there is none of greater Importance, nor more perplex'd and intricate, than that of the Constitution, which calls for all the Wisdom, Vigilance,

and Conduct of his Royal Highness the Regent, to appease the Heats and Animosities that have been occasion'd by it: And seeing the present Controversy in particular relates to the Rights of the *Gallican Church*, and to those of the Kingdom in general, whose Protection, during the King's Minority, is committed to his Care, he seems resolv'd to act in such a Manner, that it shall never be imputed to his Administration, that he neglected to watch for the Preservation of so precious a Trust.

Now since we have not in any of our former *Registers* touch'd upon this Matter, or at least but very slightly, we will take this Opportunity to discourse of it historically, and to say something of the Reasons and Pretensions alledg'd on both Sides.

This great Contellation runs very much upon a Matter *misunderstood*; which, by the Way, is no new Thing; that is to say, upon *the Supreme Authority of the Bishop of Rome*; which the contending Parties could never yet agree about, *for Want of understanding one another*; and this is the Reason that the rigid Defenders of that Authority lay down for a Principle what is yet a *Matter of Question*.

The Pope insists that *by Virtue of his Authority*, his Constitution ought to be receiv'd as a *Rule of Faith*, without any Modification or Restriction; but with a pure and simple Submission, without allowing even to the Bishops *the Right of judging with him the Questions relating to Faith*, as if they were only mere Executioners of his Decrees. The Defenders of this Position argue upon this Foundation; *That seeing the Pope is acknowledged as Head of the Church, to whom the Primacy belongs by divine Right, and as the Successor of St. Peter, rais'd to the Apostolick See, to which all Men ought to be united as to the Centre of Catholick Unity, from which it is never lawful to separate*; 'tis by Virtue of these Prerogatives, say they, that his Authority ought to be receiv'd and respected as that of Jesus Christ himself; and that his Decrees cannot be contraven'd, nor the Submission he requires be refus'd, without deviating from the Centre of Unity. This is what they pretend; and it must be own'd that if the Papal Prerogatives extend so far, there is no Room left to dispute or argue, but a blind Obedience ought to be paid to him.

His Defenders add, that the Bull or Constitution *Unigenitus* having been receiv'd in France by the Ma-

majority of the Assembly of the Clergy, 'tis no longer lawful to retract, or to appeal from it; much less to require new Explanations, since the Affair is already adjudg'd and determin'd; besides, that the Constitution itself is so plain, that it needs not any Explanation; and therefore, that to demand a new one of the Pope, is to *aspire to a criminal Curiosity*; and, in Effect, to *desire to eat of the forbidden Fruit*.

The Opponents argue on the contrary, That the Popes have no Sovereign Authority over the Church, and that the Power they enjoy was not given them exclusive of other Bishops, nor to the Prejudice of the Truth, against which there neither is nor can be any Authority: That tho' their Claim to an *Authority superiour to Councils*, and to *Infallibility*, be not new with respect to the Papacy, 'tis nevertheless a new Doctrine in Regard to *France*, where it was never receiv'd; and where they adhere to the Decrees of the Councils of *Constance* and *Basil*, which is a sufficient Plea in Matter of Faith, not to receive it at this Day: That the Pope, neither as *Chief Bishop*, nor as *Successor of St. Peter*, has any Right to insist on his own *Authority as a Principle*, nor on his *Constitution for a Rule of Faith*; since that would be to establish a Dominion in the Church, which every Pope and every Bishop ought absolutely to renounce, if they would obey *Jesus Christ* and *St. Peter*, who have expressly forbid such Dominion and Sovereignty, and 'tis in Obedience to them only that Men can lay Claim to Obedience: That moreover, the Constitution, in the Terms in which it is conceiv'd, and in the Sense that it implies, manifestly strikes at *several Truths of Faith, Morality, and Discipline*, as well as at the Laws of the State, the Rights of Episcopacy, and the Liberties of the *Gallican Church*; which is an Evidence that it ought to be reform'd; far, very far, from being receiv'd as a Rule of Faith. And lastly, that the Pope ought not to alledge the Acceptation of it by the forty Bishops of the Assembly of the Clergy, to justify his Refusal of the Explication of it, which is now desir'd of him; because those very accepting Bishops have in their *Pastoral Instruction* explain'd the Bull themselves, and thereby plainly shewn, that they were entirely of Opinion with the opponent Prelates, on the Point of the *Necessity of an Explication*: That therefore the Pope not having hitherto explain'd himself, whether he

approves or disapproves that *Pastoral Instruction*, now is the Time to do it, in order to put an End to all these Differences.

But the long Silence of the holy Father, and the Menaces that came from Time to Time from the Court of *Rome*, giving Grounds to apprehend some terrible Consequence, some of the opposing Bishops thought themselves oblig'd to take the necessary Precautions for their own Safety, by having Recourse to canonical Methods, and throwing in an Appeal to a future General Council, as well from the said Constitution, as from whatever else might be done in Consequence thereof, to the Prejudice of the true Doctrine, or against their Persons, by those who aim at nothing but to disturb the Peace. Several other Bishops follow'd this Example and appeal'd likewise: Many Faculties of Theology, a great Number of the secular Clergy and other Ecclesiasticks have adher'd to this Appeal. The Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, added his own Appeal on the 30th of *April*; though it never appear'd in Print 'till lately; and then too without his Participation or Permission; which nevertheless has not hinder'd that Prelate from holding fast to his Integrity, nor from openly avowing it be his true Appeal. All these Pieces are drawn up with the utmost Care and Caution, and give the Pope plainly to understand, that this Step having been taken purely out of Necessity, 'tis now incumbent on him to find out a proper Expedient for the redressing of those Grievances which have occasion'd the Appeal.

From all these Motives the Regent has redoubled his Instances and Solicitations at the Court of *Rome*, to endeavour to come to an Accommodation; and being unwilling that this Negotiation should be disturb'd or interrupted by the Heat of Disputes, which grow warmer and warmer every Day, his Royal Highness caus'd a Declaration to be publish'd on the 7th of *October*, whereby his Majesty imposes only provisionally, (and not indefinitely, so as to exceed the Limits of his Power) a general and absolute Silence upon this Affair, in order to prepare the Way, by this Truce and Cessation from Cavilling, to a true and unfeigned Peace; 'till such Time as the holy Father, touch'd with the Calamities of the Church of France, shall find Means to restore all Things to their former Tranquillity: And 'tis insinuated to him at the same Time, that it is not doubted but that he will act in such

a Manner as to convince the World, that his Wisdom and Penetration are above the Views of those who have believ'd, or at least pretended to believe, that there is no other Way to put an End to this Division than by their Appeal, that it was absolutely necessary to have Recourse to the Universal Church, &c.

But, notwithstanding this Precaution of the Regent, the Disputes about the Constitution continue with the same Animosities as they have hitherto done; of this we have a late Instance in the Bishop of Apt in Provence, who, without any Regard to the King's Declaration above-mention'd for silencing these Disputes, has lately publish'd a violent Mandate, in which, after having asserted, *That the Constitution is a Rule of Faith, which all the Faithful are oblig'd to follow*, he declares, *That such of the Clergy as do not submit to it, are Schismatics and ipso facto excommunicated, and that all such as receive the Sacrament from such excommunicated Priests, are Partakers of their Crimes.* But this Prelate, fearing the Resentment of the Government, has thought fit to retire into a District of his Diocese, that lies in the Country of Avignon, and is under the Jurisdiction of the Pope.

Thus stands this great Affair at present, and we must wait for the Event of it: But whatever be the Consequences thereof, this Justice is due to the Regency, that they have omitted nothing that could be expected from their Care and Authority for the procuring of Peace; and 'tis farther certain, that this Affair has been set in so clear a Light, that it has rowz'd up the Attention of the Publick, who are capable of lifting up their Voice on certain sensible and palpable Truths that are within the Reach of their Capacity, and of judging of them in their own Way; that is to say, with a *discerning Judgment*, which cannot in this Affair be disputed with them; which is another Consideration that deserves the particular Attention of the Court of Rome; the rather, because Experience has shewn, that there are Times and Seasons when the Voice of the People paying Testimony to their Faith, and crying out against Error and Innovation, ought not to be despis'd.

And now we are upon the Affairs of Religion, we may not forget one of the most remarkable Occurrences of the last Year; I mean the Declaration of the Electoral Prince of Saxony, who on the 11th of October

ber last, he being then at *Vienna*, openly profess'd himself a *Roman* Catholick; upon which his Father; the King of *Poland*, caus'd a Declaration to be publish'd at *Dresden*, and in all the other Towns of the Electorate of *Saxony*, the 23d of that Month, on the Subject of his Son's having embrac'd that Religion: The said Declaration contain'd in Substance, That common Fame had already made it known that his Son had declar'd himself a *Roman* Catholick, being perswaded, that it no longer became him to dissemble a Religion which he had embrac'd five Years before, according to the full Liberty which his Majesty, as in Justice he ought to do, had left him from his Youth: That the Prince had sent him Word, that God had touch'd his Heart; and that he found himself inclin'd to become a *Roman* Catholick; That the King himself making Profession of the same Religion, could by no Means oppose the Prince's Intentions, but ought to be satisfy'd with his Resolution: His Majesty therefore, in making this Declaration, assures them, that they have not the least Colour of Reason to be alarm'd at this Change: He puts them in Mind, that himself has never disturb'd any Man on Account of Religion, knowing that Faith is the Gift of God; and in Conclusion promises, that all of them shall enjoy the like Liberty which he left to the Prince his Son, who, in Regard to them, will always retain the same Sentiments of Equity and Moderation, which his Majesty himself has done.

His Majesty likewise took Occasion, at the Assembly of the States of the Electorate of *Saxony*, who met in *January* last, again to assure them, that as ever since the Year 1697. when his Majesty embrac'd the *Romish* Religion, the Protestant Religion and all its Securities have remain'd unalter'd, and no Ways infring'd; so his Subjects may rest satisfy'd, that they shall continue so for the future, and be entirely preserv'd to them and their Posterity; nor ought they in the least to doubt but that the Prince his Son, though he has embrac'd the *Roman* Faith, is equally inclin'd to preserve to the Protestants of that Electorate their religious and civil Rights in the same Manner as they have hitherto enjoy'd them.

Mean Time all the Protestant Princes and States of *Germany* took Alarm at this Change of the Prince's Religion; which appear'd more especially at *Ratisbon*, where

where the Ministers of the Protestant Princes at the Diet of the Empire declar'd, they could no longer communicate the Affairs of the common Interest of the Protestants to the Minister of *Saxony*, as Director of the Protestant Interest, his Master having embrac'd a Religion contrary to that Interest; and that therefore they could act no farther without fresh Instructions: Upon which they wrote to their Principals, who all unanimously approv'd of what their Ministers had done; and it was given out they would demand of the Emperor Leave to hold another Protestant Diet, to chuse a new Director for the Protestant Affairs; of which Trust the House of *Saxony* has been possess'd ever since the Reformation by *Luther*, the Duke Elector of *Saxony* then reigning; being the great Champion of the Reformation, and the first sovereign Prince that embrac'd the Protestant Religion. To prevent this the King of *Poland* writ a kind of circular Letter to the Protestant Potentates, which is as follows.

Augustus, King of Poland, &c.

WHereas our entirely beloved Son *Frederick Augustus* resolv'd about five Years ago, (he being then in *Italy*) without any Manner of Constraint, and of his own Accord, to embrace the Roman Catholick Religion, and has lately made a publick Profession thereof at *Vienna*; we think fit to acquaint you with it, and to assure you at the same Time, that as our Son's having chang'd his Religion, is an Affair that relates only to his own Person, so it shall not in any Manner occasion the least Disadvantage or Prejudice in Respect to the Laws and Constitutions establish'd in our Protestant Dominions, either in Regard to the Affairs of Religion, or the civil Government of them; and less still will it produce any Alteration in the good Understanding and Confidence ground'd upon the general and true Interest of the Empire and those Dominions, without any particular Regard to Religion, and on the neighbourly Friendship we still endeavour to preserve and cultivate with the Protestant Potentates, and particularly with you. And as hitherto we have not been wanting, notwithstanding the Difference of Religion between us, to give Proofs on all Occasions of our Friendship for and entire Confidence in our neighbouring Potentates; so you may be fully satisfy'd, that

our

our dearly beloved Son, whom we have taken Care to inspire with the same Sentiments, has the same Principles with our selves, in regard to whatever may contribute to the preserving a sincere and neighbourly Friendship, and will never be wanting on his Part to promote the common Advantage. On the other Hand, we promise ourselves, that the Friendship and good Correspondence that have hitherto been between us, will not suffer the least Diminution on your Part, on Account of our Son's having chang'd our Religion. And in this Assurance we remain, &c.
Given at Dresden October 25, 1717.

Sign'd,

AUGUSTUS R.

and lower, J. B. Fleming,

The Protestant Princes however continu'd of Opinion that these Assurances given by King Augustus, That no Innovation shall be made in Saxony in Matters of Religion, are little to be rely'd on; and alledg'd the Prohibition made to the Chapter of Naumburg to proceed to the Election of another Bishop, who the Duke of Saxe-Zeiss had, by turning Roman Catholick, render'd himself incapable of enjoying that Dignity, as an Instance, that the Protestant Religion is in Danger in Saxony. And therefore the said Princes declin'd the committing the Directorship of their Affairs to the House of Saxony; and their Deputies at the Diet at Ratisbon refus'd thereupon to communicate the Affairs of their Principals to the Ministers of Saxony, as usual.

The present Competitors for this Directorship are the King of Sweden and the King of Prussia on one Hand, and the King of Poland on the other, who is striving to retain it in his House, as before. To this Purpose he has by his Ministers at Ratisbon insinuated a Kind of Menace, that he shall be oblig'd, in case the Directorship be taken from him, to join his Vote, and the Votes of all the Princes of his House, with those of the Popish Princes, as well in the College of Electors, as in the College of Princes, which would manifestly weaken the Protestant Interest in the Diet. Nevertheless, the Protestant Princes insist in their Refusal to trust the Directorship of their Affairs

fairs any longer with the Elector of *Saxony*, regarding it as a Thing preposterous and unsafe, so long as the Princes of that House continue Papists. Meanwhile, the *Saxon* Ministers at the Diet, have deliver'd in a Memorial, containing at large the Reasons why the Directorship ought to continue in the Condition it is in; which has been answer'd, Paragraph by Paragraph, by the Ministers of the Protestant Princes; which Reasons, together with the Objections against them, are in Substance as follows.

Reason 1. Because the Electoral Prince of *Saxony's* having chang'd his Religion is merely a personal Affair, and can have no Influence on the Electorate of *Saxony*, nor on the Government of it.

Objection 1. That tho' in the Year 1697, when the present Elector of *Saxony*, afterwards King of *Poland*, embrac'd the *Roman* Catholick Religion, a Representation was made to the Protestant Body at *Ratisbon*, that seeing that Change concern'd only the Person of the Elector, there was no Reason for them to be under any Apprehension on that Account; and Assurances were then given them, that the Electoral Prince should be educated in the Protestant Religion; yet it appear'd soon after, by the admitting of *Roman* Catholicks into the Ministry, and allowing the publick Exercise of that Religion in the Electorate, that their Fears had been but too well grounded: That a Letter from the Pope to the King of *Poland*, written in the Year 1701, which then appear'd in Print, full of Reproaches, and even of Threats, for not causing his Son to be educated in the Principles of that Religion which he himself profess'd, was an undeniable Evidence that the Church of *Rome* did never allow the Princes of her Communion, to bring up their Children in another Religion; and the Event has at last confirm'd this Truth, by the Hereditary Prince's turning likewise *Roman* Catholick: That therefore, to pretend now again, that the said Change is only a personal Affair, cannot be admitted; and the Protestant Body can no longer look upon it with Indifference, after so many Examples, contrary to former Assurances, and which give them just Reason to apprehend farther Alterations.

Reas. 2. Because the Electoral Prince has not, nor can have, any Share in the Administration of the Government, during the Life of his Father.

C

Obj^o. 2.

Objeſt. 2. Tho' it were granted that the Eleſtor of Saxony's changing his Religion, could have been regarded in ſome Meaſure, only as a perſonal Affair, yet the Caſe is much alter'd by the Electoral Prince's changing of his: For the Proteſtant Territories belonging to the Eleſtorate, are now to be govern'd by a *Roman* Catholick Branch; nor are they likely to have a Proteſtant Prince again, as long as there is one of that Branch remaining: And whether or no the Electoral Prince has a Share in the Government, is foreign to the Matter in Queſtion; neither can any Affurances he can give, quiet the Minds of thoſe concern'd in that Affair, ſince 'tis well known by old and freſh Inſtances, how far Promiſes made by Hereditary Princes are to be rely'd on.

Reaſ. 3. Becauſe the Conſtitutions of the Eleſtorate, and particularly the Evangelical *Lutheran* Religion, on which that Conſtitution is founded, are ſtrengthen'd and ſupported by ſuch powerful Ties, as the Conſtitution of the Empire, the formal Conventions made with the Dukes of the Houſe of Saxony, the preſent Eleſtors Couſins, and the Securities given by every Prince at his Entrance on the Government; that even in Times to come, there is no Reaſon to fear that any Alteration can be made by a *Roman* Catholick Succeſſor, to the Advantage of his Religion and the Prejudice of the Proteſtant.

Objeſt. 3. That 'tis true, that the Government of the Eleſtorate is grounded upon the Proteſtant Religion, and ſo well ſecur'd by the religious and civil Laws of the Empire, by the Agreements made with the Princes of the Houſe of Saxony, and by the Securities given to the States of the Country, by the ſeveral Princes when they firſt enter on the Government thereof; that a *Romiſh* Succeſſor can make no Alteration; which is a Confeſſion very acceptable to all Proteſtants in general, and in particular to the Subjects of the Electoral Territories, who are of the ſame Opinion. But, after all, theſe are but Paper-Securities, which powerful Princes eaſily break through, unleſs over-aw'd by the more powerful Ties of Conſcience and Honour; but the Inſtances of the contrary are ſo frequent, that they need not be mention'd.

Reaſ. 4. They alledge, for a 4th Reaſon, the glorious Example of the preſent Eleſtor, who has not only left his Eleſtorate and his other Dominions in their former

former Condition ever since he chang'd his Religion; but has also lately declar'd to the States thereof, that all Things shall remain for the Future without any Alteration.

Objec. 4. That many Declarations have been already issu'd, with Promise that all Things shall remain in the same Condition as formerly, *vis.* Three in the Months of *July*, *August*, and *September*, in the Year 1697; another in *March* 1700; and particularly one in *August* 1705, which in very strong Terms asserts, that to admit in the Electorate a joint Exercise of the three Religions permitted in the Empire, is contrary to the Peace of *Westphalia*; and a Reward of 200 Crowns was therein promis'd, for the Discovery of the Authors of the Reports spread at that Time, that the King intended to do it; so that the People cannot perceive what Occasion there was for a new Declaration, or how it can prove more effectual than the former.

Resp. 5. The Electorate, consider'd in itself, is still in the same Condition it was in the Year 1624, and consequently cannot be consider'd otherwise, that as a Protestant Member of the Empire: Besides, the Rights of Sitting and Voting, and other Prerogatives, being deriv'd from the Electorate itself, and not from the Person in Possession of it, they cannot be taken from it.

Objec. 5. That the Electorate of *Saxony* cannot be said to be in the same State as it was in the Year 1624, because the present Elector and Electoral Prince profess the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and have introduc'd the publick Exercise of it in the Places of their Residence, and even in the Castle of *Leipsick*; and have Ministers of the same Perswasion: To which may be added, that the Electorate Prince will perhaps marry a *Roman* Catholick Princess, according to the publick Reports. That it is indeed just and reasonable to consider the Electorate of *Saxony* as a Protestant Member of the Empire; but as by the Electoral Prince's changing of Religion, the Protestant Body is like to lose its real Assistance, while *Roman* Catholicks are sitting at the Helm, it depends on an uncertain Event, and on the present or future Declaration of the Protestant Body, whether they will consider the said Electorate as it ought to be, or as it is in Effect.

Reas. 6. They alledge, for Examples of the precedent Reason, the Electoral Vote of *Brunswick*, which is still reputed in the Electoral College as the Vote of a *Lutheran* Member of it, tho' the present Elector, the King of *Great Britain*, is of the Church of *England*: Then they alledge, for another Instance, the late Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbüttele*, who embrac'd the *Romish* Religion, and yet no Alteration was made in the Vote of his Dutchy.

Object. 6. In this Objection they alledge several Examples of Protestant Princes in the Empire, who after having embrac'd the *Roman Catholick* Religion, were not admitted amongst the Protestants; but were consider'd as *Roman Catholick* Members of the Empire, upon this Foundation, that tho' the Rights and Vote of a Prince are annex'd to his Territories, yet he exercises them independently of his Subjects, and without their Concurrence. So when the Duke of *Newburg*, a *Roman Catholick*, succeeded in the Electorate Palatine, upon the Extinction of the Protestant Line, in the Year 1685, that Electorate was immediately reckon'd among the *Roman Catholick*, tho' his Minister at the Diet was a Protestant. Besides, that this was not observ'd in relation to the present King of *Poland*, in the Year 1697, nor to *Anthony Ulric*, the last Duke of *Wolfenbüttele*, when they embrac'd the *Roman Catholick* Religion, and cannot be drawn into Consequence; for the former having a Son who continu'd a Protestant, and the later being very old, and having likewise a Protestant Heir, it was thought convenient to connive at it for some Reasons very well known; and the rather, because the Vote of *Saxony* was then the only Evangelick, or *Lutheran* Vote remaining in the Electoral College: Lastly, 'tis most improper to compare the Electoral Vote of *Saxony* with that of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg* on this Subject. Indeed, if the *Roman Catholick* Church came as near the *English*, as the *English* comes to the *Lutheran*, there would be some Room left for such Arguments; but the contrary is so well known, that 'tis needless to enlarge upon it.

Reas. 7. Altho' the present Elector chang'd his Religion many Years ago, yet the Protestant Interest in the Empire has not suffer'd the least Prejudice by it; and consequently there is no Reason to apprehend any Prejudice for the Future.

Object. 7.

Object. 7. To say that the Protestant Interest has suffer'd no Prejudice these twenty Years past, since the King of *Poland* chang'd his Religion, is an Assertion contradicted by several undeniable Matters of Fact : For besides what has been already alledg'd concerning the Liberty of the Exercise of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, and the Admission of Persons of that Profession into the Ministry of the Electorate, the Electoral Prince's having chang'd his Religion, contrary to the Assurances formerly given, is a fresh Instance, that too much affects the Protestant Interest to be pass'd over in Silence, because of the sad Consequences with which it may soon be attended. That even allowing that no Alteration, prejudicial to the Protestant Religion, has been made these twenty Years past, it is no Consequence that none shall happen for the Future.

Reas. 8. That the Protestants abandoning the Electorate of *Saxony*, will effectually contribute to the Increase of the Power of the *Roman* Catholicks, and do themselves and their Cause a notable Prejudice; because the *Roman* Catholicks will not only gain by their so doing a Vote of Consequence in the Electoral College; but also other Advantages in the Deputations of the Empire, and in the Nomination of Assessors in the Imperial and other Courts of Justice; which will be lost for the Protestants, who complain already that the *Roman* Catholicks are too powerful.

Object. 8. 'Tis hard the Protestant Members of the Empire should be charg'd with a Design to forsake their Protestant Brethren in the Electorate of *Saxony*; whereas it was the Elector himself who forsook the Protestant Body, and weaken'd that Interest by joining with the *Roman* Catholicks. That consequently the Danger of losing a Protestant Vote in the Electoral College, cannot be imputed to them, but to the King himself. As to what relates to the Deputations of the Empire, and the presenting of Assessors in the Imperial Courts of Justice, or in the Chamber of *Wexlar*, the present Change cannot prejudice the Protestant Cause; it being determin'd by the Constitutions of the Empire, that the Voices of Protestants and *Roman* Catholicks must be equal in the first Case, and that a certain Proportion is to be observ'd in the later; That therefore no Prejudice can accrue to them from

from that Change in Matters concerning Religion, seeing they do not depend upon a Majority of Votes.

Reas. 9. That the Protestants will act against their own Interest, and bring upon themselves an irreparable Loss, if they do not maintain the Electorate of *Saxony* in the same Condition it is in at present, and in the Possession of the Directorship of their Affairs; which, being once taken from it, must needs cause its Separation from the Protestants: For it is not to be expected, that that Electorate will submit to any Alteration in that Matter; which Separation will give an Opportunity to the *Romish* Clergy to get the free Exercise of their Religion in *Saxony*, with other Advantages to the Prejudice of the Protestants, the Consequences of which will lie at the Door of such as foment this Alteration.

Objec. 9. That by transferring the Protestant Directorship to another Family, the Electoral Territories can receive no Damage, if they have none to fear from the Elector himself: For to argue thus, The Elector is no longer Director of the Protestants, therefore he is at Liberty to alter the establish'd Religion in the Electorate, is a very wrong Inference, which plainly contradicts the above-mention'd Declaration in *August* 1705, in which it was declar'd, That the Imputation of an intended Alteration in the Religion establish'd in the Electorate, was a scandalous and calumnious Report, and would be a Confirmation of what is alledg'd in the first Article, *viz.* That all the Laws of the Empire, and the particular Obligations a *Roman* Catholick Successor is under, would not be a sufficient Security against his own Power, if he should have a Mind to lay them aside. That therefore to leave this Directorship in his Hands, would be to strengthen him more and more, and to put their Affairs in a Condition past Relief; when-ever he should think fit to act contrary to their true Interest: That it was Matter of Reflection, to see that Family at present so eager to preserve the Directorship, whereas in the Year 1653, they could scarce be prevail'd on to take it again upon them, after they had parted with it by the Peace concluded at *Prague* with the House of *Austria*: That though they had enjoy'd it since that Time, yet they had not separated from the Protestant Body; nor did the Elector Palatine, before the Beginning of the *German* War, think it a sufficient Reason for

for him to forsake them, because they had given the Directorship to the Elector of *Saxony*, though he took Place of him in the Electoral College at that Time.

Reas. 10. That this Office has been possess'd by the Electorate of *Saxony*, to the Satisfaction of the Emperor, and all other Members of the Empire; which is perhaps more than can be expected from any of the other Potentates that pretend to the said Dignity.

Object. 10. That if no Complaints have been made against the *Saxon* Ministers at the Diet, and their Administration of the Directorship, this has been owing to the Hopes they had, that all would be right again under a Protestant Successor, which Hopes were now vanish'd into Smoke. That, however, in the mean Time it may be truly said, that there are entire Volumes remaining on the Records of the Diet, containing the Grievances of Protestants, who have been oppress'd by *Roman* Catholics without any Redress. And in Conclusion they say, that it is to be hop'd, that the Inconveniencies which may attend the chusing of a new Director, are not of such a Nature, but that they may be prevented by the same Precautions, by which many other Dangers the Protestant Interest has been threaten'd with, have been obviated and dispell'd.

This is the Substance of the Arguments us'd *Pro* and *Con* in this important Affair, in which I have been the more particular, because from hence it appears, that in foreign Protestant Countries, where the Popish Religion is not held in so great Abhorrence as with us, yet even there they think it not safe that the Direction of their religious Concerns should be in the Hands of a popish Prince; and therefore it will be very difficult for the *Saxons* to succeed in their Pretensions of being continu'd in the Possession of that Office. We proceed now to the Transactions in

Holland, where we find nothing very remarkable, except their Agreement with the Elector of *Cologne*, concerning the Demolition of the Fortifications of *Bon*, *Huy*, and the Citadel of *Leige*. The States-General have in vain solicited the Court of *Vienna* for the Execution of the Barrier-Treaty: The Emperor continues still inflexible in that Affair; but if a War should chance to break out in *Italy*, as in all Appearance hitherto it seems unavoidable, that Prince may chance to have little Reason to boast of his present Stiffness;

Stiffness; for he may then stand in Need of the Assistance of that Republick, who will no doubt be wise enough to remember, how their former Assistance has been requited.

The seven Provinces, and all the Coast of the *German* Ocean, from *Zealand* to the *Sound*, have been reduc'd to a deplorable Condition, by a dismal Inundation that happen'd on the 24th and 25th of *December* last, by which vast Tracts of Land, with a great Number of Inhabitants, and a World of Cattle have been drown'd. The Particulars of this Calamity were not come to Hand when we publish'd the last *Register*, and therefore we will here give the following Accounts of it, that have since been transmitted to us. The Damage done in *North-Holland* is particularly describ'd in a Letter from *Amsterdam*, dated *December* 28, as follows.

OUR Consternation here is inexpressible, for the Desolation of the Country is such as no Tongue can describe; the Particulars would make a large Book. The Storm began the 24th in the Morning, the Wind first at W. by N. but about Noon veer'd to the N. W. which brought the Sea upon this Coast in such a frightful Manner, as put the People on all Sides into the utmost Terror. In the Afternoon the Tide of Flood came on with such Fury, pouring into the *Zuyder*, or South-Sea, and the Wind at the same Time blowing a dreadful Storm, that nothing but Destruction could be expected; as for the Ships in the *Texel*, where there rode about 70 Sail in all, only six were seen to ride it out, and those cut down all their Masts, except their Mizzen; of the rest, many we have since seen stranded upon the Shores, some are sunk in the Sea with all their Crews, and others gone out to Sea in the utmost Distress; nor can it be expected they should escape, our whole Coast being a Lee-Shore, and the Wind blowing directly upon it. Two third Parts of *North-Holland* are under Water, and the Dykes or Banks not only born away, but the Sea ran over the highest of them several Foot: All the Country about *Hoorn*, *Medlinbeck*, and *Enchysen* is under Water, the Villages drown'd, and only the upper Part of the Houses to be seen; the Cattle all destroy'd, and abundance of People also. It has pleas'd God to spare the South Part of the Province, over against this City; so that an infinite
 ' Number

Number of People, especially Women and Children, are fled thither, and Boats are gone every Way to save others; but six Hoys going by exprefs Order to fetch off the People of the Village of *Dagerlack*, found most of them drown'd, and the whole Place overwhelmed with the Sea; they only sav'd 26 Persons, who were climb'd up into Trees, and 5 Women sitting upon the Ridge of a House. It would be endless to relate the Particulars of the Calamity of that Province; and we hear, that on the other Side, viz. in *Westfriesland* and *Groninghen*, it is still worse. The Islands on the Coast, as *Vlieland*, *Terschelling*, *Gain*, and others, are in the same Condition: The first, they tell us, the Sea has gone quite over it; the People which were sav'd, escaping only in Hoys, and other Boats which were there: *Enchysen* is ruin'd, the Fortifications sunk, and the Country round is all like a Sea: The great Magazine of Powder there is all spoil'd, consisting of many thousand Barrels.

Our next Letters are from *Leewardin*, the capital City of *West Friesland*, dated the 26th, as follows, viz.

WE are here under the greatest Astonishment imaginable: All the People from about *Harlinghen*, *Dongadel*, and *Warradeel*, come flying hither for Life, the Sea having broken in upon them in such a Manner, as is not to be exprefs'd; all the fine Country of the *Old* and *New Built* is drown'd, the Water coming in upon them in the Night, and 9 Foot high at once, so that there was no escaping it; and a prodigious Number of People are lost, and very few of the Cattle have escap'd. The Town of *Harlinghen* itself is in a dismal Condition; the Harbour is spoil'd, and the Peers, which cost 50000 Dollars, are blown up by the Water; the whole Town lies one Story deep in Water, and the People all fled into the upper Rooms, remaining there in the utmost Terror and Amazement; several Houses, with all the People in them, are driven away by the Water, and as well there as in the *New Polder* many Persons are lost. The Islands *Vlieland* and *Schelling* are entirely swallow'd up by the Sea, and all those, who could not save themselves by Ships and Boats, perish'd. In the Fortress of *Delfzyle* in the Province of *Groninghen*, the Water rose above the Tops of the Bastions of the Fortifications: We have likewise an

Account from *Ofternoon*, that all is in the same Condition on that Side of the Country, and even, to the Sea, which rose much higher than it did in 1686, when the most terrible Inundation that ever was heard of before, happen'd to these Provinces. The People who are come from *Harlingen*, *Gonla*, and other Towns on that Side, assure, that many thousand Lives have been lost in those Places, and it is worse still in the Province of *Groningen*, and *East Friesland*, and the Mouth of the River *Ems*, from whence we have the following Account, dated from *Groningen*, December 26.

ON the 24th in the Afternoon, we were alarm'd here with the rising of the Water in our Canals: About 4 a Clock it came up in such a furious Manner, and the Wind encreasing at the same Time to a Storm, that we began to fear all was not well on the Sea-side, whereupon several of our Inhabitants, who had Estates in the low Lands, went out on Horse-back to see how they far'd; but brought back Word, that the Sea was beating with a dreadful Rage on the Coast, and was already running over the Dykes and Banks on that Side of *Delfsyl*, &c. and that a great Part of the Country would be inevitably drown'd: All that Night the Wind blew in a most terrible Manner at N. W. and brought the Waves like Mountains against the Shore; so that by the next Morning, all the Country about *Zuydwoold*, &c. was overflow'd, and abundance of Household-Goods and dead Bodies were seen driving up the Stream even to our Walls. The same Evening, by 7 o'Clock, the Water was swell'd to that Degree, that it stood several Foot high in this Town. The next Morning, we sent all the Vessels and Boats we could to the Villages, which lay under Water, to save the People, or to provide for them, if they had Opportunity, with Bread and Water, by which Means the Lives of many were sav'd; but we nevertheless see floating innumerable dead Bodies, Cattle, Roofs of Houses, and Household-Stuff: The *Old damp* is laid under Water; as is the high Country in the *Mertene*. At *Bedum*, a Village two Leagues from hence, most of the Houses are carry'd away. In a Word, near a third Part of the Province of *West-Friesland*, and one half of that of *Groningen*, is entirely

completely destroy'd. At the Town of *Groningen* only, have been bury'd 2500 Bodies of Persons drown'd in that Neighbourhood: Great Part of *Zeland* is likewise overflow'd; and one Village there totally destroy'd, with 1300 Inhabitants.

Now seeing the Losses which the Dominions of the States-General have suffer'd on this Occasion are so great, as not to be calculated, or cast up by any Estimation, but may, in general, be concluded to amount to many Millions; nay, some say, to the Expence of at least a seven Year's War, it is not surprizing if that Republick, who were cautious before of engaging in any Expences, and of hearkening to any Thing that bore the least Appearance of a new War, be of Course much more backward now to any such Undertaking, their Country being indeed terribly impoverish'd by this Calamity.

We have also the like dismal Account from the *Lower Elbe* in the following Letter from *Hamburg*, dated *December 30*.

WE had here on the 24th and the 25th Instant the most dreadful Inundation that ever was known, or heard of: The Boats row'd in the Streets; and the Warehouses, which never before were damag'd, are now full of Water. The Flood was so sudden and impetuous, that Parents had not Time to carry their Children out of Cellars where they lay, but they were drown'd in them. Our Loss in Sugar only, amounts to 200000 Rixdollars, and the whole Damage here is computed at near two Millions. The Dykes along the *Elbe* are all damag'd, and in many Places broken down; whole Villages are carry'd away, and many People drown'd. At *Gluckstadt* in the Dutchy of *Holstein*, the Waters rise so high, that the Inhabitants were forc'd to retire into their upper Rooms: The Fortifications of that City have suffer'd very much; and had not the Weight of the Water borne down the Sluices, the whole Town had been destroy'd. Some Villages in the Neighbourhood were entirely carry'd away, others in Part, and many People and Cattle were drown'd. The whole Country of *Oldenburg* is laid under Water, and great Numbers of Men and Beasts have perish'd in the Flood; those who remain having sav'd their Lives by climbing up the Ridges of Houses and Tops of Trees.

' In *North Jutland* above 20 Villages in the Neigh-
 ' bourhood of *Frederickstadt* are laid under Water, and
 ' some of them in a Manner quite destroy'd. In the
 ' Isle of *Mohr*, only the Parsonage-House and the
 ' Church are left standing. In the Dutchy of *Bremen*,
 ' at least 20000 Souls have perish'd, and almost the
 ' whole Country is laid under Water, so that only
 ' the Steeples of several Villages remain to be seen.
 ' At *Aurick* only were taken up and bury'd 1200 dead
 ' Bodies; and the few that have escap'd alive, are
 ' now employ'd in carrying Provision in Boats from
 ' Place to Place to relieve and save the Lives of those
 ' who are sitting on the Tops of Houses. All the
 ' Dykes in the Neighbourhood of *Esem* in *East Fries-*
 ' *land* are not only thrown down, but carry'd clean
 ' away by the Impetuosity of the Flood; so that the
 ' whole Country resembles the main Sea: Innumera-
 ' ble Men and Beasts have perish'd: In short, Words
 ' cannot express the great Ravage and Desolation
 ' caus'd by this Inundation; the Loss in Houses, Goods,
 ' Cattle, &c. being every where inestimably great.

Let us now leave this dismal Scene, (with which we
 conclude our Reveiw of the Affairs abroad) and pass
 to one more pleasing; I mean the present Posture of
 Affairs at Home. The Alliance concluded between the
 Emperor and his *Britannick* Majesty, the Triple Al-
 liance between *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Holland*,
 the Retreat of the Pretender into *Italy*, and the De-
 molishing the Works and Harbour of *Mardyke*, are all
 of them Occurrences that gave a promising Prospect
 of happy Days: But this Sun-shine was somewhat o-
 ver-cast the Beginning of the last Year, by the Dis-
 covery of the Intrigues of the *Swedish* Ministers to fo-
 ment an Insurrection in *Great Britain*, in Favour of
 the Pretender. The Conduct of the King of *Sweden*
 in this Affair seems very surprizing: For notwith-
 standing the Declaration made on his Part by the
 Duke Regent of *France*, that his *Swedish* Majesty was
 not privy to the Designs laid to the Charge of his
 Ministers, and that he would do Justice upon them,
 if it could be made appear that they had abus'd their
 Characters, which can hardly be a Matter of Doubt
 to those who have seen the Letters of those Ministers;
 notwithstanding all this, I say, the Contrivers of that
 Design have not only not been punish'd by their Ma-
 ster, but even carels'd by him: On the other Hand, the

the Patience and Moderation of his Britannick Majesty deserve to be consider'd; who, after having taken such Measures as disappointed the Designs of his Enemies, has sat down without shewing any farther Resentment; and left it to the Mediation and friendly Offices of the Prince above-mention'd, the Regent of France, to procure him a Satisfaction suitable to the Nature of the Affront.

But we cannot give a better Idea in general of our domestick Affairs, than by inserting the following Passage taken from a foreign Author, in his Remarks on the Events of the Year 1717, which shews what Notion they have of us Abroad, and cannot well be suspected of Partiality.

Great Britain, in particular, says he, feels the sweet Advantages of the Peace; by the happy Harmony that reigns between the King and his Parliament, and by the effectual Methods taken for the speedy Redress of Affairs, which visibly appears by the Credit of the publick Funds, and by the Reputation and Interest the Nation gains Abroad: The Kingdom finds it has surmounted the Designs that were form'd to thwart its Happiness; the Laws bear Rule, and the Authority of the Government is wholly employ'd to maintain them, which is the surest Foundation of the publick Happiness. It were only to be wish'd, that an End could be seen of that Sort of Divisions which produce opposite Factions: But since it is impossible, especially in a free State, to dry up the Source of them, the rather since it springs from human Passions; 'tis very considerable, and a great Happiness, that the Interest of the Publick prevails, as we see it does in England on all important Occasions: But can it be expected that the civil Body should preserve itself from this Mixture, when the Government of the Church, which ought to be a Pattern for others, is not exempt from it? 'Tis certain that England has been favour'd with many Blessings, which are lately increas'd by the Birth of a Prince who is the Joy of the Nation; and who, notwithstanding some Clouds that have risen on this Occasion, and which, 'tis hop'd, will soon blow over, may live, if please God, to confirm the Happiness of the Nation.

This Remark of our foreign Author was, as appears by the Conclusion of it, written before the unlucky Accident that turn'd the Joy of the Nation into Mourning; I mean the premature Death of the Royal Infant, who liv'd not long enough to see the Clouds our Author speaks of dispell'd: He means the

the unhappy Difference between the King and his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, which happen'd immediately after the Christening of the young Prince, and was occasion'd by it: The Story in a few Words is as follows: His Royal Highness had pitch'd upon the Duke of *York*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, his Majesty's Brother, to be one of the Godfathers; and the Prince had Reason to believe that the King was satisfy'd with the Choice he had made. But when the Ceremony came to be perform'd, the Duke of *Newcastle* stood Godfather with the King, not as Proxy for or representing the Duke of *York*, but for himself, and in his own Name and Person. This the Prince took ill of the Duke, not as he acted in Obedience to his Majesty's Command, but as if the Duke had done, or at least seem'd officious to do, something which he was not commanded. This Proceeding sensibly touch'd the Prince, and rais'd his Indignation to that Degree, that he could not help shewing it; but as soon as the Ceremony was over, spoke some warm Words to the Duke, expressing his Resentment at what he had done. Upon Report of these Words to the King, his Majesty thought fit to give a sudden Mark of his Displeasure, by sending his Commands to the Prince to keep in his own Apartment 'till his Majesty's Pleasure was farther known; to which his Royal Highness immediately submitted: Soon after this his Majesty's farther Pleasure was signify'd to the Prince, that he should leave *St. James's*; accordingly his Royal Highness quitted the Palace, the Princess going along with him, and retir'd to the House of the Earl of *Grantham* in *Albemarle-Street*; but the Children, by the King's Order, remain'd at *St. James's*. Soon after this, his Majesty's Royal Pleasure was signify'd to all the Peers and Peeresses of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and to all Privy Counsellors and their Wives, that all Persons who should go to see their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, should forbear coming into his Majesty's Presence. Besides, such as had Employments under the King and Prince both, were oblig'd to quit the Service of one of them; which reduc'd our Courtiers to so hard a Dilemma, that we may apply to them what the Spanish Historian says of those in his Days, when the Quarrel happen'd between *Philip II.* of *Spain*, and his Son *Don Carlos*: Our Courtiers, says he, look so amaz'd,

so Thunder-struck, and knew so little how to behave themselves, on Occasion of the Quarrel between the King and his Son, that they betray'd the mercenary Principles upon which they acted, by the Confusion they were in upon this Breach: Those, continues he, who were for the Prince in their Wilhes, durst not speak their Minds, because the Father was King; Those who were for the King, were backward to declare themselves, because the Son would be King; these, because the King might resent; those, because the Prince might remember. But this is not the only Instance might be produc'd to prove, that Breaches in the Royal Families of Princes are the worst Circumstances that can befall the Courtiers, Statesmen, and great Officers of the Courts where such Breaches happen to be; because it bewilders their Politicks, and they know not whether Party to take.

Soon after this unhappy Difference broke out, there was printed in the *Amsterdam Gazette*, a Letter said to be written by a Secretary of State, to the foreign Ministers residing here: This Letter is in *French*, dated at *Whitehall Dec. 14 (N. S.) 1717*, and the Author of a Weekly Paper call'd, *The Critick*, has given the Publick a Translation of it in his Paper of the 13th of *January*, and introduces it as follows:

' The other, and indeed great Cause design'd to be discuss'd, is that of the unhappy Difference betwixt his Majesty and the Prince of *Wales*, which so much distracts us at present: However the First has here acted the same noble Part, in transmitting to other Courts his Reasons for it, by his Secretary of State; which, as 'tis a Family-Affair, he was not oblig'd to do; otherwise, than that he would not be consider'd as a private Man in any Respect, and has wholly given himself up to the Publick. The Letter is printed in the *Amsterdam Gazette*, and has doubtless satisfy'd those for whom it was design'd: But as there is a restless Spirit at Home, which it is beneath his Majesty's Dignity to take Notice of, yet no less wants to be left without a Pretence; and several Letters, said to be written by his Royal Highness, (which, if they were, could never be meant by him to insil into the People an Opinion of the King's Cruelty or Injustice) being handed about in Opposition to this, 'tis not doubted but the

' Transla-

Translation of it, which here follows, will be no less seasonable than entertaining.

S I R,

HIS Majesty having been inform'd that several Reports, for the most part ill-grounded, are spread abroad concerning what has lately pass'd in the Royal Family, he has order'd me to send you the inclos'd Account of it.

As soon as the young Prince was born, the King caus'd himself to be inform'd of what was wont to be observ'd in like Cases in this Kingdom, in regard to the Ceremony of Baptism; and having found by the Records, that when it was a Boy, and the King was Godfather, it was the Custom for him to nominate for second Godfather, one of the principal Lords of his Court, who for the most part was the Lord Chamberlain; he nam'd for this Function the Duke of Newcastle, who now bears that Charge; naming at the same Time for Godmother the Dutchesse of St. Albans, first Lady of Honour to the Princess. Nevertheless, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conceiv'd such a Dislike at this, that on Thursday last, after the Solemnity of the Baptism was over, finding himself no longer Master of his Temper, he drew near to the Duke of Newcastle, and gave him very reproachful Words, upon Supposition that he had solicited that Honour in Spight of him: The King was still in the Chamber, but not near enough to hear what the Prince said to the Duke. This last thinking himself oblig'd to inform the King of it, and the Prince having confess'd the Matter to the Duke of Kingston, Kent, and Roxburghe, (whom his Majesty sent to him the next Day upon this Occasion) his Majesty order'd him by a second Message, not to go out of his own Apartment 'till farther Order: On Saturday the Prince wrote a Letter to the King, and the next Day (Sunday) another: But his Majesty not finding them satisfactory; and having besides other Reasons of Discontent at several Steps the Prince had taken, he caus'd him to be told Yesterday in the Afternoon, by his Vicechamberlain Mr. Cooke, that he should be gone from the Palace of St. James's; and to the Princess, that she might continue in the Palace as long as she thought convenient; but that as for the Princesses her Daughters, and the young Prince, the King would have them remain with him in the Palace, and that the Princess should be permitted to see them as often as she desir'd it. However, the Princess being unwilling to leave

leave the Prince her Husband, went with him to the House of the Earl of Grantham her Lord Chamberlain, where their Royal Highnesses lay last Night.

‘ This Letter is too full to need a Comment : Neither perhaps is it proper upon such a Subject to make any. Only it may be observ’d, that his Majesty has, through the whole Affair, behav’d himself with the highest Heroism and Self-denial; in asserting the Cause of the *British* Peerage, which was insulted in one of its noblest Members, against his own Son. It had indeed been beneath the Duke of *Newcastle* not to have resent’d it; but is even above what could be expected from a King, to redress it so effectually. This must sure endear him to the Nation for ever: And his Royal Highness, as he one Day expects to fill the Throne himself, cannot look upon it as an Injury, to have his Majesty thus justify’d from wicked Imputations, though it unfortunately happens to be at his Expence. If any Sycophant Incendiaries should insinuate the contrary to him, ’tis hop’d, he may at last find them. And certainly, no Disgrace can be too heavy for such, who have taken it into their Heads to aggrandize themselves, by the Disunion of a Royal Family.

‘ Instead of addressing any Reflections immediately to his Royal Highness himself, it may not be amiss to revive, on this Occasion, the Story of Prince Henry’s Submission to his Father King *Henry* the Fourth, after he had first been remov’d from the Presidentship of the Council, upon account of several Extravagancies he had committed, and among the rest, an Insult upon the Lord Chief Justice, who yet was no Peer: This Prince was afterwards made the great and victorious King *Henry* the Fifth; so that a Comparison with him can be no way shocking to any. There is something very odd in the Manner of his Behaviour; but as it manifests a disstemper’d State of Mind, so consequently does it the utmost Degree of Contrition. The Passage is here taken from Sir *Richard Baker*, both as that History is the greatest Family-Book of the Kind, and because we find him to be follow’d in it, almost Word for Word, in Dr. *Kennet’s* Collection, tho’ with some

some interfering Matters, which but renders it more obscure.

This made the Prince so sensible (says he) of his Father's Displeasure, that he thought necessary to seek by all Means to recover his good Opinion; which he endeavour'd to do by a Way as strange as that by which he lost it. For, arriving himself in a Garment of blue Sattin, wrought all with Eylet-Holes of black Silk, at every Hole a Needle hanging, by which it was sew'd, and about his Arm a Thing in Fashion of a Hound's Collar, studded with SS. of Gold, he came to the Court of Westminster; to whom the King (though not well in Health) caus'd himself in a Chair to be brought into his Privy-Chamber; where, in Presence of but three or four of his Privy-Council, he demand'd of the Prince the Cause of his unwonted Habit and Coming. Who answer'd, That being not only his Subject but his Son, and a Son so tenderly always regarded by him, he were worthy a thousand Deaths, if he should intend, or but imagine the least Offence to his sacred Majesty; and therefore had fitted himself to be made a Sacrifice: And about-wisethal reach'd his Dagger, holding it by the Point to his Father; for, said he, I desire not to live longer, than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall ever be, your faithful and obedient Vassal.

What follows is remarkable, and sufficient Encouragement for all Sons to pursue this Prince's Example, how much soever they may think themselves aggriev'd: For, continues Sir Richard, with this or the like Answer the King was so mov'd, that he fell upon his Son's Neck, and with many Tears embracing him, confess'd, that his Ears had been too open to receive Reports against him; and promis'd faithfully, that from thenceforth no Reports should cause any Disaffection towards him.

Thus far the Author of the Paper call'd the Critick.

The Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

IN our last Register we inserted the King's Speech at the Opening of the Session, and the Addresses of both Houses to his Majesty: Some Motions were said to have been made to add certain Clauses to those Addresses, in relation to disbanding the Troops, and to the Liberty of Dissenters; upon which last Point, a certain Member desir'd to know, Whether the Dis-

senters

senters were to come over to the Church, or the Church to go over to them? However, Things were carry'd with more Temper; nor was it doubted, but that Matters would be so accommodated, as to make the Dissenters easy, and the Church safe; tho', by the Way, that must be own'd to be a great Undertaking.

It took up some Time in both Houses to make their Compliments of Felicitation to the King, the Prince, and Princess, on the Birth of the young Prince: This was done by Addresses to the King, and by Messages to the Prince and Princess; all which were receiv'd and return'd with great Testimonies of Satisfaction, as they were presented with Appearances of Zeal and Affection.

In the mean Time the House of Commons began to enter upon Business: and on the 25th of *November* reported and voted a Supply to his Majesty in general; after which, as of Course, they call'd for Estimates and Accompts, to see what was wanted, to settle the Establishment of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, &c. as usual; all which were laid before them by the proper Officers; and this was in Effect the whole Business of that Month.

On the 2d of *December* the House resolv'd itself into a grand Committee to consider of the Supply, and came to several Resolutions, which being reported the next Day, were agreed to by the House, and are as follows. I. That 10000 Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1718. II. That 4*l.* per Man per Month be allow'd for maintaining the said 10000 Men for 12 Months, (that is to say, the Sum of 520000*l.*) including the Ordnance for Sea-Service. III. That the Sum of 224857*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1718, including Half-Pay.

Meanwhile they were but a very thin House, which indeed they took Notice of themselves, and resolv'd to do their Country Justice in this Point, by obliging their Members, how remote soever, to discharge their Duty, and give their Attendance in Parliament; to which End, they were no sooner met, than one of their first Steps was to appoint a Call of their House; which was accordingly call'd over this Day, (*Dec. 3.*) when many of the Members were absent; and some of them were excus'd upon Account of Business, or

Sickness; but others, for whom no sufficient Excuse was made, had Days appointed them peremptorily to appear: And the next Day it was order'd, that the several Members, who had made Default to appear at the Call of the House, and had particular Days appointed them for attending the Service of the House, should be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, if they fail'd to attend at the Day appointed. This Day for some of the absent Members, was the 10th of that Month; when all of them either appear'd, or sent such Excuses as were allow'd of, except *George Pitt of Shroton, Esq;* whose Excuse not being satisfactory, he was order'd into Custody: Other Members were appointed to attend on the 12th; and of these the following Gentlemen either sent no Excuse at all, or the Excuses they did send were not allow'd of, and they were likewise order'd into Custody: viz. *Sir William Lowther, William Northmore, John Rolle, Charles Cecil, and Charles Bertie, Esqs;* In short, the Sum of it was, that these Gentlemen being all taken into Custody, were, after some Time, upon their Motion to the House, discharg'd, paying their Fees, as usual: But lest this should not quicken others to attend, another Order was made at the Time of the *Christmas* Recess; viz. That Mr. Speaker do write circular Letters to the Sheriffs and Stewarts of the several Counties, &c. of *Great Britain*, requiring the Attendance of all their Members on the 15th of *January*; and declaring that they would proceed with the utmost Severity against such Members as should not then attend, if their Excuses were not allow'd of: And thus stood the Affair of the absenting Members at the Time of the Recess. We now go back to the other Proceedings of the House.

Dec. 4. A Motion was made for a Supply for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain* for the Year 1718, according to the Estimate laid before the House: This Motion was oppos'd by several Members; among the rest by Mr. *Shippen*, *Sir William Windham*, and Mr. *Robert Walpole*, which last made a Speech that lasted above an Hour, wherein, besides the common Topick of the Danger of a standing Army in a free Nation, he insisted on four principal Points, viz. 1. That whereas they were given to understand, that the Army was reduc'd to 16000 and odd Men, it still consisted of above 18000, which was one third Part more

more than the Number of Land-Forces in *Great Britain* amounted to formerly in Time of Peace. 2. That there was no due Proportion observ'd, either between the Number of Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, or between the Number of the Officers and Soldiers that were kept standing; insomuch that of about 11000 *l.* which the Pay of a reduc'd Regiment of Foot amounts to, near 7000 *l.* goes towards the Pay of the Officers, and 4000 *l.* only to the private Soldiers. 3. That the keeping up so great a Number of Officers, was, in effect, the maintaining of an Army almost double of what was intended, since the Soldiers that were wanting to compleat the Companies and Regiments, might be rais'd with a Drum in twice four and twenty Hours: And in the 4th Place, That the Pay of General Officers, which amounted to above 20000 *l.* was an Expence altogether needless, and unprecedented in Time of Peace. All which Particulars Mr. *Walpole* enlarg'd upon, and made good his Assertions by proper Vouchers. Mr. *Cragg, jun.* as was incumbent on his Office of Secretary at War, answer'd Mr. *Walpole*. He observ'd in general, 'That in all wise Governments, the Security of the State is the Rule chiefly to be regarded; and that his Majesty, both in the Augmentation and the Reduction of his Forces, had not only consulted the *Safety*, but likewise the *Ease* of his People. That though, as was suggested, the Nation paid at present near 18000 Men, yet there were only 16347, who could give any Jealousy, unless some People should think our Liberties in Danger, from the Chaplains, Surgeons, Widows of Officers, and such harmless, inoffensive Persons, who were included in the first Number: That therefore there are not much above 4000 Men more now in *Great Britain*, than there were kept up after the Peace of *Ryswick*, which Number must be thought very moderate, by all who wish well to the present happy Settlement, considering, that the Embers of an unnatural Rebellion lately extinguish'd, were still warm, and the Discontents industriously fomented by the Enemies of the Government: That the Parliament had ever contented themselves with fixing the Number of the Forces that were thought necessary to be maintain'd, but had left to the Crown the Manner of reducing and modelling that Number; and therefore, if they should

' should now do otherwise, it would be but an indif-
 ' ferent Return to that gracious and tender Regard
 ' which, on all Occasions, his Majesty has shewn to
 ' the Security and Ease of his Subjects. That after
 ' all, it is no less a Piece of Justice than Matter of
 ' Prudence, to keep up as great a Number of Officers
 ' as possible; for, besides the Occasion which the Na-
 ' tion may have for them for the future, it is but rea-
 ' sonable to acknowledge the past eminent Services of
 ' Gentlemen, who having been brought up to no
 ' other Trade but War, had no other Way to subsist
 ' and provide for themselves and Families. Mr.
Craggs was back'd by several Members, particularly Mr.
Aislaby, Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. *Richard Hampden*,
 and Mr. *John Smith*, two of the Tellers of the Exche-
 quer, Mr. *Coventry*, one of the Comptrollers of the
Green Cloth, Mr. *Bladen*, one of the Commissioners of
 Trade, and Mr. *Barrington Shute*, who chiefly insisted
 on the Necessity of keeping up 16000 Men, at least,
 one Year longer. Sir *David Dalrymple* was of the same
 Opinion; and to that Purpose urg'd, ' That the Dis-
 contents run still as high in *Scotland*, as before the
 late Rebellion; of which he alledg'd several Reasons.
 Mr. *Walpole*, who spoke once or twice more, Mr. *Brom-
 ley*, Mr. *Freeman*, General *Erle*, and some other Gen-
 tlemen, were, on the contrary, of Opinion, That
 12000 Men were sufficient; and the Debate having
 lasted 'till a Quarter past Six, the Question was going
 to be put, whether the Number should be 16 or 12000,
 when Mr. *Shippen* standing up, made a Speech, in
 which he over-shot himself so far in his Expressions,
 as to give too much Advantage against him, to such
 as, perhaps, were not over-backward to lay hold of
 it: His Words that gave the Offence were to the fol-
 lowing Purpose; *That the second Paragraph of the King's
 Speech seem'd rather to be calculated for the Meridian of
 Germany, than Great Britain; and that 'twas a great
 Misfortune, that the King was a Stranger to our Lan-
 guage and Constitution.* These Expressions gave Offence
 to several Members, and in particular to Mr. *Lechmere*,
 who having taken them down in Writing, urg'd,
 ' That those Words were a scandalous Investive against
 ' the King's Person and Government, of which the
 ' House ought to shew the highest Resentment, and
 ' therefore mov'd, That the Member who spoke those
 ' offensive Words should be sent to the Tower. ' Mr.

Lechmere

Leechmere was seconded by *Mr. Cowper*, Brother to the Lord Chancellor, and back'd by *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, and some others: Upon which *Mr. Robert Walpole* said, That if the Words in Question were spoken by the Member on whom they were charg'd, the Tower was too light a Punishment for his Rashness; but as what he had said in the Heat of this Debate might have been misunderstood, he was for allowing him the Liberty of explaining himself. *Mr. Snell*, *Mr. Hutchinson*, and some other Gentlemen, spoke also in Behalf of *Mr. Shippen*, intending, chiefly, to give him an Opportunity of retracting or excusing what he had said, which *Mr. Shippen* not thinking proper to do, several Speeches were made, upon the Question, Whether the Words taken down in Writing were the same as had been spoken? A Gentleman having suggested, That there was no Precedent of a Censure pass'd on a Member of the House for Words spoken in a Committee, *Sir Charles Hotham* produc'd Instances of the contrary; and, on the other Hand, *Mr. Shippen* having maintain'd what he had advanc'd, it was, at last, resolv'd, by a Majority of 196 Voices against about 200, That the Words taken down in Writing, were spoken by *Mr. Shippen*. It was then about 9 a Clock in the Evening, and it being mov'd and carry'd, That the Chairman leave the Chair; *Mr. Speaker* resum'd his Place, and *Mr. Farrer* reported from the said Committee, 'That Exceptions having been taken to some Words spoken in the Committee, by *William Shippen*, Esq; a Member of the House, the Committee had directed him to report the Words to the House.' Which being done accordingly, and Candles order'd to be brought in, *Mr. Shippen* was heard in his Place, and then withdrew. After this it was mov'd, that the Question might be put, 'That the Words spoken by *William Shippen*, Esq; (a Member of this House) are highly dishonourable to and unjustly reflecting on his Majesty's Person and Government:.' Which occasion'd a Debate that lasted 'till past 11 a Clock; when the Question being put, was carry'd in the Affirmative by 175 Voices against 81; and thereupon order'd, 'That *William Shippen*, Esq; be, for the said Offence, committed Prisoner to his Majesty's Tower of London, and that *Mr. Speaker* do issue his Warrant accordingly.

Dec. 5. The Commons went again into a grand Committee, to consider further of the Supply, and after a small Debate, it was resolv'd, That the Number of Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, &c. be 16347 effective Men, and that the Sum of 681618*l.* be granted for maintaining them. *Note*, This Establishment was for *Great Britain*, and the Islands of *Fersey* and *Guernsey* only, without including the Forces Abroad; viz. the Troops in the Plantations in *America*, the Garrisons in the Islands of *Minorca*, in the Town of *Gibraltar*, the Garrisons of *Placentia* and *Annapolis*, and of the Islands *Bahama* and *Providence*.

Dec. 6. In a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, the Commons came to several Resolutions; which, together with those of the Day before, were reported on the 7th as follows.

I. That the Number of effective Men to be provided for, for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1718, be 16347, commission'd and non-commission'd Officers included. II. That a Sum not exceeding 681618*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 16347 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great Britain*, *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1718. III. That the Sum of 35766*l.* 5*s.* be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations in *America*, for the Year 1718. IV. That the Sum of 57613*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the Forces and Garrison in *Minorca*, for the Year 1718. V. That the Sum of 39382*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the Forces and Garrison in *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1718. VI. That the Sum of 13551*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for Provisions for the Garrison in *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1718. VII. That the Sum of 15581*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Placentia* and *Annapolis*, for the Year 1718. VIII. That the Sum of 28581*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* be granted for Ordnance-Stores and Provisions for the Independent Company in the Islands of *Bahama* and *Providence*, for the Year 1718. IX. That a Sum not exceeding 120361*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of Half-pay to the reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and

and Marines, for the Year 1718. X. That a Sum not exceeding 73327*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land Service, for the Year 1718. XI. That a Sum not exceeding 29645*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* be granted to his Majesty to enable the Treasurer of the Navy to make good the Payments, which at or before the 24th of June, 1718, may be demanded of him, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for completing the Funds of 608000*l.* per Annum, payable to the South-Sea Company. XII. That a Sum not exceeding 581196*l.* 8*s.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1717.

The first of these Resolutions being read a second Time, a Motion was made, that the same be recommitted; upon which there arose a warm Debate, and most of the Members who spoke in the Debate of the 5th, made Speeches either for or against the said Motion: But the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 175 Voices against 125; and then the first Resolution was agreed to by the House. The second Resolution being afterwards read a second Time, a Motion was made, that the same be recommitted, which occasion'd a fresh Debate. Mr. Robert Walpole, who made the most remarkable Speech, urg'd, among other Things, That by the Method that had been follow'd in the Reduction of the Army, the Nation was put to an extraordinary and needless Charge; which he endeavour'd to prove, by entering into the Particulars of the Regiments that were kept standing; shewing the Disproportion between the Foot, and the Horse and Dragoons, which last were most grievous and oppressive to the Country; and suggested, 'That by reducing the Army in another Manner, the full Number of Land-Forces already voted, might be kept up, and yet near a hundred thousand Pounds sav'd to the Nation, besides the Pay of General Officers, which, he doubted not, all Gentlemen would readily acknowledge, with him, to be an unnecessary Expence.' This Overture was listen'd to with great Attention, by the far major Part of the Assembly, even by some of the staunchest Friends to the present happy Settlement, particularly by Sir Joseph Jekyll, who, being desirous to know what Mr. Walpole had to propose, to save so considerable a Sum to the Na-

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tion,

tion, declar'd his Opinion for recommitting the second Resolution above-mention'd, which was carry'd without dividing. It was also resolv'd, That the 9th Resolution be recommitting; but all the other were agreed to by the House. It would be too tedious and to little Purpose to set down in this Place the several Addresses of the House to the King, for the Estimates and Accounts of Moneys demanded for the Supply; as also of the Employment of the Sums formerly given, and the Deficiencies, Savings, &c. The Use of all which is chiefly to direct the several Appropriations of what was now to be granted; and which will be more effectually seen and judg'd by the Votes of Appropriation, as they pass in the House. We shall therefore pass this Thing by, as we will likewise some others of little Moment, relating to Elections, &c. and proceed to take Notice that on the 9th the House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, to take into Consideration the Resolution for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 68,161*l*. which on the Saturday before had been recommitting. Mr. Craggs, Secretary of War, who spoke first, said, among other Things, 'That having already agreed to the Number of Troops, it was but natural and reasonable to grant the Sum necessary to maintain those Troops; That the Commons had never enter'd into the Particulars of the Regiments, whether Horse, Dragoons, or Foot; but contenting themselves with fixing the whole Number, had wholly left the regulating of that Matter to the Crown; and therefore he hop'd, they would not shew less Regard to his Majesty, or repose less Confidence in his Wisdom, of which they had seen so many Instances, particularly both in the Augmenting and the Reducing of the Army.' Mr. Craggs was seconded and back'd by several Gentlemen, and, in particular, by Mr. Aislaby, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Treby, Mr. Buge, Sir Richard Steele, the Generals Carpenter, Wade, Stanwin, and some others: But, on the other hand, Mr. Robert Walpole, who chiefly answer'd Mr. Craggs, represented, 'That the best Way for the Commons of Great Britain to acknowledge his Majesty's most gracious Intentions for the Good of his Subjects, was to point out to him the Means of rendering those good Intentions effectual; That this might be done by disbanding or dismounting eight or nine Regiments

of Dragoons, whereby the Country would be eas'd of a great Burden and Oppression; and that by this, and some other Reductions, (of which he made Mention) a considerable Sum of Money might be sav'd to the Nation; as well as by taking off the Pay of the General Officers, and other useless Contingencies. Mr. *Walpole* was back'd by several Gentlemen, particularly Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Sir *William Wyndham*, Mr. *John Smith*, and Sir *Thomas Cross*; and, on the other hand, some Courtiers endeavour'd to shew, either that the Reductions propos'd were impracticable, or would not answer the End intended thereby. But some General Officers having generously said, 'That for their own Parts, if their having no Pay could any way contribute to make the Nation easy, they readily acquiesc'd: They were taken at their Words; and the Question being put, That a Sum not exceeding 850,000^l. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 16347 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great Britain*, *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, for the Year 1718, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative, though by 14 Voices only, viz. 172 against 158. And this Resolution was the next Day reported and agreed to by the House without Opposition.

Dec. 11. The House in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, after some Debate upon the Question, Whether two or three Shillings in the Pound be laid upon Land, it was by a Majority of 164 Votes against 97, carry'd for the later. There were great Struggles to save the odd Shilling, but it would not do. For the next Day Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolution of the Committee, which was agreed to by the House, and is as follows: Resolv'd that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 3^s. in the Pound, and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1718, upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Cess (according to the 9th Article of the Treaty for the Union) be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. It were needless to relate every Day's Proceeding upon this

this Bill; it suffices to say, that with an unusual Dispatch it pass'd through both Houses in ten Days; including the 13th of Dec. when it was presented to the House, and the Day on which it receiv'd the Royal Assent; as shall be seen in its Place.

Dec. 18. Some of the Members, particularly Mr. Freeman and Mr. Hutchinson, upon examining the List of Half-pay Officers, that had been laid before the House, represented, That there were three Sorts of Officers in the said Lists, who, in their Opinion, had no Title to the said Half-pay, viz. The Warrant-Officers, those under Age, and therefore, incapable to serve, and the Officers who had civil Employment. Mr. Craggs, Mr. Bladen, Mr. Aislaby, and Mr. Lockmore, in Answer to those Objections, among other Things, said, That the Half-pay had never been deny'd to Warrant-Officers; and as for Officers under Age, they were very few in Number, and their Half-pay given as a Recompence for the Services of their Fathers or near Relations. However, after a Debate, it was resolv'd to present four Addresses to his Majesty, in order to have laid before them. 1. An Account of the Names and Qualities of the several Officers who have had Commissions since the 1st of October 1714, in any of the Regiments of Foot, Horse, or Dragoons, then in Being, distinguishing such of the said Officers, as at the Time of such Commissions were on the *British*, or on the *Irish*, or any other Establishment of Half-pay, respectively; and such of the said Officers as were on no Establishment of Half-pay. 2. An Account of the Names and Qualities of such Officers as are in the List of Half-pay Officers, deliver'd to this House, for the Year 1711, and which were not on the Establishment of Half-pay in the Year 1714, distinguishing such of the said Officers as have been reduc'd out of any Regiments, and such as have been added by Warrants from his Majesty. 3. An Account of the yearly Amount of the Half-pay of the Officers added by Warrants from his Majesty, since the Establishment of 1714. And 4. An Account of the yearly Amount of the Half-pay of such Officers as have had Commissions since the 1st of October 1614, and who, at the Time of their respective Commissions, were on no Establishment of Half-pay.

Dec. 19

Dec. 19. The House took into Consideration a great many Petitions from the several County and other Gaols in *England*, in Behalf of insolvent Debtors, poor Prisoners, &c. and order'd a Bill to be brought in, for discharging such insolvent Debtors as are now in Gaol, and who were actual Prisoners the 25th Day of *December* 1716. After this, Mr. *Aislaby*, Treasurer of the Navy, took Notice of the great Scarcity of the Silver Species, which, in all Probability, was occasion'd by the Exportation of the same, and the Importation of Gold; and propos'd, That a speedy Remedy might be put to that growing Evil, by lowering the Value of the Gold Species: He was seconded by one of the Directors of the Bank of *England*, and by Mr. *Caswall*, one of the Sword Blade Company: But Mr. *Walpole*, who did not expect such a Motion, was the more surpriz'd at it, in that he saw it back'd by the first Person above-nam'd; and suspecting there might be something more in it than at first one might be aware of, he said, This was a Matter of so great Importance, that it ought to be well weigh'd and maturely consider'd, before the House came to any Resolution thereupon. Another Member mov'd, That it might be put off till after *Christmas*; But it being consider'd, that the Bank of *England* offer'd, that very Day, to lend a considerable Sum to the Government, on the borrowing Clause in the Land-Tax Bill, and that this Loan was undoubtedly to be made in *Guineas* at the current Value, Mr. *Walpole* and his Friends consented, and it was accordingly resolv'd to consider of it the next Morning in a Committee of the whole House, when Mr. *Aislaby* renew'd the Motion he made the Day before: He was seconded by Mr. *Caswall*, who made a long Speech on the various and respective Values which, at different Times, Gold and Silver Coins have born, with respect one to the other, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of either; and suggested, That the Over-valuation of Gold in the current Coins of *Great Britain*, had occasion'd the Exportation of great Quantities of Silver Species; and to that purpose laid open a clandestine Trade, which of late Years had been carry'd on by the *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, and other Foreigners, in Concert with the *Jews*, and other Traders here, which consisted in exporting Silver Coins, and importing Gold in Lieu thereof,

thereof, which being coin'd into Guineas at the Town near 15 Pence was got by every Guinea, which amounted to about 5 per Cent. and as these Returns might be made five or six Times in a Year, considerable Sums were got by it, to the Prejudice of Great Britain, which thereby was drain'd of Silver, and never stock'd with Gold: Concluding, That in his Opinion, the most effectual Way to put a Stop to this pernicious Trade, was to lower the Price of Guinea, and all other Gold-Species. This Speech was received with general Applause, and it was resolv'd in the Grand Committee, and unanimously agreed to by the House, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be graciously pleas'd to issue his Royal Proclamation, to forbid all Persons to utter or receive any of the Pieces of Gold call'd Guineas, at any greater or higher Rate than one and twenty Shillings for each Guinea, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Pieces of coin'd Gold. This Address being presented to his Majesty, a Proclamation was issu'd accordingly; an Abstract whereof may be seen in our *Chronological Register* for the last Year, Page 49.

Dec. 22. The King gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax-Bill, and then both Houses adjourn'd to the 13th of January. On which Day the Parliament being met again, George Treby, Esq; presented to the Commons, The Report of such of the Commissioners of Inquiry, as have been appointed to execute the Trust and Powers in relation to England, and any other Part, except Scotland, contain'd in a late Act of Parliament, entitl'd, *An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the Estates of certain Traitors, and of Popish Refusals, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses, in order to take Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick*; which Report is in Substance as follows:

YOUR Commissioners did, the last Session of Parliament, lay before this honourable House, the best Representation they were then capable of making of what had been done by them in the Execution of the Trusts and Powers committed to their Care.

Your Commissioners do now humbly offer the following Report to this honourable House, which is as full and perfect, with regard to the several Branches of their Commission, as the Nature of them will admit.

Your Commissioners have taken all proper Measures to enquire of all Persons, who, since the 24th of June 1715, have been attainted for levying War within this Realm, or for conspiring the Death of his Majesty, or for any other High-Treason whatsoever, committed before the 1st Day of June 1716, within Great Britain, or elsewhere. But List of the Names of the Persons so attainted having been annex'd to their former Representation, your Commissioners think it needless to trouble this honourable House with Repetition of them.

Your Commissioners have also enquir'd of all Castles, Houses, Lordships, Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Reversions, Services, Reminders, Possessions, Royalties, Franchises, Jurisdictions, and Privileges, and the Appurtenances thereto belonging, and all Rights of Entry, Rights of Action, Titles, Conditions, Uses, Trusts, Powers, and Authorities, and all Leases for Life, Lives, or Years, Annuities, Rent-Charges and Incumbrances whatsoever, and of what Nature or Kind soever, in England, Ireland, or elsewhere, (excepts Scotland) whereof each Person so attainted respectively were seiz'd, or possess'd of, or interest'd in, or entitl'd unto, on the 24th of June 1715, or at any Time since, in their own Right, or their Use; or whereof any Person or Persons was, or were, or have been seiz'd, or possess'd of, or interest'd in, the Use of, or in Trust for them or any of them, on the said 24th Day of June 1715, or at any Time since; and have caus'd the said Estates to be survey'd, and the Surveys to be register'd, in which are contain'd the Tenants Names, the Number of the Messuages, Tenements, Acres of Land, yearly Value, and utmost improv'd Value thereof; and because these Particulars have drawn the Rentals into very great Length, your Commissioners have caus'd Abstracts thereof to be carefully made, and annex'd to this Report, in an Appendix, Num. 1. that this honourable House may have them in a nearer View, and more easily peruse thereupon.

Your Commissioners have also enquir'd of all Judgments, Writs, Recognizances, Extents, Mortgages and Securities for Money, Debts of Record, and other Debts, Statutes, Obligations, Goods and Chattels of what Nature or Kind soever, which any of the Persons so attainted were possess'd of, or entitl'd to, or any others in Trust for them, or any of them, stand possess'd of, or interest'd in, on the respective Days and Times the same became forfeit, or any Time since, an Account whereof, according to the

the best Discovery your Commissioners could make from the most strict Enquiry, is contain'd in the said Appendix hereto annex'd, Num. 2.

And here your Commissioners humbly beg Leave to put this honourable House in Mind of what is mention'd on this Head in their former Representation;

That the Reason why the Goods and Chattels of the said attainted Persons make no greater Article in the said Account, is, because they were almost all sold and dispos'd of by their Servants and Agents before their Conviction, which is the Time the same became forfeitable by Law.

Your Commissioners have also receiv'd all the Claims that have been render'd to them, upon the forfeited Estates of the said attainted Persons, which, on the 12th Day of December 1717, did amount to 1604, which said Claims, though very voluminous, your Commissioners have already caus'd to be register'd in particular Books, provided for that Purpose.

And though the Time for delivering Claims doth not expire 'till the 1st Day of February 1717, yet it's highly probable there remain but few to be deliver'd.

Your Commissioners think they are at Liberty to give their Opinion, whether all, or any of these Claims, upon Examination, will appear to be such as will affect the said forfeited Estates. The Act of Parliament that gives them their Commission, having only empower'd them to receive the said Claims, and to transcribe them into Books, to be provided and fairly kept for that Purpose; so the End the said Claims or Demands may be fairly heard and determin'd, according to such Act or Acts of Parliament, as shall hereafter be made and pass'd for that Purpose.

But your Commissioners are humbly of Opinion, that it would greatly tend to the publick Service, and to the Benefit of the lawful Claimants, to have the said Claims determin'd as soon as may be.

Your Commissioners crave Leave farther to inform this honourable House, that, in pursuance of the Power granted by an Act of last Session of Parliament, they sent two of their Number into Ireland, to inspect the Forfeitures in that Kingdom, and to receive the Claims of such who pretend any Demand on the forfeited Estates; and though many Claims have been already transmitted to our Office from thence, yet we believe there may be some few more to be deliver'd before the 1st of February next, because

use the Creditors had not, 'till the passing of the said Act, Opportunity of offering them, without the Trouble and Expence of sending them to England.

The Time limited for Popish Recusants, or Papists, to take the Oaths, or, in Default thereof, to register their Names and real Estates, having been enlarg'd by an Act made the last Session of Parliament, to the 20th Day of October 1717, your Commissioners, immediately after the said 20th Day of October, sent their Precepts to the respective Clerks of the Peace of the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Liberties in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, thereby requiring them to return to your Commissioners, on or before the 20th Day of December 1717, the Names of all Popish Recusants convicted, and true Copies of all the real Estates of Papists that have been registered at their several and respective Offices; many of which being already return'd, your Commissioners are preparing Abstracts thereof, that their Report, on that Head, may be made to this honourable House as soon as possible.

But your Commissioners having receiv'd Information from several of the said Clerks of the Peace, that the Registers of the said Estates contain many Skins of Parchment, closely written on both Sides, and that therefore it will be impossible for them to be ready with their Returns by the Time limited in the said Precepts, they cannot, 'till the said Returns are completed, lay before this honourable House a full Account thereof.

Your Commissioners have also enquir'd of the real and personal Estates that have been given, granted, devis'd, bequeath'd, or settled to Popish or superstitious Uses in England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed: and in the said Appendix, Num. 3. this honourable House will find an Account of what Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, your Commissioners have seiz'd for the Use of the Publick. This honourable House will also find, in the said Appendix, Num. 4. an Account of what personal Estate has been adjudg'd by us as given, settled, or bequeath'd to Popish or superstitious Uses, and what Part thereof was due to the Discoverers.

And here your Commissioners beg Leave to acquaint this honourable House, that notwithstanding Adjudications have been made of the said Estates, and Orders issu'd by your said Commissioners, for the Payment of the Rents and Profits of the said Estates, and of such Sum of Money as were so adjudg'd to be forfeited to his Majesty, for the Use of the Publick, into the Exchequer of England,

many of the Tenants, Occupiers, and Possessors of the said real and personal Estates, refuse to give Obedience to such Orders.

Your Commissioners are also preparing Certificates for the Discoverers of the real Estates, which they have upon Examination found and seiz'd, as given to popish and superstitious Uses, to the end Provision may be made for them by some future Act of Parliament, for securing to such Discoverers their respective Shares, as a Reward for their Discoveries. Your Commissioners have still before them divers other Informations of real Estates of a very considerable Value, given and settled to popish and superstitious Uses, and of personal Estates given to the like Uses, which your Commissioners find to be so awfully screen'd by intricate Trusts, and otherwise incumber'd, that they have not yet been able to make any Determination upon them.

Notwithstanding the utmost Endeavours of your Commissioners, to cause the Rents and Profits of the said real Estates, forfeited for High Treason, to be paid into the Exchequer of England, there has hitherto but a small Proportion been paid of the Annual Rents; which leads us to observe to this honourable House, that all Rents and Arrears of Rent, of the late Lord Bolingbroke's Estate, to the 29th Day of September 1716, are granted by his Majesty to the Lady Bolingbroke. That the late Duke of Ormond's Estate, which makes so considerable an Article amongst the said forfeited Estates, is liable to pay 2000*l.* per Annum to the late Dutchesse of Ormond for her Life, and to raise 10000*l.* for the Lady Elizabeth Butler, and Interest from the Attainder of the late Duke of Ormond, her Father, by a Grant from his Majesty. And also to raise the Sum of 6000*l.* and Interest for the same, for the Portion of the Lady Amelia Butler, Sister of the said late Duke, by Virtue of an Act made the last Session of Parliament.

But the chief Cause is Want of proper Powers to compel the Tenants of the said forfeited Estates, to pay the Rents and Profits thereof into the said Exchequer; for many of the Tenants refuse to pay any Rent, and intend to contest it, and several of them have appear'd to English Bills brought against them in the Court of Exchequer, in the Name of his Majesty's Attorney-General. But the Proceedings in such Cases are too tedious and expensive, and there may be such Money spent by the said Tenants in defending the said Suits, as may render them at last incapable of paying their said Rents, to the great Damage of the Publick

and the respective lawful Creditors, as well from the Loss of the Rents, as of the Charges of the Prosecution.

And we farther crave Leave to observe, that several of the forfeiting Persons have, since the Act of Indemnity, enter'd upon and taken Possession of their Estates, and forbid their Tenants to pay their Rents; and do support them in the same, by giving them Security, and other Assurances, whereby great Loss must ensue to the Publick.

We therefore lay it before this honourable House for your Consideration, whether proper Powers should not be given by Act of Parliament, to such Persons as should be thought fit, in a more expeditious Way to levy the Rents and Profits of the said forfeited Estates, and turn out such of the Tenants as are neither willing nor able to pay the said Rents, and to lett the said Estates to others, that will be ready and able to pay the same; and also to manage the forfeited Estates 'till Sale thereof, in such a Manner as might be most serviceable to the Publick, and beneficial to lawful Claimants, by making Contracts with proper Persons for working Coal-Mines, Lead-Mines, Salt-Pits, and other Things of the like Kind, which now, for Want of such Powers, are either wholly unwrought, or wrought to little Profit. This would very much advance the present Yearly Rents of the said forfeited Estates. And whereas at present the Buildings do daily go to Decay, and out of Repair, and the Lands are very much impoverish'd by Papists, and Friends of the attainted Persons, now in the Possession thereof, without any Possibility in your Commissioners to prevent these and suchlike Abuses; whereby it will necessarily follow, that these Estates, when they come to be sold, will be purchas'd at a less Value than otherwise they would produce.

All which is humbly submitted to this honourable House.

Geo. Treby,
Geo. Gregory,
T. Hales,

J. Birch,
H. Cuninghame,
John Eyles.

The Appendix to this Report contains Abstracts of the Surveys of the forfeited Estates lying in England and Ireland, survey'd in the Years 1716 and 1717, containing the particular Annual Rents, and a Computation of the yearly improv'd Rents of Estates on Lives, after the Lives are expir'd; the Sum of which Abstracts are as follow.

	Annual Rent.			Improv'd Rent		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Francis Anderton, Esq;	1424	13	11	1035	15	0
Hugh Anderton, Esq;	131	5	9	6	15	0
John Ashton	69	8	8	6	0	0
Richard Busler	382	8	7	576	4	0
Lord Bolingbroke	2552	15	0			
Richard Billborough	19	10	0			
Thomas Briers	91	18	0	121	17	0
Robert Cowper	20	0	0			
Richard Chorley, Esq;	138	12	0	255	12	0
George Clifton	5	10	0			
George Collingwood, Esq;	924	10	0			
Edward Core	19	12	6			
Robert Daniel	8	0	0			
John Dalton, Esq;	661	19	6	916	13	0
Earl of Derwentwater	6371	4	5			
Roger Dicconson	641	16	10			
Thomas Errington	328	0	0			
Thomas Foster, Jun.	530	0	0			
George Gibson	227	0	0			
John Gregson	26	0	0			
John Hall	70	0	0			
Gabriel Hesketh	102	6	4			
Albert Hodgson	327	9	3			
Philip Hodgson	238	0	0			
Jordan Langdale	79	0	0			
John Leyburne	275	16	5	41	10	0
Duke of Ormond	21163	5	8	40	16	0
Henry Oxborough	507	17	7			
John Parkinson	5	17	6			
William Phil	42	14	0			
John Plessington	39	15	6	19	6	0
Robert Scarisbrick	388	3	7	961	15	0
William Shaftoe	714	0	0			
Richard Sherburne	32	10	0			
Ralph Shuttleworth	3	10	0			
Richard Shuttleworth	78	0	0			
Ralph Standish	671	10	10	692	9	0
James Singleton	40	10	0			
Thomas Standley	246	18	10	85	10	0
Lord Seaforth	517	10	0			
Edward Swinburne	305	0	0			
John Sturzaker	10	0	0			
John Thornton	1585	17	4			
Christopher Trap	58	16	6			

	Annual Rents.			Improv'd Rents		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Joseph Wadsworth	12	0	0			
Thomas Walton	97	0	0			
Thomas Walmsly	31	17	6			
Lord Widdrington	5154	6	10			
Edward Winkley	226	10	8	19	2	10
Richard Wishington	14	10	0			
Total	47626	18	51	4798	6	3

Reversionary Interests.

	l.	s.	d.
Francis Anderton's Reversion after the Death of Lady Anderton, per Ann.	400	0	0
Roger Dicconson, Expectant on the Death of Samuel Richardson, per Ann.	18	0	0
Thomas Foster, Jun. Reversion after his Father's Death, per Ann.	600	0	0
William Paul, Clerk, Reversion after the Death of his Mother, per Ann.	14	0	0
Lord Seaforth, Remainder after Payment of Debts and Legacies of Nicholas Kenner, per Ann.	571	3	0
	1603	3	0

Timber not valu'd with every particular Estate, but computed together at upwards of 30000*l*.

APPENDIX, N^o 2.

An Account of the respective personal Estates forfeited by the late Rebellion, according to the best Discovery the Commissioners have hitherto been able to make.

By whom forfeited.	From whom due.	An. Rents.			Imp. Rents.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Fr. Anderton, Esq;	Jonathan Jenkins	44	1	6			
	Thomas Potter	19	7	0			
	Ellis Foster, 2 3ds	0	17	10	64	6	4

John

By whom forfeited.	From whom due.	An. Rents.			Imp. Rents.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
John Dalton, Esq;	John Yates	100	1	6			
	Ed. Heysham, 2 3ds	4	6	8			
	Ed. Carter, 2 3ds	14	2	0			
	Blackhouse	0	18	0			
	Robert Foster	30	0	0			
	Mrs. Houghton	16	0	6			
	Robert Foster	206	13	6			
	T. Dickinson, 2 3ds	13	13	4			
					385	15	6
Ed. Winckley,	Thomas Winckley	15	10	0			
	Est. of H. Rightley	100	0	0			
					115	10	0
E. Derwent-water,	—Ralph	20	10	0			
	H. Shields, 2 3ds.	83	0	0			
	Gowen Wrenn	37	11	0			
	Col. Lyddell	3	15	3			
	John Aynsly	1280	16	7 1/2			
	T. Fletcher, Es. 2 3ds	34	12	0			
	Goods at Dilston	68	0	0			
	Dit. at Lumley-Castle	6	0	0			
	Hay at Dilston	59	7	7			
	per Agreem. Tim.	4400	0	0			
					5993	19	5 1/2
John Gregson,	—Smith	5	0	0			
	Hay	13	10	0			
	Jos. Curtis, 2 3ds	1	16	0			
	Timb. and Hay, &c. 22	15	0	0			
	George Haddock	40	0	0			
					83	1	0
Jos. Wadsworth,	Rob. Lawson, 2 3ds	8	17	2			
	Mess. Saloms	30	0	0			
	Ship Timber frame	30	0	0			
	Rich. Bibby, 2 3ds	2	13	4			
					71	10	6
Edm. Beswick	Miles Veevans, 2 3ds				2	18	0
Ral. Standish,	Wil. Almond, 2 3ds	26	0	0			
	Tho. Salter, 2 3ds	2	12	0			
	Ditto, 2 3ds.	123	6	8			
					151	18	8

By whom forfeited	From whom due	An. Rents.			Imp. Rents.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Widrington	Mrs. Newton	4	0	0			
	—Brumwell, 2 3ds	113	6	8			
	7. Moreton, 2 3ds	42	11	2			
	Mary Silvertop	17	15	6			
	William Sawyerby	150	0	0			
	Lds Darby and } Ashburnham }	668	7	10			
	Mr. Barrandoe	46	0	0			
	Goods at Widrington	50	0	0			
	Ditto, at Mr. Post's	18	14	0			
					712	17	4
Gab. Hesketh,	T. Whitehead, 2 3ds				166	15	0
Rich. Chorley,	Rich. Chorley, jun.	92	7	10½			
	Goods	31	0	0			
(worth					123	7	10½
R. Shuttle-	Per Sundries				117	0	0
Ja. Gartside,	Rich Holden, 2 3ds				59	10	0
For. Langdale,	—Addison, 2 3ds	203	16	8			
	Mess. Farringtons	1200	0	0			
	Mr. Hayhurst	100	0	0			
	John Sharpless	170	0	0			
	—Gerard	100	0	0			
					1773	16	8
Tbo. Hesketh,	Edw. Smith				100	0	0
Ja. Blundell,	Seth Jolly	28	13	0			
	Fam. Rothwell, 2 3ds	2	13	4			
					31	6	4
Geo. Clifton	William Ryly	160	0	0			
	John Ayon, 2 3ds	71	6	8			
	Fam. Chew, 2 3ds	21	11	4			
	Philip Barton	30	0	0			
					302	18	0
R. Scarisbrick	John Crook	1000	0	0			
	Eliz. & J. Woodcock	800	0	0			
	Lady Bathurst	132	0	0			
					1932	0	0
Tbo. Hutton,	Hannah Wallsworth				2	0	0
Rob. Cowper,	Thomas Clayton				8	0	0
T. Errington,	John Synley				32	9	2
Rob. Daniel,	Christop. Hackin, 2 3ds				1	0	0
Jn. Thornton,	Ralph Wood	26	5	0			
	Mrs. Ramsay	27	15	0			
					54	0	0

By

By

By whom forfeited.	From whom due.	An. Rents.	Imp. Rents.
G. Collingwood	Mr. Brown Goods	9 0 0 3 10 0	12 10 0
Tho. Stanley	Fr. Pol. Esq; Principal Interest Farrington	4100 0 0 1816 1 2 28 0 0	6044 1 1
Ormond D.	Jabez Collier John Ellis, Esq; Goods at the Marquess de Monteleon's Per Goods at Kilkenny ap- prais'd Per Stock upon Dunmore Park apprais'd	799 1 2 3000 0 0 1097 0 0 2320 7 6 287 2 0	7413 10 8
Per Hornby, Ed. Shaftoe	Fine per Non-appear Goods at Bavington Corn Ditto at Hales's	7 14 6 4 5 0 27 11 6	10 0 0
Joh. Albton, Rich. Butler, Alb. Hodgson, John Hall, Alb. Hodgson, J. Leyburne, Rob. Ketter, Rich. Butler, R. Bilborough E. of Winton, E. Derwent- water	J. Stock, per Mortgage John Wicker, Ralph Wood Anthony Stony Per Sheep Per Sundries Thomas Roe William Norcross Per Goods apprais'd The Marriage- Portion of Lady Derwentwater, of which no Part appears to us to have been paid. Due on Death of Sir John Webb, or his Lady, which shall first happen	89 12 0 5 0 0 19 0 0 1 15 0 59 0 0 31 0 0 255 0 0 4 0 0 26 0 0 24 14 0 12000 0 0 2000 0 0	39 11 0 89 12 0 5 0 0 19 0 0 1 15 0 59 0 0 31 0 0 255 0 0 4 0 0 26 0 0 24 14 0 14000

A PPEN.

APPENDIX. N^o. 3.

An Abstract of what Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, have been seiz'd for the Use of the Publick, as given, granted, devised, bequeath'd; or settled to popish or superstitious Uses.

Annual Rents.

l. s. d.

Two Tenements in the Manor of <i>Twistleton</i> , in the County of <i>York</i> , call'd <i>Herd's Tenement</i> , and <i>Craven's Tenement</i> , valu'd at <i>row-hall</i> , in the Parish of <i>Goosner</i> in the County of <i>Lancaster</i> , <i>George Helme</i> , Tenant.	}	20 00 0
Rent-Charge for ever, issuing out of <i>Allan-dy-Hall</i> , and the Lands thereof, in the Parishes of <i>Skelton</i> and <i>Graystock</i> , in the County of <i>Cumberland</i> , given by <i>Sir H. Fletcher</i> .	}	20 00 0
		13 00 0

Aldcliff-Hall, in the County of *Lancaster*.

<i>Richard Taylor</i> , Tenant to divers Fields there,	60 00 0
<i>Widow Whaley</i> , ditto	3 06 8
<i>Thomas Shaw</i> , ditto	2 06 6
<i>Henry Copeland</i> , ditto	4 01 0
<i>George Jenkinson</i> and <i>Michael Jenkinson</i> , ditto	4 05 0
<i>John Crozier</i> , ditto	18 05 0
	92 01 8

Lowhouse in the County of *Cumberland*:

<i>Joseph Slack</i> , Tenant,	26 00 0
<i>Wagmire Head</i> , in the Possession of <i>John Lowden</i> ,	6 00 0

32 00 0

Cookshuts.

<i>Thomas Ounsworth</i> , Tenant,	36 00 0
Reserved Rent,	1 10 2
Improv'd Rent 25 l. 5 s.	37 10 2

Southworth-Hall, in the County of Lancaster.

Annual Rent

		l. s. d.
Mrs. Hodgkinson and Mrs. Eaton, Tenants	}	23 00 0
to several Fields,		
Peter Deakin, ditto, to several other Fields,		51 08 0
Thomas Ounsworth, ditto		9 05 0
Thomas Fannion, ditto		4 03 0
John Low, ditto		23 10 0
John Morris, ditto		16 10 0
George Ellam, ditto		6 10 0
William Dawson, ditto		15 00 0
Henry Mullis, ditto		7 09 0
Jo. Billing, ditto		3 10 0
James Savage, ditto		11 00 0
Henry Booth, ditto		6 00 0
John Hixon, ditto		1 00 0
		178 06 0

Houses in Fleet-Street, in the City of London.

A House in the Possession of Philip Morris, at	30 00
Ditto, Peter Winn,	40 00
Ditto, Thomas Lumpkin,	18 00
Ditto, Peter Wallis,	10 00
Ditto, John Curtis,	8 00
	126 00

Phiswick-Hall, in Com' Lanc', Leasehold.

A Messuage, &c. in the Occupation of Edward Green, alias Ireland.	}	26 10 0
Three Closes in the Possession of James Holland, Henry Parr, George Yates, and James Moore.		25 00 0
A Tenement, &c. in the Possession of William Hodgson	}	20 10 0
A Tenement in the Possession of William Sadall.		3 00 0
In Jackson's Possession, one Acre,		5 00 0
A Fishery, — Connor, Tenant.		3 00 0
		79 10 0
		Ec

Eccleston, near Prescot, Lancashire. *Annual Rents.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Lords-Rents</i> , due at <i>Pentecost</i> and <i>Lady-Day</i> ,	66	11	2
Let to divers Tenants, at	194	17	6
Part of the Demean in Hand, valued by } Mr. Lancaster, the Steward, at	90	00	0
	351	08	8

Improv'd Rents of this Estate, according to the Informations made us, may be worth about 500 *l.* per Annum.

An Account of Westerleigh Tythes in Lancashire.

Corn Tythes,	15	00	0
From Tyldesly, Shakerly, Atherton, Bedford,	12	18	4
	27	18	4

Total of the foregoing Sums in the Appendix, N^o 3. } 977 14 10

Total of the Improv'd Rent in the said Appendix, 525 *l.* 5 *s.*

APPENDIX. N^o 4.

An Account of Personal Estates given or settled to po-
pish and superstitious Uses.

Discoverer's Part.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A large Altar, with other Plate } of Sir Henry Fletcher's, sold at	960	07	6	225	00	0
A Legacy given by Mrs. Wynd- } ford to the College of St. O- mers, with Interest.	450	00	0	112	10	0
A Mortgage upon William Shaf- } toe's Estate, attainted for the late Rebellion.	2000	00	0	00	00	0
A Legacy given by Will of Do- } vorby Swale,	85	14	0	21	08	6
Legacies given by a Codicil ad- } ded to the Will of Sir Henry Fletcher,	850	00	0	00	00	0
	4346	01	6	358	18	6

The next Day, Sir Richard Steele presented to the House *An Additional Report from the Commissioners appointed to enquire of the Estates of certain Traitors and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland: Which is as follows.*

YOUR Commissioners most humbly represent to this honourable House, that they did, in the last Session of Parliament, according to their Duty, lay before this honourable House a Report of their Proceedings, in Pursuance of the Trust reposit'd in them by the Act of Parliament, appointing them for the Purposes in the said Act contain'd.

In the Close whereof your Commissioners did set forth, That though the Produce and Benefit that would arise from the forfeited Estates in Scotland would, under proper Regulations, be very considerable; yet, by Means of the Sequestrations mentioned in their said Report, all farther Endeavours to make any Part of them effectual for the Use of the Publick, would be fruitless, and just and lawful Creditors would be disappointed of the Payment either of Principal or Interest due to them thereon during the Continuance of those Sequestrations; and until his Majesty and the Parliament should, in their great Wisdom, give farther Directions for the Purpose.

Your Commissioners therefore humbly crave Leave to represent to this honourable House, that the Difficulties under which they then labour'd, still remain, and that all the Rents and Profits of the forfeited Estates, which have become due since the 24th of June 1713, and all the Arrears of Rents which were due at that Time, are now in the Hands of Factors or Stewards, appointed by the Lords in Session, and not brought to the Account either of the Creditors or the Publick.

In their former Report, your Commissioners did also humbly lay before this honourable House, a particular Account of the forfeited Estates then survey'd and represented; That they had order'd the Surveyors to proceed in surveying the then remain-

ing Part of the real, and securing the then remaining Part of the personal forfeited Estates.

But his Majesty's Title to, and Right of Possession of the forfeited Estates being, by the Decrees of Sequestration pass'd by the Lords of Session, who are the Ordinary Judges of *Scotland*, taken to be void in Law, and no Remedy having been yet provided against the same, several of the attainted Persons have been encourag'd to return to the Possession of their respective Estates; and by the Influences of them and their Friends, the Tenants and Possessors of those Estates have declin'd giving any Account of their Farms or Possessions, and prevented your Commissioners Officers from entering thereon, to survey and ascertain the same; whereby your Commissioners Endeavours to perfect the Surveys of the remaining forfeited Estates, not mention'd in their former Report, have been prevented; nor can such Surveys be compleated 'till his Majesty's Title to, and Right of Possession thereof, be farther ascertain'd and explain'd.

There are also many Estates, to a considerable Value, which your Commissioners have Reason to believe are forfeited; but the Possession, Interest, or Title which the forfeiting Persons had therein or thereto, on the 24th of *June* 1715, doth not appear so fully, and with so great Certainty to your Commissioners, upon the summary Enquiry which they are impower'd and requir'd to make, as seems necessary to ascertain the Title of the Publick to the same. Whereupon they humbly crave Leave to represent, the Necessity of appointing some Method, whereby all such doubtful Cases may be ascertain'd and finally determin'd, that Estates, really forfeited for Treason, may not be unjustly with-held from the Publick by Persons who have no Title to them, only for Want of a proper Method of trying and determining such Titles.

Your Commissioners crave Leave farther to represent to this honourable House, That in Pursuance of the farther Directions given them by an Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act to enlarge the Time for making Claims before the Commissioners appointed to enquire of the forfeited Estates*; they have receiv'd Claims upon all or most of the forfeited Estates, and their Officers are now employ'd in entering the same,

same, in order to such Determination, as by future Act or Acts of Parliament shall be provided and appointed: But the Time for Claimants tendering the same, not expiring till the 1st Day of February next, no Account can be yet given of their Number or Value. However, your Commissioners think it their Duty to take Notice, that in the humble Opinion, the Claimants whose Claims they have already receiv'd, may be consider'd under the following Distinctions, viz.

First, Such as claim the respective Estates in their own Right.

Secondly, Such as claim Debts or Incumbrances and real Charges thereupon. And,

Thirdly, Such as are Cautioners (or Sureties) for the forfeiting Persons to their Creditors. In which last Case, the same Sums are claim'd not only by the Creditors, but also by such Cautioners (or Sureties) who were bound with them.

And in this View, your Commissioners also crave Leave to observe, That they have Ground to apprehend, that many of the Debts and Incumbrances claim'd will be found in the Event to be fraudulent, void in Law, or satisfy'd and paid. Your Commissioners in having particular taken Notice of a Claim tender'd by the Earl of Rutherglen on the Estate of James late Earl of Linlithgow, whereby he claims the principal Sum of 50000 Marks Scots Money, with the Annual Rent or Interest from Martinmas 1685, and under the Penalty of 80000 Marks Scots, which are thereby also claim'd, amounting in the whole to 979196 l. 17 s. 4 d. Scots, founded on a Bond of Alexander late Earl of Callendar, (to whom the said Earl of Linlithgow was Heir) and the Bond stands reduc'd (or is declar'd void) by a Decree of the Lords of Session, against which the said Earl of Rutherglen thought fit to appeal to Parliament before the Union, but he hath not since proceeded thereon. And the same Earl of Rutherglen, in another separate Claim tendered by him, founded on another Bond of the said late Earl of Callendar, claims the farther Sum of 60000 l. Scots of Principal Money, with the Annual Rent or Interest from Whitsonside 1685, and under the Penalty of 50000 Scots, in the whole 1152616 l. Scots, or 960517. 7 s. 9 d. 4 Sterling Money; and your Commissioners are inform'd

inform'd, that his Lordship never put the said last mention'd Bond in Suit (in Respect it labour'd under the same Defects with the former) till after the Attainder of the said late Earl of *Linlithgow*: But in *June* last, he obtain'd a Decree of the Lords of Session in his Favour, against the Crown and Publick, for the Sums contain'd in, and pretended to be due, by the said last mention'd Bond, without any Appearance given, or Defence made on the behalf of the Crown and Publick therein.

Your Commissioners crave Leave to observe farther, That since their Return from *Edinburgh* to attend their Service in this honourable House, an Order made by the Lord *Dun*, one of the Lords of Session of *Scotland*, has been serv'd at their Office at *Edinburgh*, requiring an Account of the Claims tender'd unto your Commissioners by Persons claiming Debts upon the Estate of *William* late Earl of *Nisbisdale*, in order to discuss the same in that Court, which they are as aforesaid humbly of Opinion can only be determin'd in such Manner, as by future Act or Acts of Parliament shall be appointed; and therefore think it their Duty to subjoin the said Order and Proceedings thereupon, for the Consideration of this honourable House, being in their humble Opinion accountable only to his Majesty and the Parliament for their Proceedings, in Pursuance of the Trust vested in them.

Upon the whole, your Commissioners forbear to offer their Remarks concerning the many extraordinary Circumstances and ill Consequences, with Relation to the Interest of the Government, which attend the Sequestrations and other Decrees in Favour of Claimants; yet they humbly think themselves indispensibly oblig'd to represent, That if the above-mention'd Decrees of Sequestration, (which have been pass'd without any proper Defences made in the Behalf of the Publick) do subsist, and his Majesty and the Publick be reduc'd to the Necessity of becoming Claimants; no effectual Advantage can arise to his Majesty and the Publick: But if proper Methods be appointed for ascertaining the Rights of Claimants, and for rendering the Possession of those Estates in his Majesty effectual, the Publick will receive very considerable Advantage from the said Forfeitures.

Your

‘ Your Commissioners having lately receiv’d an Order of this honourable House, of the 23d of December last, to lay before this House a Particular of all the Claims, which have been hitherto enter’d before them, humbly represent, that they have given Orders to have them prepar’d accordingly, and will effectually comply therewith, as soon as the same can be perfected.

‘ All which is most humbly submitted to this honourable House.

*Ric. Grantham,
Richard Steele,
Pat. Haldane,*

*Arthur Ingram,
H. Hogbjon,
Robert Munro.*

Both these Reports were order’d to lie on the Table to be perus’d by the Members of the House, and to be printed, which was done accordingly.

The lowering the Value of the Gold, which was thought a proper Expedient to procure a greater Circulation of Silver Species, had a contrary Effect, was suppos’d, through the Covetousness of the hoard’d Men, who hoarded up Silver, in Hopes that the Value of it would be rais’d; or out of Fear that the Gold would still be lower’d: In Order therefore to remedy this great Evil, as soon as the Commons met they came to a Resolution, that they would not alter the Standard of the Gold and Silver Coins of the Kingdom in Fineness, Weight, or Denomination. This done, both Houses adjourn’d themselves to the 16th, upon a Message deliver’d to the Lords by the Lord High Chancellor, and to the Commons by the Comptroller, ‘ That it was his Majesty’s Pleasure that the Parliament should be adjourn’d ’till that Day. The Parliament being met again, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went to the House of Peers, which being very full, my Lord N——th and G——y stood up and took Notice of the great Ferment that was in the Nation.—— As his Lordship made here a small Pause, the Lords began to be very attentive, and some in Pain, fearing his Lordship would touch upon Matters of a high and nice Nature; but his Lordship soon eas’d them, by mentioning only the great Scarcity of Silver, which occasion’d a general Stop to Trade, and very much distress’d the Poor: Upon which the Lords resolv’d to take that Matter into Consideration on Tuesday the 21st of January.

Jan. 16. Mr. *Lowndes*, from the Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, reported, that they had come to a Resolution, viz. 'That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be farther continu'd from the 23d Day of June 1718, to the 24th Day of June 1719: Which Resolution was agreed to, and an order'd to be brought in upon it.

January 22. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther on the Supply, and Mr. *Hutchinson* urg'd, 'That the Lists of the Half-Pay Officers were charg'd with many who had no Right to it: He was strenuously supported by Mr. *Walpole*, who particularly objected against allowing Half-Pay here to the Officers of the 13 Regiments lately reduc'd in *Ireland*. Mr. *Craggs* answer'd these two Gentlemen as fully as the Nature of the several particulars objected against would admit. And Mr. *Walpole* having suggested that Mr. C— had not been long in Office; this last readily own'd, 'That tho' he could not boast of so much Experience in Affairs, as a certain Gentleman; yet this he was sure of, that, though a Novice, he would, ten Years hence, be of the same Opinion he was of at present, and not imitate them, who chang'd theirs, as they were in or out of Place. Hereupon Mr. W—, who could not but perceive that this Bolt was level'd at him, mov'd to the Assembly, 'Whether, while he had the Honour to be in Employment, he had not declar'd his Opinion as freely as he did at present, particularly in Relation to the Matter now before them? Mr. *F—n Sm—b*, Sir *H—y B—y*, *W—m W—m*, and some other Gentlemen, took on the Side with Mr. W—, and all of them did Justice to the Officers who had serv'd their Country in the two last Wars; excepting only against the Abuse which had been made of the National Bounty, in giving Half-Pay to those that did not deserve it. On the other Hand, Mr. *Aislabie*, Colonel *Bladen*, *Charles Horham*, Sir *Richard Steele*, General *Wade*, Mr. *Lowndes*, and several others, supported Mr. *Craggs*; and Mr. *Boscawen*, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, said in particular, 'That, in his Opinion, the Officers who had lately serv'd against the Rebels in *Scotland*, and in the North and West of *England*, had no less merited than those who had serv'd many Years in foreign Wars, since by suppressing a

' most unnatural and detestable Rebellion, they deliver'd their Country from its most dangerous enemies. ' But though the Court-Party, instead of about 130361*l.* to which the List of Half-Pay 1718 amounted, would have been contented with 115000*l.* yet a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Chairman leave the Chair, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 186 Voices against 148, which look'd like a Kind of Victory on the Tory-Side.

Jan. 23, the Commons were taken up with the Call of their House; and the Names of such as were in Default being taken down, and call'd over; several of them were excus'd upon Account of Sickness; but Sir John Rogers, Roger Tuckfield, John Fownes, and Charles Parker, Esqrs; were order'd to attend the Service of the House on the 3d of February; and John Codrington, Esq; to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House.

Jan. 24. The House went into a grand Committee to consider farther of the Supply; particularly in Relation to Half-Pay; and Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Pole chiefly insisted, ' That the Officers of the 13 Regiments reduc'd in Ireland, ought to have been plac'd on the Establishment of that Kingdom. ' Mr. Broderick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, endeavour'd to justify the Ministry there, and represented how the Case of those Officers would be, if they were struck off the *English* Establishment. To which Mr. W— reply'd, ' That 'twas Matter of Surprise, that an End had been put to the Session of the Parliament of Ireland, without making Provision for the said Officers. ' After several Speeches on both Sides it was agreed to strike off the List of Half-Pay of the Minors under sixteen, several Warrant-Officers, the Officers of the 13 Regiments reduc'd in Ireland, and the Chaplains not provided for; Notwithstanding which the Courtiers still demanded 115000*l.* for the List of Half-Pay; but upon the Motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which was carry'd without dividing, the Speaker resum'd it, and the farther Consideration of that Matter was put off to the next Day. Accordingly, on the 25th, the Commons went again into a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, and the Courtiers renew'd the Demand of 115000*l.* for the List of Half-Pay. On the other

and, the opposite Party were for reducing that Sum to 10000*l*. But Mr. *Walpole* having propos'd a *Medium*, viz. the granting 94000*l*. the same was readily accept'd on both Sides, without any Opposition. Mr. *Speaker* having resum'd the Chair, Mr. *Farrer* immediately reported to the House, ' That the Committee had directed him to move, and it was accordingly resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that all Vacancies which shall happen in the Troops upon the *British* Establishment be supply'd by Half-Pay Officers, or Officers reduc'd in *Great Britain* of the same Rank, except in the Horse and Foot-Guards, and Horse-Grenadiers. ' It is observable, that in the Committee Mr. *F——n* mov'd, ' That the Vacancies in the Guards should likewise be supply'd by Half-Pay Officers, ' but the Question being put thereupon, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 164 Voices against 156. The above Address was accordingly presented to the King, and on the 27th Mr. *Boscawen* acquainted the House that his Majesty had commanded him to inform the House, That Orders would be given pursuant to their said Address, his Majesty being desirous, on all Occasions, to contribute, as far in him lies, to the Ease of his People. ' After this, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolutions on the Supply, which were agreed to as follows: I. That no Person should be entitled to Half-Pay, who was under the Age of 16 Years at the Time when the Regiment, Troop, or Company, in which he serv'd was reduc'd. II. That no Person shall be entitled to Half-Pay, except such Persons who did actual Service in some Regiment, Troop or Company. III. That no Person having any other Place or Employment of Profit, civil or military, under his Majesty, shall be entitled to Half-Pay. IV. That no Chaplain of any Garrison or Regiment, who has any Ecclesiastical Benefice, or other Preferment in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, shall be entitled to Half-Pay. V. That no Person shall be entitled to Half-Pay, who hath resign'd his Commission, and has no Commission since. VI. That no Halfpay shall be allow'd to any Person by Virtue of any Warrant and Appointment, except to such Persons who would have been otherwise entitled to the same as reduc'd Officers. VII. That Half-Pay shall not be allow'd to any of the Officers of the five Regiments of Dragoons and eight Regiments of Foot,

12

lately

lately disbanded in *Ireland*, except to such as were taken off the Establishment of Half-Pay in *Great Britain*. And VIII. That a Sum not exceeding 90000 be granted to his Majesty for Half-Pay for the Year 1718, upon Account, to the reduc'd Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines.

All this while the House of Peers had been taken up with hearing and determining private Causes; but on Thursday the 23d of *January*, their Lordships in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration the State of the Nation, in Relation to the Gold and Silver Coins. The Lord *Bingley*, having represented the great Prejudice that Trade receiv'd from the Scarcity of Silver, said, among other Things, 'Twas a Matter of Wonder, a Remedy had not seasonably been apply'd to so great an Evil, which had visibly been growing for so many Months past. My Lord *Stanhope* answer'd him, That the Scarcity of Silver Species was owing to several Causes; 1st, The increasing Luxury, in Relation to Silver Plate. 2^d, To the vast Exports of Bullion and other Plate to the *East-Indies*. And 3^{dly}, To the clandestine Trade, that had lately been carry'd on of exporting Silver and importing Gold to and from *Holland*, *Germany*, and other Parts. To prove these Particulars his Lordship produc'd several Papers, and among the rest, a Scheme drawn up by *Henry Martin*, Esq; Inspector General of the Exports and Imports at the Custom House, where it appear'd, that in the Year 1717, the *East-India Company* had exported near three Millions of Ounces of Silver; which far exceeds the Imports of Bullion in that Year, it necessarily follow'd, that vast Quantity of Silver Species must have been melted down, to make up that Export, and to supply Silvermint. His Lordship added, that it was impossible for those in the Administration to remedy this Evil, without the Interposition of the Parliament; and as for the Trade of exporting Silver, and importing Gold in Lieu of it, which increas'd the Scarcity of the first, the most effectual Method that could be thought of to prevent it, had already been us'd, viz. the lowering the Price of Gold, which would not have fail'd to have, in great Measure, produc'd the desir'd Effect; but for the Covetousness of some, or the Malice of others, who, by hoarding up Silver, thought either to make considerable Gains, or to distress the Govern-

ment

ent: So that, upon the whole Matter, no Fault could be found upon this Score with the Managers of his Majesty's Treasury; but that, on the contrary, might, to their Praise, be observ'd, That the publick Credit never run so high in any other Hands, since the Government could now borrow great Sums at 3 per Cent. The Earl of O——— answer'd the Lord Stanhope, and made some Reflections, which the other return'd very smartly. Though the Lord Viscount Townshend, the Lord Coningsby, and some other Peers, spoke also on this Occasion, yet their Lordships came that Day to no Resolution; but the farther Consideration of that Matter being put off till Saturday the 25th of January, it was on that Day resolv'd, That no Alteration should be made in the Standard of the Gold and Silver Coins of this Kingdom, in Fineness, Weight, or Denomination; which Resolution was, on Monday the 27th of January reported, and agreed to by the House. The next Day their Lordships resum'd the Consideration of that Affair; and after having examin'd the Officers of the Mint, and the Master and Wardens of the Goldsmiths Company, order'd a Bill to be brought in, to prevent the melting down of the Silver Species,

Jan. 27. The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, That all the forfeited Estates, vested in his Majesty by Virtue of an Act, intitled, *An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the Estates of certain Traytors, and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses, in order to raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick,* after all Claims and Demands thereupon shall be determin'd, be sold. 2. That the neat Produce of the said Estates, after Allowance and Satisfaction of all just and lawful Claims thereupon, be apply'd towards the Discharge of the publick Debts of the Nation, and towards erecting Schools in the Highlands of Scotland. These Resolutions were the next Day (Jan. 28) reported, agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Jan. 29. In a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd farther of the Supply, and came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was put off till the 31st of January.

Upon

Upon that Day Sir *Thomas Wheat* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Gentlemen, Freeholders, Farmers, and Travelling Waggoners and other Landholders and Farmers, was refer'd, who were directed to inspect the Laws for the repairing and amending Highways, and the Laws relating to Carriers and Waggoners, and to report their Opinion, how the Highways may be better amended and kept in Repair; the Matter (as it appear'd to them) and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon which Resolutions were agreed unto by the House and are as follow, viz. 1. That to restrain Waggon Carts, or Carriages, from drawing with no more than five Horses at length, is destructive to Trade, and tends to the lessening the Rent and Value of Land, and to the great impoverishing of the Farmers, Landholders and Tenants of *England*. 2. That it will be for the general Good and Benefit of this Kingdom that all Waggon, Carts and Carriages may be drawn with six Horses at Length, and no more, except in such Hills in each County, as shall be respectively allow'd by the Justices of Peace at their Quarter-Sessions, and there enter'd. 3. That no Waggon, Cart and Carriages be drawn with above five Horses within fifteen Miles of *London*, to be allow'd as aforesaid. 4. That a general Surveyor be appointed by the Justices of Peace in every County, at the *Michaelmas* Sessions yearly, who shall be under the Order and Government of the Sessions, and shall take care that no Waggon, Cart, and Carriages, be drawn with more than six Horses at Length; and if any Person offend, that he inform against him as the Law directs. And also to view all great Roads, and to represent to the Justices at every Quarter-Sessions, upon Order which, or what Part of them are not amended according to Law; and that the Justices shall order Prosecution against such as have neglected their Duty therein. 5. That the Party taking any Horse for Forfeiture, shall not be oblig'd to deliver the Horse or Horses seiz'd to the Officers of that Parish only, but to the Officers of any Parish or Village within two Miles where the Seizure was taken, but still payable over to that Parish. 6. That if any Person hinder the seizing any Horse or Horses for the Penalty or use any Violence to the Party taking the same, as aforesaid, or shall be aiding or assisting in hindering

seizing a Horse or Horses, or in rescuing such Person when taken, or other Violence, such Person shall forfeit twenty Pounds, and be sent to the House of Correction for the Space of three Months. 7. That a Penalty be laid on any Smith that shall make, or cause to be made, any Tire for any travelling Waggon, Wain, or Carriage for Hire, Wheels that shall not be of the full Breadth of four Inches, and made flat, or shall not set the same on with, or therewith, any Rose-headed Nails: And if any Wheel-wright, Carpenter, or other Workman, shall set, or bind any Wheel with a new Tire of a less Breadth than four Inches, or not flat, or with Rose-headed Nails, he shall forfeit twenty Pounds: And every Person travelling with such Waggon, Cart, or Wain, shall forfeit the like Sum; and it was order'd, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill pursuant to the said Resolutions. After this, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions of the Grand Committee on the Supply, which were agreed to, as follows, viz. I. That a Sum not exceeding 25000*l.* be granted for the extraordinary Charge of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea and Out-pensioners, for the Year 1718, over and above the Bondage and Day's Pay. II. That a Sum not exceeding 165317*l.* be granted for the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1718.

Feb. 1. Mr. Boscawen acquainted the House, ' That he had a Message to the House, sign'd by his Majesty; ' which having presented to the House, and it was read by Mr. Speaker as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty having receiv'd a very dutiful Address from the South Sea Company, That he would be graciously pleas'd to permit himself to be elected Governor of the said Company; and his Majesty being willing so to condescend thereto, recommends it to this House, to consider of proper Methods to remove any Difficulties that may arise on that Occasion.

Hereupon it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South Sea Company: Which Bill was accordingly immediately brought in, read twice, engross'd, and the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, the same Day, read it three Times, and concurr'd

curr'd in it without any Amendment. And Feb. 3, his Majesty went to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to the said Bill.

Feb. 4. The House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, upon the Bill for regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and their Quarters, and for punishing Mutiny and Desertion; but first they order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause, to take away unreasonable Protections of Soldiers from their just Creditors, and also to prevent unjust or fraudulent Arrests upon them. Of this Committee Gyles Erle, Esq; was chosen Chairman. After the reading of the Bill, and of the Articles of War, Mr. Hutchinson excepted against the Clause, enacting, That it shall and may be lawful and for Court Martials to punish Mutiny and Desertion with Death; urging, that a Court Martial was never allow'd of in England in a Time of Peace, being inconsistent with the Rights and Liberties of a free People; and mov'd, That the Offences committed by the Soldiery be cognizable and punish'd by the civil Magistrate. Sir William Tompson answer'd Mr. Hutchinson, and the latter was seconded by Mr. Auditor Harley, who, to shew the Danger of a standing Army, govern'd by Martial Law, quoted a Book written some Years ago by a noble Member of the House, entitled, *An Account of Denmark*. Hereupon the Lord Moleworth, the Author of that Book, endeavour'd to shew, That this was not a parallel Case, that the present Posture of Affairs in Great Britain was vastly different from the State of Things in Denmark at that Juncture; and that the Commons having already declar'd it necessary to maintain the standing Forces, it was no less necessary to keep those Forces within the Bounds of Duty and Discipline, by the ordinary Rules of Martial Law, as was ever practis'd in all civiliz'd Nations. Sir Gilbert Heathcote having back'd the Lord Moleworth, Mr. Hungerford said, he remember'd a remarkable Passage in the *History of the Revolutions in Sweden*, which was, That one *Burg*, a rich Burgher of *Stockholm*, who had much contributed to the keeping up a standing Army, was the first that was hang'd by Martial Law. General *Lamley*, and some others, were of Mr. Hutchinson's Opinion; and, on the other Hand, Sir Joseph Jekyll was

keeping up the Martial Law, at least, a Year long.

But the main Brunt of the Dispute fell between *Craggs* Secretary at War, and Mr. *Robert Walpole*, who in the Heat of Argument could not forbear letting drop some sharp Reflections. After they had done speaking, which was about six a Clock in the Afternoon, some other Members made Speeches for and against the Motion in Agitation; and the Court look'd upon the Success of this Affair as very doubtful. But about seven a Clock, Mr. *Lechmere* in answer to what Mr. *Walpole* had advanc'd, viz. that a Court Martial in Time of Peace was altogether unknown in England, shewed to the contrary, That the Court of Admiralty, which is allow'd in Times of Peace as well of War, has an equal Power in Relation to Seamen, with a Court Martial in Relation to Soldiers. At last, about eight a Clock in the Evening, the Question being put, That the Clause relating to the Punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, should stand as express'd in the Bill, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of 18 Voices only, viz. 77 against 229; Mr. Speaker having resum'd the Chair, it was resolv'd to consider farther of the said Bill, in a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday the 6th of February. It was observ'd, That the *Abbot du Bois* having desir'd to be an ocular Witness of this important Debate, he was admitted, incognito, into the House of Commons; a Favour which that House was refus'd to several *British* Peers.

Feb. 6. A Petition of the several Gentlemen, Heirs, and others, Sufferers by the Burning in the late Rebellion, was presented to the House and read, saying, *That their Losses and Hardships might be consider'd, and some Means be found for their Redress* And Mr. Controller having acquainted the House, *That the petitioners Case had been laid before his Majesty, and that his Majesty had no Objection against their being reliev'd in such Manner as this House shall think fit*, the said Petition was order'd to be refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates was committed. Then the House resolv'd it self into a Grand Committee, to consider farther of the Bill for regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's Service, &c. went through the same, and it being reported the next Day, was agreed to by the House.

Feb. 11. The Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House, upon *The Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, for the Use of the Publick*: It was thereupon order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause for the prolonging the Time for receiving Claims. After this, a Petition of several Gentlemen, and others, of the Corporation of *Prichard*, who were Sufferers by the late Rebellion, on Behalf of themselves and other poor Sufferers there, was presented to the House, and read, praying, That their Sufferings upon Account of the late Rebellion might be consider'd: And *Mr. Boscawen* having acquainted the House, That the Petitioners Case had been represented to his Majesty, and that his Majesty did consent, that the Petitioners should have such Relief as the House should think fit, it was order'd, That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee; and that they have Power to receive a Clause for the Petitioners Relief. Then a Petition of *Robert Scarisbrick, Esq; John Ashton, and John Gregson*, Gentlemen, was presented to the House and read, praying, That Leave be given to bring in a Clause to the said Bill, to explain some general Words therein, that they may have the Benefit of their Surrender, and be try'd as the Act of the 5th and 6th of *Edward VI.* directs. Upon which it was order'd, That the said Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee; and that they have Power to receive a Clause for the Petitioners Relief. It was order'd also, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause, that nothing in the said Bill should extend to invalidate a Grant from his present Majesty to *Samuel Lord Lovat*, of the Life-Rent Escheat of *Alexander Mackenzie of Frazerdale*. After this, the House resolv'd it self into the said Committee, and made some Progress in that Bill.

The next Day, the engross'd Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, was read the third Time, and the Question being put, That the said Bill do pass, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 186 Voices against 105; which great Majority was ascrib'd to *Mr. Walpole's* voting with the Courtiers, and his

g declar'd to his Friends, ' That though in the De-
bates about this Bill, he was for having Mutiny and
Defection punish'd by the Civil Magistrate, yet he
had rather those Crimes should be punish'd by mar-
tial Law, than not punish'd at all. After this,
Mr. Craggs was order'd to carry the Bill to the Lords,
which he did accordingly.

Upon the first reading of the Bill in the House of
Commons, some Objections having been rais'd against it,
the Earl in a great Post said, ' That he wish'd this
might be thoroughly canvass'd and examin'd in a full
House; for he was not like some Persons who
hang'd their Opinions according as they were in
or out of Place. A noble Duke, taking the Dint
of this Reflection to be levell'd against him, answer'd,
That for his own Part, he follow'd the Ministry,
when he thought they were in the right; but went
the contrary Way, if he thought they went astray:
On this occasion'd some sharp Repartees and Replies; af-
ter which, the second reading of the Bill in a full
House, was put off till the *Tuesday* following. In the
mean Time, it was the next Day resolv'd to address
His Majesty, that the Articles of War, and other Pa-
pers relating to the Discipline and Payment of the
Army, might be laid before the House.

On the 18th of *February* the said Bill was read a
second Time, in a very full House, and a Motion was
made, That it be committed to a Committee of the
whole House; which occasion'd a great Debate. The
Lord of *Ox* — d, who spoke first, said among other
things, ' That as long as he had Breath, he would
speak for the Liberties of his Country; and that he
was not only against this Bill, because he thought a
martial Court inconsistent with the Rights and Pri-
vileges of *English Men*, but also against the keeping
up so great a Number of Forces; which being al-
together useless in a Time of profound Peace, could
not but raise just Apprehensions that something was
intended against our happy and ancient Constitu-
tion. The Lord *St* — e answer'd, in Substance,
that the Nation has the Happiness to be govern'd
by a Prince, who, since his Accession to the Throne,
has convinc'd every Body, that he desires no more
troops than what are absolutely necessary for the
safety and Tranquillity of his Dominions. That
whoever will impartially consider the present Cir-
cumstances

' circumstances of Affairs, must own, that the Number
 ' of Troops that are kept standing is very small. That
 ' it cannot be deny'd, that the Pretender has a great
 ' many Friends both at Home and Abroad, who
 ' watch all Opportunities to foment and take Advantage
 ' of our intestine Divisions. That on the other
 ' Hand, *Great Britain* stands Guarantee for the Neutrality
 ' of *Italy*, which is now threaten'd with an
 ' Invasion: And therefore, it was Matter of Prudence
 ' as well as of Necessity, to keep up a competent Force
 ' both to suppress any Insurrection at Home, or to
 ' repel any Insult from Abroad; and to make good
 ' our Engagements for maintaining the Repose of
 ' *Europe*. Hereupon the Earl of *Stratford* said, ' He
 ' was surpriz'd to hear, that so great a Minister
 ' as the noble Lord who spoke last, was not better ac-
 ' quainted with some Matters of Fact; but that he
 ' thought himself oblig'd to inform the House, That
 ' by the Treaty concluded and sign'd at *Utrecht* in
 ' *March* 1713, between the Ministers of *Great Britain*
 ' and *France*, the late Queen, of glorious Memory, gave
 ' Guarantee for the Neutrality of *Italy*, and of the
 ' Islands in the *Mediterranean*, only during the Exe-
 ' cution of *Catalonia*, and 'till the Conclusion of a
 ' general Peace.' For the Truth of which, his Lord-
 ' ship appeal'd to his Colleague in the Negotiation, the
 ' Lord Bishop of *London*. He added, ' That since that
 ' Time, the State of Things was quite alter'd, and
 ' those in the Ministry could best tell what Engage-
 ' ments had been enter'd into, either with the Em-
 ' peror or *France*. ' Hereupon the Lord *Norfolk* and
 ' *Grosvenor* said, ' It was necessary to know the Contents
 ' of those new Treaties; and therefore mov'd to ad-
 ' dress his Majesty, that they might be laid before
 ' the House. Which Address was agreed to, but
 ' was never presented. The Duke of *Arquit*, who
 ' back'd the Earl of *Oxford*, said among other Things
 ' That besides the 16000 and odd Men of regular
 ' Troops, there was another considerable Body main-
 ' tain'd under the Denomination of Invalids, and
 ' that they ought to enquire into their Numbers, and
 ' where they were quarter'd: To which the Lord
 ' *Cromwell* answer'd, ' He knew of no Invalids but
 ' as were in *Chelsea* College, or in the Neighbour-
 ' hood.' After some other Speeches on both Sides
 ' the Duke of *Buckingham* mov'd, That the Bill
 ' concerning

committed to a Committee of the whole House the Thursday next, which was carry'd without dividing.

On that Day, (*Feb. 20*) the Order was read, for the House to go into a Committee upon the Mutiny-Bill; but the Opposers being sensible, that the Court-Party were stronger in Voices, and weaker in Proxies, endeavour'd to have off the Bill before it went into a Committee. In Order thereto, the Lord T——— mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they do provide, That no Punishment shall be inflicted at any Court-Martial, which shall extend to Life or Limb. His Lordship gave his Reasons for supporting his Motion, but was answer'd by the Lord S———, 'That such a Clause would make the Bill ineffectual, banish all Manner of Discipline from the Army, and consequently render it entirely useless.' Upon this there arose a warm Debate, which lasted from two in the Afternoon 'till seven in the Evening; and the following Peers made Speeches for or against the Bill, viz. Against the Bill, the Dukes of Buckingham and Argyll, the Earls of Anglesey, Portland, Abingdon, Cholmondeley and May; the Lord Viscount Townshend; the Lords North and Grey, Trevor, Bingley, and Harcourt: For the Bill, the Lord Chancellor Cowper, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Sunderland, the Lord Viscount Stanhope, and the Lords Cartaret, Onslow, Coningsby, and Cadogan.

The Earl of A——— argu'd, 'That so numerous a Force as was allow'd by this Bill to be maintain'd in Time of Peace, was not only dangerous in itself to a free Nation, but was yet render'd more dangerous by their being govern'd by Martial Law; a Law unknown to our Constitution, destructive of our Liberties, and not endur'd by our Ancestors.' His Lordship was answer'd by the Earl of S———, who, among other Reasons, urg'd, 'That among the ancient Romans, the wisest People in the World, and the greatest Lovers and Assertors of publick Liberty, Martial Law and Discipline were invigorated by Decrees of the Senate, and were in Force in Times of Peace, as well as in Times of War.' To this the D. of A——— reply'd in Substance, 'That 'twas much better to attend domestick than foreign Examples;' and then shew'd, by several Instances drawn from the History of Great Britain, 'That a standing Army in Time of Peace,

was

‘ was ever fatal, either to the Prince, or to the Nation.’ The Lord O ——— said thereupon, ‘ That those who are vested with the Legislative Power ought not, on all Occasions, to govern themselves by Precedents, but rather by the present Situation of Affairs; because ’tis very difficult to find Examples perfectly agreeing with the various Circumstances of Times. That, in his Opinion, the Number of Troops which the Commons had thought fit to keep standing, was absolutely necessary for the Security and Safety both of the Government and Nation; and therefore it was no less necessary to make a Law, to keep that Army within the Rules of Duty and Discipline, unless they would render useless those very Forces which must be own’d to be necessary.’ The Earl of P ——— enforced what had already been suggested, about the Danger of a standing Army made subject to Martial Law; but the Duke of N ———, who spoke next, maintain’d on the contrary, ‘ That the Forces now on Foot, were necessary both for the Support of the Government, and the Protection of our Allies; that it ought to be consider’d that when the late Rebellion broke out, we had double the Number of regular Troops, and yet the Government was oblig’d not only to send for some Regiments from *Ireland*, but also for a Body of Auxiliary Troops from *Holland*; and, that since the Forces were necessary, the Bill in Question, which was only to render them useful, was no less necessary.’ The Lord N ——— and G ——— made afterwards a long Speech, wherein, among other Things, he said, ‘ That before the noble Peer who spoke last was born, he had seen the Time, when the Nation was in Danger of losing their Liberties by a standing Army;’ and then his Lordship urg’d, that the Power of Life and Death, which by this Bill was given to a Court Martial, was unnecessary, unusual, and unjust. It being then about five in the Evening, the Duke of B ——— said, ‘ That in his Opinion, a great deal of Time was spent to little Purpose: For, if their Lordships would enter regularly upon the Merits of this Bill, they ought to be in a Committee, where every Lord would have an Opportunity to speak as often as he thought fit.’ Notwithstanding this, the Debate still continu’d, and the Lord H ——— made an eloquent Speech, wherein, among other

ther Arguments, he urg'd, ' That the Parliament, that is, the Representative of the whole Nation, were ever extream jealous of the Legislative Power, with which they are vested; and that the Lords, in a particular Manner, ought to be tender of it; because 'tis a Branch of their Prerogative to be the supream Court of Judicature; but that by this Bill, whereby the King was enabled to establish Courts Martial, with Power to try and determine any Offences specify'd in the Articles of War, the Parliament vested a sole Legislative Power in the Crown, which was communicated and delegated to a Council of War. That this Bill sets aside all other Laws, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, in Relation to the Soldiery; and gives Courts Martial a larger Jurisdiction than seem'd necessary for maintaining Discipline in the Army; such Jurisdiction extending not only to Mutiny, Desertion, and Breach of Duty, but also to all Immoralities, and other Offences, which might be committed by any Officer or Soldier, towards any of his Fellow Subjects, whereby the Law of the Land might either be obstructed or superseded by a Court Martial. That the Officers constituting a Court Martial did, at once, supply the Place of Judges and Jurymen, and ought therefore to be upon their Oath, upon their trying any Offence whatsoever; whereas it is provided by this Bill, that they shall be sworn upon their Trying such Offences only as are punishable by Death. That Martial Courts assume to themselves an arbitrary and unprecedented Authority, of which they had a fresh remarkable Instance, an Ensign of the Guards having been sentenc'd to Death without being heard, which was contrary to *Magna Charta*, and to the Birth-Rights and Privileges of *Englishmen*; and therefore they ought to restrain so dangerous a Power.' The Lord H——t was supported by the Lord Viscount T——d, but was oppos'd by the Lord C——y, and the Lord C——t. The latter, among other Things, said, ' That he had maturely consider'd the Affair now in Agitation, not as a Person in a publick Station, but as a private unprejudic'd Man; and that he was convinc'd in his Judgment and Conscience, That it is necessary both for the Support of the present happy Establishment, and the Security of the Nation, to keep up the Forces now on Foot; and that

' that he was confirm'd in this Opinion, by consider-
 ' ing what Thoughts the Pretender and his Friends
 ' had of this Matter, and reflecting, that they have
 ' nothing more at Heart, than to procure the disband-
 ' ing of those Forces that have suppress'd the late
 ' unnatural Rebellion. That he doubted not but
 ' the whole Body of the Nobility that made up the
 ' august Assembly, was inviolably attach'd to his
 ' Majesty King George; That his Majesty had also the
 ' best Part of the landed and all the trading Inter-
 ' est; that as to the Clergy, he would say nothing
 ' ——— but that 'twas notorious, that the Majority
 ' of the Populace had been poison'd, and that the
 ' Poison was not yet quite expell'd. That the Dan-
 ' gers which seem'd to be apprehended from the pre-
 ' sent Army may be chimerical, or, at least, easily re-
 ' medy'd in any subsequent Session of Parliament
 ' whereas the Dangers with which the Nation is
 ' threaten'd from the Pretender and his Friends, in
 ' case there were no Army to oppose them, are real
 ' and the Mischiefs that might ensue, upon the Suc-
 ' cess of their Designs, irreparable. That if there had
 ' been such a standing Force as we now have, time
 ' to suppress the Tumults and Riots which were rais'd
 ' soon after his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, in
 ' all Probability there had been no open Rebellion
 ' that, on the other Hand, if there had not been
 ' Troops ready at hand to assist the Civil Power in
 ' suppressing the late riotous Assemblies of the Wool-
 ' Combers and Weavers in the Counties of Devon
 ' and Somerset, there had by this Time been another
 ' Rebellion. That the mentioning *Magna Charta* was
 ' in his Opinion, entirely foreign to the present Dis-
 ' bate; that the Thing now in Question, and that
 ' wherein they were immediately concern'd, was
 ' to secure and support the Government and the Pre-
 ' sent Succession against vigilant, bold, and restless
 ' Enemies; and that they had the more Reason to
 ' upon their Guard, in that the Trumpeters of Se-
 ' dition and Rebellion had again forcibly intruded
 ' to several Pulpits in Scotland.' The Earl of A—
 ' answer'd this Speech, and the Lord C——— having
 ' spoken on the contrary Side, the Earl of I—y, sup-
 ' ported the Lord T———'s Motion, and endeavour'd
 ' to shew, That a standing Army in Time of Peace
 ' would rather increase than lessen the Enemies of the
 ' Government

overnment. My Lord C——: reply'd to him. After which the Question was put upon the said Motion, and carry'd in the Negative by 14 Voices, viz. Not Content 76, Proxies 15, in all 91: Content 52, Proxies 25, in all 77.

Dissentient. Buckingham, Anglesey, Jo. Winton. W. North and Grey, Scarsdale, Strafford, Poulet, Boyle, Mansel, Compton, Weston, Bingley, Willoughby de Broke, Cestriensis, Geo. Bristol.

Then a Motion was made, ' That it be an Instruction to the said Committee of the whole House, that they do make an effectual Provision to secure the Obedience both of the Officers and Soldiers to be continu'd by this Bill to the civil Magistrate according to Law.' But it being represented, That the said Clause was altogether unnecessary, the Question being put on the said Motion, was resolv'd in the Negative by 11 Votes, viz. Not Content 73, Proxies 15, in all 88: Content 53, Proxies 24, in all 77.

Dissentient. Jo. Winton, Anglesey, Salisbury, W. Ebor. North and Grey, Scarsdale, Strafford, Poulet, Boyle, Mansel, Compton, Weston, Bingley, Willoughby de Broke, Cestriensis, Geo. Bristol.

Memorandum.

We whose Names are subscrib'd, do protest against the first above-mention'd Resolution, for refusing the mov'd Instruction to the Committee on the Mutiny Bill for the Reasons following.

BECAUSE the Exercise of Martial Law, in Time of Peace, with such Power as is given by this Bill inflict Punishments extending to Life and Limb, was not the first Year of this Reign, nor had in any former Reign allow'd within this Kingdom by Consent of Parliament: But has, upon any Attempt made to introduce such Power, been oppos'd and condemn'd by Parliament, as repugnant to Magna Charta, and inconsistent with the fundamental Rights and Liberties of a free People.

II. Because after the Peace of Ryswick and that of Utrecht, in the several Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, of glorious and ever blessed Memories, no Power was given to any Courts Martial; and yet it is well known, that the Forces then continu'd on Foot, were in exact Discipline and Order.

I.

III. Be-

III. Because it is not ascertain'd by this Bill, or by any other known Law or Rule, what Words or Facts amount to Mutiny and Desertion, or to an exciting, causing or joyning in Mutiny; and consequently the Judges of a Court Martial have it in their Power to declare what Words or Facts they think fit to be Mutiny or Desertion, and to take away the Life of any Officer or Soldier by such an arbitrary Decision.

IV. Because, should Death be thought the proper Punishment in Time of Peace for Mutiny and Desertion, or for the least Disobedience to any lawful Command, yet, as we conceive, the Nature of such Offences ought first to be ascertain'd by this Bill; and the said Offences being declar'd capital, the Tryal thereof ought to have been left to the ordinary Course of Law; in Consequence whereof, the Officers and Soldiers would, upon such Tryals, have been entisl'd to all those valuable Privileges which are the Birth-Right of every Briton: Nor does it appear to us, that any Inconvenience could thereby have arisen to the Publick in Time of Peace, at least, not any such as can justify our depriving the Soldiery of those legal Rights which belong to the meanest of their Fellow-Subjects, and even the vilest Malefactors.

W. Ebor. Strafford, Guilford, de Loraine, Abingdon, Dartmouth. Belhaven, Jo. London, Harcourt, Willoughby de Br', Townshend, Boyle, Bristol, Castleton, Foley, Tadcaster, Poulet, Gower, Rutland, Mountjoy, Bathurst, Lumley, Trevor, Bingley, Bate, P. Herefordiensis, Berkley of Str', Northampton, Lay, Weston, Devonshire, Scarfdale, Mansel, Fr. Rosseing, Oxford, Fr. Cestriensis, Georg. Bristolienis, Compton, North and Grey, Greenwich, Malham.

Memorandum.

We whose Names are subscrib'd, do protest against the Resolution for refusing the other Instruction mov'd to be given to the said Committee on the Mutiny Bill, for the Reasons following:

I. **B**ecause no Provision whatsoever is made by this Bill for securing the Obedience of the military to the civil Power, on which the Preservation of our Constitution depends.

II. Because we conceive, that a great Number of armed Men, govern'd by martial Law, as they have it in their Power,

wer, so are they naturally inclin'd, not only to disobey, but to insult the Authority of the civil Magistrate; and are confirm'd in this Opinion, as well as by the Experience of what has happen'd here at Home, as by the History of all Ages and Nations, from which it appears, That there ever an effectual Provision has not been made to secure the Obedience of the Soldiers to the Laws of their Country, the military has constantly subverted and swallow'd up the civil Power.

The Lords who subscrib'd the former Reasons, subscrib'd these also.

Then the Lords went into a Committee of the whole House, of which the Earl of Clarendon was chosen Chairman; and it being past eight a Clock in the Evening, the said Committee adjourn'd 'till the next Day.

On Friday the 21st of February, the House of Lords being adjourn'd during Pleasure, and put into the said Committee, those who oppos'd the Mutiny Bill began with raising Objections against the Preamble of the Bill, which suggests, That the Number of 16347 Men were necessary: Urging, They did not know from whence that Necessity should arise, the Kingdom being now in full Peace, without any just Apprehension, either of Insurrections at Home, or Invasions from Abroad; and therefore it was mov'd, That the said Number of 16347 Men be reduc'd to 12000. Hereupon there was a great Debate, that lasted 'till about six a Clock in the Evening, and the principal Speakers on it were the following: Against the Bill, the Earl of Oxford, Lord Trevor, Lord Harcourt, Earl of Abingdon, Earl of Illy, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Batburs, Lord North and Grey, Lord Bishop of Hereford: For the Bill, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Viscount Stanhope, Lord Cowper, Lord Cadogan, Lord Parker, Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Coningsby.

The Earl of Ox ——— urg'd, 'That the keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace, was not the Way to gain the Hearts, but rather to increase the Disaffection of the People; and that all good and wise Princes had ever chosen to depend rather on the Affections of their Subjects, than on a military Force.' Which his Lordship illustrated by several Instances out of our English History, and, in particular,

by the fresh Examples of the late King *William* and Queen *Anne*; adding, That none but bad and corrupt Ministers have need of Troops to maintain their Authority and unwarrantable Proceedings. Then the Lord *St—*, in Vindication of the present Administration, and from the Posture of Affairs both at Home and Abroad, argu'd the Necessity of maintaining a greater Force than in former Times. And it being suggested on this Occasion, That 'twas hoped, no Minister would advise the King to enter into a War, his Lordship reply'd, That he would be the first that should advise him to it, if he thought the Honour of the Crown concern'd in it. Upon this, the Lord *B—* said, 'He was surpriz'd to hear such an Expression from a Person in his Lordship's Station, whose principal Care, one would think, should be rather to discharge the great Burthen which has been left upon the Nation by the two last Wars, than to involve it in a new one, which can hardly be maintain'd without making Use of the Funds that have been appropriated for the Payment of old Debts.' My Lord *C—* having afterwards presented, 'That if the Army was reduc'd to 12000 Men, it were impossible, upon any Emergency, to assemble a Body of 4000 Men in any Part of Great Britain besides London, without leaving the Sea Ports and other important Posts unguarded.' This gave my Lord *C—* Occasion to suggest, That they ought not to retrench the 4000 Men who were most necessary. Hereupon the Question being put Whether the Word sixteen (Thousand) should stand Part of the Clause of the Preamble, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 72 Voices against 50. After this it being mov'd, and the Question put that the House be now resum'd, it was resolv'd in the Negative, by 74 Voices against 48; and then the Lordships proceeded to the Clause whereby Mutiny and Desertion are made punishable by Death; and the Question being put, whether the Words, (Death) should stand Part of the said Clause, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative without dividing.

The next Day, the Lords went again into a great Committee on the Mutiny Bill; and it was proposed that in the Clause which obliges Judges of a Court Martial to take an Oath, when they try Criminals for such Crimes as may extend to Death, to insert, after

Death

death, the Words, *or otherwise* : But the Question being put, Whether those Words should be added, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 68 Voices against 43. After this it was propos'd, to leave out the Clause which enables *his Majesty to constitute and settle Articles of War* ; and the Question being put, Whether that Clause should stand Part of the Bill, it was resolv'd in the Affirmative by 68 against 30. All the other enacting Clauses were afterwards agreed to without dividing, though several Speeches were made, for and against, on this Occasion : The most remarkable of which were those of the Lord St—— and of the Earl of St——. The first having suggested, That all the Objections rais'd against this Bill amounted to no more than bare Suppositions of chimerical Dangers ; and defy'd any Body to charge the Administration with any Thing that might give just Ground of Apprehension for the Liberties of the People : Adding, That if the Government be now oblig'd to keep a greater Number of Forces than formerly, it is partly owing to the Situation in which the Affairs of *Europe* have been left by the late scandalous Peace. Hereupon the Earl of St—— said, ' He could not be silent, while a Work in which he had so great a Share was so openly attack'd ; but that the Peace, which some are pleas'd to call scandalous, was approv'd by three successive Parliaments ; and in particular, by some Peers now in Place : That he would venture to affirm, that this very Peace had left the Affairs of *Europe* in a better Posture than they seem to be in at present, at least, with Respect to *Great Britain* : That notwithstanding the great Advantages which some boast to have obtain'd by the late Treaties, they have yet found the Way to lose our Trade to *Sweden*, to endanger that to *Spain* and *Italy*, and to keep a standing Army in full Peace : But that Time will shew, whether three successive Parliaments will approve these Measures, as well as the Peace which is call'd infamous. ' At the same Time, his Lordship animadverted on the late Proclamation, for allowing the Importation of *Swedish* Iron from all Places other than the Dominions of the King of *Sweden*, which was in Effect no more than to appoint the *Dutch* to be our Factors for *Swedish* Iron. After some other short Speeches, towards seven a Clock in the Evening, the

the House was resum'd, and the Earl of Clarendon reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and thought fit to pass it without Amendment, upon which it was order'd to be read a third Time on the 24th, and the Lords to be summon'd.

Accordingly, on the 24th of February the Bill was read a third Time, and the Lord N—— and G—— made a summary Recapitulation of the Objections rais'd against it; but being neither back'd by any of his Party, nor answer'd by any of the contrary Side, the Question was put, Whether this Bill shall pass, and it was resolv'd in the Affirmative. Content of Proxies 21, in all 88. Not Content 40, Proxies 11, in all 61.

Hereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protest.

Dissentient.

I. **B**Ecause the Number of 16347 Men is declar'd necessary by this Bill, but it is not therein declar'd, nor we any Way to satisfy our selves, from whence that Necessity should arise, the Kingdom being now (God be prais'd) in full Peace, without any just Apprehension, either of Insurrections at Home, or Invasions from Abroad.

II. Because so numerous a Force is near double to what hath ever been allow'd within this Kingdom, by Authority of Parliament, in Times of publick Tranquillity; and being, as we conceive, no Ways necessary to support, may we fear, endanger our Constitution, which hath never yet been entirely subverted but by a standing Army.

III. Because the Charge of keeping up so great a Force ought not unnecessarily to be laid on the Nation, already over-burthen'd with heavy Debts, and this Charge we conceive to be still more unnecessarily increas'd by the great Number of Officers now kept on the Establishment, in Times of Peace; a Number far greater (in Proportion to that of the Soldiers commanded by them) than hath ever yet been thought requisite in Times of actual War.

IV. Because such a Number of Soldiers dispers'd in Quarters throughout the Kingdom, may occasion great Hardships, and become very grievous to the People, and thereby cause or increase their Disaffection, and will, probably, ruin many of his Majesty's good Subjects on whom they shall be quarter'd, and who have been already by that Means greatly impoverish'd.

V. Because such a standing Force, dangerous in itself to a free People in Time of Peace, is, in our Opinion, render'd

more dangerous, by their being made subject to Martial Law: A Law unknown to our Constitution, destructive of Liberties, not endur'd by our Ancestors, and never mention'd in any of our Statutes, but in order to condemn it.

VI. Because the Officers and Soldiers themselves, thus subject to Martial Law, are thereby upon their Trials depriv'd of all those Rights and Privileges, which render the People of this Realm the Envy of other Nations, and become liable to such Hardships and Punishments, as the Liberty and Mercy of our known Laws utterly disallow; and cannot but think those Persons best prepar'd, and most easily tempted to strip others of their Rights, who have already lost their own.

VII. Because a much larger Jurisdiction is given to Courts Martial by this Bill than to us seems necessary for maintaining Discipline in the Army, such Jurisdiction extending not only to Mutiny, Desertion, Breach of Duty, and Disobedience to military Commands, but also to all Immoralities, and every Instance of Misbehaviour which may be committed, by any Officer or Soldier, towards any of his fellow-Subjects; by which Means the Law of the Land, in Cases proper to be judg'd by that alone, may, by the summary Methods of Proceedings in Courts Martial, be obstructed, superseded, and many grievous Offences may remain unpunish'd.

VIII. Because the Officers constituting a Court Martial at once supply the Place of Judges and Jurymen, and ought therefore, as we conceive, to be sworn upon their trying any Offence whatsoever; and yet it is provided by this Bill, That such Officers shall be sworn upon their trying such Offenders only as are punishable by Death, which Provision, we apprehend, to be defective and unwarranted by any Precedent; their being no Instance within our Knowledge, wherein the Judges of any Court, having Cognizance of capital and lesser Crimes, are under the Obligation of an Oath in Respect of the one, and not of the other.

IX. Because the Articles of War, thought necessary to regulate the Discipline of the Army in Cases unprovided for by this Bill, ought, in our Opinion, to have been inserted therein, in like Manner as the Articles and Orders for regulating and governing the Navy, were enacted in the 13th Year of King Charles II. to the End, that due Consideration might have been had by Parliament, of the Duty enjoin'd by each Article to the Soldiers, and of the Measure of their Punishment; whereas the Sanction of Parliament is

is now given by this Bill to what they had no Opportunity to consider.

X. Because the Clause in the Bill, enabling his Majesty to establish Articles of War and erect Courts Martial, with Power to try and determine any Offences to be specify'd in such Articles, and to inflict Punishments for the same within this Kingdom in Time of Peace, doth, as we conceive in all these Instances, vest a sole Legislative Power in the Crown, which Power, how safely soever it may be laid with his present Majesty, and how tenderly soever it may be exercis'd by him, may yet prove of dangerous Consequence should it be drawn into Precedent in future Reigns.

XI. Because the Clause in the Bill alledg'd to be made for enabling honest Creditors to recover their just Debts from Soldiers, seems to us rather to give a Protection to the Soldier than any real Advantage to his Creditor, or other Person having just Cause of Action against him. It protects the Person of a Soldier from Execution as well as mesne Process for any Debt under 10 l. and it protects the Estate and Effects as well as the Person of every Soldier from all other Suits, but for Debt, where the Cause of Action doth not amount to the like Sum; and in other Cases, where the Cause of Action exceeds that Value, Plaintiffs are, in many Instances, put under unreasonable Difficulties, as we conceive, before they can be allow'd even to commence the Suit; so that their bare Compliance therewith may become more grievous to them than the Loss of their Debt, or quiet Submission to the Wrong sustain'd, by which means his Majesty's good Subjects may be highly injur'd in their Properties, and insulted in their Persons by the Soldiery, and yet be depriv'd of the legal Remedies appointed for the Redress of such Grievances.

W. Ebor. Northampton, Strafford, Fr. Cestrian Scarfdale, Bristol, Gower, Greenwich, Compton, Polet, Boyle, Litchfield, Tadcaster, Bute, Guilford, Harcourt, North and Grey, Foley, Ilay, Mansel, Dartmouth, Bathurst, Weston, P. Hereford. Trevor, Roffen. Abingdon, Oxford.

About

On the

About the Middle of January his Majesty was pleas'd to direct Letters Patents to pass the great Seal, for creating Philip Marquess of Wharton and Malmesbury, a Duke of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Duke of Wharton, in the County of Westmorland. A Translation of the Preamble to his Grace's Patent, was as follows:

AS it is the Honour of Subjects, who are descended from an illustrious Family, to imitate the great Examples of their Ancestors: We esteem it no less our Glory as a King, after the Manner of our Royal Predecessors, to dignify eminent Virtue by suitable Rewards. It is on this Account, that we confer a New Title on Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin, Philip Marquess of Wharton and Malmesbury, who, though he be born of a very ancient and noble Family, wherein he may reckon many Patriots as Fore-fathers, has rather chosen to distinguish himself by his personal Merit. The British Nation, not forgetful of his Father lately deceased, gratefully remember how much their Invincible King William III. was oblig'd to that constant and courageous Assertor of the publick Liberty, and the Protestant Religion. The same extraordinary Person deserv'd so well of Us, in having supported Our Interests by the Weights of his Counsels, the Force of his Wit, and the Firmness of his Mind, at a time when Our Title to the Succession of this Realm was danger'd; that in the Beginning of our Reign We rewarded him with the Dignity of a Marquess, as an Earnest of Our Royal Favour, the farther Marks whereof We were prevented from bestowing on him by his Death, too hasty and untimely for his King and Country. When we see the Man of this great Man forming himself by so worthy an Example, and in every Action exhibiting a lively Resemblance of his Father; When we consider the Eloquence which he has exerted with so much Applause in the Parliament of Ireland; and his Turn and Application, even in his early Youth, to the most serious and weighty Affairs of the Publick: We willingly decree him Honours which are neither Superiour to his Merit, nor Earlier than the Expectation of Our good Subjects. Know ye therefore,

On the 6th of March came on at the Old Bailey the Tryal of James Shephard, a Youth of about

about 18 Years of Age, Apprentice to a Coach-Painter in *Devonshire-Street* without *Bishopsgate*, London, indicted for High Treason, in Imagining and Conspiring the Death of his sacred Majesty King George; an Abstract of which Tryal is as follows:

The Jury being sworn, *Mr. John Leak* depos'd, That on Friday the 24th of *January* at Night, he having been Abroad, when he came Home a Letter was given him by his Maid, which was subscrib'd, For the Reverend *Mr. Heath*; that upon seeing the Superfcription he doubted of its being for him; but was told by the Maid that it was left for him; that he considering also that there was no such Person as *Mr. Heath*, a Clergyman, in that Neighbourhood, open'd the Letter, and having read it to himself, told his Maid and Daughter it was a wicked and villainous Letter, and that he afterwards read it to them, and in Abhorrence of such a villainous Design, threw it into the Fire and burnt it: That then he went up into his Study, and there considering on the Matter, and suspecting whether some malicious Person had not sent it, with Design to get his House afterward search'd, and finding it, to fix an Odium upon him, he thought it advisable to acquaint the Alderman of the Ward with the Matter; which he did the next Morning, being Saturday the 25th of *January*.

Sir John Fryer, Alderman, depos'd, That upon Saturday Morning, the 25th of *January*, *Mr. Leak* came to him, and acquainted him there had been a very wicked and treasonable Letter sent to him, telling him the Contents of it in a Sort of an Agony; that he ask'd him if he knew the Person who sent it? To which he reply'd, no, but he did remember the Person had signify'd that he would come again on Monday; and that thereupon he gave him Orders, if he did come to secure him, and carry him before the Lord Mayor or some other Justice of the Peace; and accordingly he being on Monday with some Gentlemen at the *Fountain Tavern* in *Stocks-Market*, his Man came to him and told him, That *Mr. Leak*, a Constable, and the Prisoner wanted to speak with him. That he order'd his Man to get a Room below Stairs, and desiring *Mr. John Nichols* and *Mr. Henry Langley*, who were in his Company, to go in with him, he examin'd the Prisoner, asking him if his Name was *James Shephard*, and if he had deliver'd a Letter to *Mr. Leak's* Man.

on the Friday before, sign'd *For the Reverend Mr. Heath?* To which he reply'd, his Name was *James Shepheard*, and he had deliver'd such a Letter; that then he ask'd the Prisoner if he had a Copy of that Letter? To which he answer'd, he had no Copy of it about him; but that if he had Pen, Ink, and Paper, he could soon write a Copy of it, because he had it in his Memory. That he then order'd Pen, Ink, and Paper to be brought, and the Prisoner sat down in the Room, and having written the Letter, brought it to him; but had not put his Name to it. That then he bid him put his Name to it, which he did with a great deal of Readiness, and afterwards read it with much Presence of Mind and Calmness of Temper, telling him that he did believe that to be a true Copy of the Letter he had left at Mr. Leak's House the Friday before, and that, if at all, it differ'd but in some few Words; which being produc'd in Court, was read, and is as follows;

S I R,

FROM the many Discontents visible throughout this Kingdom, I infer, that if the Prince now reigning could be by Death remov'd, our King being here, he might be settled on his Throne, without much loss of Blood. For the more ready Effecting of this, I propose, that if any Gentleman will pay for my Passage into Italy, and if our Friends will intrust one so young with Letters of Invitation to his Majesty, I will on his Arrival smite the Usurper in his Palace. In this Confession, if sufficient Forces may be rais'd, his Majesty may appear; if not, he may retreat or conceal himself 'till a fitter Opportunity. Neither is it presumptuous to hope that this may succeed, if we consider how easy it is to cut the Thread of human Life; how great Confusion the Death of a Prince occasions in the most peaceful Nation, and how mutinous the People are, how desirous of a Change. But we will suppose the worst, that I am seiz'd and by Torture examin'd. Now that this may endanger none but my self; it will be necessary that the Gentleman, who defrays my Charges to Italy, leave England before my Departure; that I be ignorant of his Majesty's Abode; that I lodge with some Whig, that you abscond, and that this be communicated to none. But be the Event as it will, I can expect nothing less than a most cruel Death; which that I may the better support, 'twill be requisite that from my Arrival 'till the Attempt, I every

M 2

Day

Day receive the Holy Sacrament from one who shall be ignorant of the Design.

JAMES SHEPHEARD.

Mr. Wase, Mr. Nightingale, and Mr. Randal deposed That they being sent to the Prisoner's Master's House, were shewn the Prisoner's Trunk, where, among some Papers, was found one Paper which was produc'd in Court and read, and did appear to have been a Draught of the Letter that the Prisoner had deliver'd to Mr. Leak's Maid, and differ'd very little in Words from the Copy that he had written before Sir John Fryer, saving, that at the latter End there were these Expressions: *How meritorious an Act will it be to free these Nations from an Usurpation that they have lain under this nine and twenty Years?* And that he thought it might be requisite, that while his Majesty (meaning the Pretender) should be absent from Avignon, some Person should be found resembling him that should personate him there, lest the Rumour of his Departure from Avignon should awaken this inquisitive and suspicious Court.

Mr. De lay Fay depos'd, That the Prisoner did (being examin'd) acknowledge to this Effect. That he was the Son of Thomas and Mary Shepheard, of the Parish of St. Mary Overy's in Southwark, by Trade a Glover; that his Father dying when he was about five Years of Age, at which Time he remov'd down to Abbot Langley in Hertfordshire, went to School to one Mr. Hows, was afterwards remov'd thence and put to School at Mitcham in Surrey, by Dr. Hinchman his Uncle by the Mother's Side, and afterwards sent down to Salisbury, went to School to Mr. Hales there, continuing about three Years, and was afterwards put Apprentice to Mr. Scott by his Uncle Dr. Hinchman; that while he was at Salisbury, he had imbib'd the Principles he then acted upon, by Conversation with his Fellow-Scholars, who in the Time of the Rebellion in the North, wish'd that the Pretender might have Succeeded and that he was confirm'd in his Opinion by reading some Pamphlets he saw lying on some Bookseller's Stalls, and particularly by one, intitled, *A Vindication of the Bishop of Exeter*; and especially from the Improvement of the Words of St. Paul, *That Persons ought to be obedient to the Powers that were set over them, although they were Tyrannical.*

The

These and the other Depositions mention'd in the Try-
having been given by the Evidence for the King,
the Prisoner was call'd upon by the Court to make
his Defence; upon which he answer'd, that he ac-
knowledg'd the Truth of what had been depos'd a-
gainst him; saying, that he meant it, that he intend-
ed it, and did not think there was any Harm in it,
or any Guilt in the Fact, if committed.

The Prisoner declining to make any farther Defence,
was call'd upon by the Court to know if he would
call any Evidences. To which he answer'd no. The
Court having summ'd up the Evidence, the Jury went
out, and after a very short Stay, found the Prisoner
guilty of High Treason. And he being ask'd before
the receiving of Sentence, what he had to say why
Judgment should not pass upon him according to Law;
he reply'd, 'He could not hope for Mercy from a Prince
he would not own.

When the Recorder proceeded to give Sentence to the
Effect following.

James Shephard, you are convicted according to Law of
the greatest of Offences against human Authority, High
Treason, in Compassing and Imagining the Death of the King.
Your Intent was to kill, to murder, and basely assassinate his
Majesty King George, in order to place a Popish Pretender
on his Throne. It is very surprizing that one so young
should attempt so wicked an Enterprize: and it is
amazing that you should still thus defend and justify,
and not only think there is no Harm in it, but that the
action, if committed, would have been meritorious.

It was reasonable to think that you had receiv'd those
Confessions, which incited you to this Undertaking, from
one of those false and malicious Libels which have been
scuriously dispers'd to delude unwary Readers, and to
pervert the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; and it ap-
pears to be so from your own Confession, that you had im-
prov'd your Principles from Sermons and Pamphlets, which
you think King George an Usurper, and the Preten-
der your lawful King.

Consider, unhappy young Man, whether you may not
be in an Error; and what I now suggest to you, is not
to approach you, or to aggravate your Crime, but proceeds
from Compassion, and with a Regard to your farther Con-
sideration

sideration before you go out of the World ; that you may be convinc'd of your Error, and retract it.

The Notions you entertain, are contrary to the Sense of the Nation ; who found by Experience that their Religion, their Laws, and Liberties, were in imminent Danger from a Popish Prince, and therefore they rescu'd themselves from that Danger, and excluded Papists for the future from the Crown, and settl'd it on his Majesty and his Heirs, being Protestants ; which has been confirm'd by many Parliaments, and the Nation feels the good Effects of so happy a Establishment.

It seems strange, that you should hint at a Passage in St. Paul for your Justification. If he exhorted the Christians to submit to the Roman Emperors, even tho' they should be Tyrants, how comes it, that you, a private Youth, should not only judge of the Title of Kings in Opposition to the Sense of so many Parliaments ; but that you should think your self authoris'd to murder a Prince in peaceable Possession of the Throne, and by whom his Subjects are protect'd in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges, and every Thing that is dear and valuable to Mankind ?

You mention in your Papers as if you must expect the most cruel Tortures. No, unfortunate Youth, tho' you won't own, uses no cruel Tortures to his Subjects. He is King according to the Laws of the Land, and by the Law he governs. And as you have transgress'd those Laws to the highest Degree, the publick Justice requires that you should submit to the Sentence ordain'd for such an Offence. And then the Recorder pronounc'd the Sentence as in like Cases.

We intended to have taken no farther Notice of the Affairs in foreign Parts, than what we have already given in the Beginning of this Register ; but as every remarkable Occurrence being since transmiss'd from Abroad, we will conclude this Register with it, we mean the Renunciation that the Hereditary Prince of Moscow, has been oblig'd to make of his Succession to the Throne of Russia : But first it will be proper to observe that about the Beginning of the last Year upon some Misunderstandings that happen'd between that Prince and his Father, the Prince thought fit to withdraw out of the Dominions of the Czar, with his Leave ; and passing thro' Germany and Switzerland went into Italy, where he continu'd till the Beginning of this Year ; when he return'd to Moscow.

from whence we have the following Account dated the
10th of February.

ON the 11th Instant the Czar's eldest Son, Prince
Alexis Petrowitz, attended by the *Sieur Tolstoy*,
arriv'd here from his Travels. He waited that Night
upon the Czar, with whom he had a long Conference.
The next Day a great Council was held, and his
Imperial Majesty having resolv'd to exert in a very so-
lemn Manner his Justice upon the said Prince for
his Disobedience and Breach of the Laws of this Em-
pire, who had incurr'd the Penalty of High Treason,
by travelling into foreign Parts without his Licence,
Orders were given for the necessary Preparations to
be made for that Purpose. Accordingly the 14th, be-
fore Break of Day, the Regiment of Guards, and
Garrison of this Place being under Arms, were posted
round the Castle, so as to secure all the Gates and A-
venues; and Orders were sent at the same Time to
all his Majesty's Ministers, Boyars, and Councillors,
to repair to the great Hall in the Castle, and to the
Clergy to assemble in the Cathedral. Then the great
Bell was toll'd, and the Prince was brought in as a
prisoner without his Sword; and being carry'd into
the Czar's Presence, who was standing in the Hall
in the Midst of the great Men of his Kingdom, pre-
sented a Writing to his Majesty, containing a Con-
fession of his Crime, and in Tears fell at his Feet.
The Czar gave the Paper to *Baron Schaffirof*, his Vice-
Chancellor, and afterwards raising his unhappy Son
from the Ground, demanded of him what was his
Desire? The Prince implor'd his Mercy, and begg'd
he would spare his Life: His Majesty granted his
request, but told him he had cut himself off from
the Hopes of inheriting his Crown; that he must so-
lemnly renounce the Succession, and acknowledge the
same under his Hand; which he answer'd he was rea-
dy to perform. The Czar then expostulated with him
upon his Disobedience, and ask'd him who were the
Advisers of his late Escape? Upon which the Prince
saw near and whisper'd him, and they went to-
gether into an adjoining Room, where it is suppos'd
he nam'd the Persons, which is the more probable,
because soon after three Couriers were dispatch'd se-
veral Ways, whose Errands are not yet publicly
known. His Majesty and the Prince being return'd
into

into the Hall, the Prince sign'd an Instrument, setting forth, that finding himself unqualify'd for Government, he therefore disclaim'd any Right of Succession to the Crown. Then several Articles, containing a long Deduction of the Causes of his Majesty's excluding his eldest Son from the Succession were read aloud. This being done, the Ministers, Boyars, Officers and others, who were present, swore upon the Gospel, and subscrib'd an Oath, of which several printed Copies had been prepar'd, importing that the Czar having by his Letters declar'd that he had excluded from the Crown the Czarowitz *Alexis Petrowitz*, and had appointed his second Son, the Prince Royal *Peter Petrowitz* to succeed him; they own'd the Legality of this his Majesty's Decree, acknowledg'd the said *Peter Petrowitz* to be the undoubted Successor to the Crown, engag'd to stand by him with their Lives against any that should dare to oppose him, and never would, under any Pretence whatsoever adhere to *Prince Alexis Petrowitz*, or assist him in the Recovery of the said Succession. Then the Company repair'd to the Cathedral, where the Czar in a long Speech set forth the Prince his Son's undutiful Behaviour and evil Conduct; after which the Clergy swore and subscrib'd the Oath above-mention'd; this being done the Company was dismiss'd, and his Majesty return'd to his Apartment. The said Oath has since been administered to all the publick Officers, and other Inhabitants of this Place, who were not present at the Solemnity; and Orders are sent for doing the like over the *Russian Empire*, and in his Majesty's Armies abroad. The Prince is kept under Confinement, and no Body is admitted to him but the *Heer Tollyoy*, and such others as are appointed by the Czar.

F I N I S

E R R A T A.

In the List of the Parliament, for the City of Worcester, instead of Samuel Swift, Esq; read Samuel Wylk Esq;

An Exact LIST of the present
Parliament of Great Britain.

The House of LORDS.

Those mark'd thus ‡, are the present Knights of the Garter; those with this Mark *, are under Age; and P. C. for Privy Counsellor.

HIS Royal Highness George Augustus, Prince of Wales, &c. P. C.

His Royal Highness, Earnest Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster, &c.

His Highness Prince Frederick, (eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) Duke of Gloucester.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, P. C.

Lord President of the Council,

John Pierpoint, Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy Seal, P. C.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England.

Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent, Lord-Steward of the King's Household, P. C.

Charles Paulet, D. of Bolton, L. Lieut. of Ireland, P. C.

Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, P. C.

D U K E S.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, P. C.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton, P. C.

Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Albans.

Reinhardt Schonberg, Duke Schonberg and Leinster.

Erasmus Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

Christopher Ruffel, Duke of Bedford.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, P. C.

John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, P. C.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

John Mountague, Duke of Mountague.

- * Charles Douglas, *Duke of Dover.*
- * James Hamilton, *Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.*
- || James Graham, *Duke of Montrose, P. C.*
- || John Ker, *Duke of Roxburghe, P. C.*
- Robert Bertie, *Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, P. C.*
- Henry Bentinck, *Duke of Portland.*
- * Philip Wharton, *Duke of Wharton.*

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- || William Johnston, *Marquess of Annandale, P. C.*

E A R L S.

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- James Stanley, *Earl of Derby, P. C.*
- Theophilus Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*
- † Thomas Herbert, *E. of Pembroke and Montgomery,*
- Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln, P. C.*
- Henry Howard, *Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, P. C.*
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- James Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury.*
- John Cecil, *Earl of Exeter.*
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- Thomas Fane, *Earl of Westmorland, P. C.*
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- Charles-Bodville Roberts, *Earl of Radnor, P. C.*
- William Paston, *Earl of Yarmouth.*

es Berkley, *Earl of Berkley*, P. C.
 iel Finch, *Earl of Nottingham*, P. C.
 ry Hyde, *Earl of Rochester*.
 antague-Venables Bertie, *Earl of Abingdon*, P. C.
 aprist Noel, *Earl of Gainborough*.
 ert Darcy, *Earl of Holderness*, P. C.
 er Windsor, *Earl of Plymouth*.
 enry-Stafford Howard, *Earl of Stafford*.
 hard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough*, P. C.
 rge Booth, *Earl of Warrington*.
 hard Newport, *Earl of Bradford*, P. C.
 derick Zulestein, *Earl of Rochford*.
 arnold Joost van Kevel, *Earl of Albemarle*.
 bert Coventry, *Earl of Coventry*.
 ward Russel, *Earl of Orford*, P. C.
 illiam Villers, *Earl of Jersey*.
 rry D'Averquerque, *Earl of Grantham*.
 ohn Campbell, *E. of Greenwich, and D. of Argyle*, P. C.
 ohn Poulet, *Earl Poulet*.
 ancis Godolphin, *Earl of Godolphin*.
 gh Cholmondley, *Earl of Choldmondley*, P. C.
 eorge Gordon, *Earl of Sutherland*.
 ohn Lesly, *Earl of Rothes*.
 avid Areskine, *Earl of Buchan*.
 Thomas Hamilton, *Earl of Hadington*.
 gh Campbell, *Earl of Loudon*, P. C.
 eorge Hamilton, *Earl of Orkney*.
 ohn Dalrimple, *Earl of Stairs*, P. C.
 ames Stewart, *Earl of Bute*.
 Henry Scot, *Earl of Deloraine*.
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 Thomas Wentworth, *Earl of Stafford*.
 ashington Shirley, *Earl of Ferrers*.
 illiam Legg, *Earl of Dartmouth*.
 rry Pager, *Earl of Uxbridge*, P. C.
 ames Bridges, *Earl of Caernarvon*.
 wis Watson, *Earl of Roskingham*.
 arles Bennet, *Earl of Tankerville*, P. C.
 eage Finch, *Earl of Aylesford*, P. C.
 hn Hervey, *Earl of Bristol*.
 eorge Mountague, *Earl of Halifax*, P. C.
 lbor Yelverton, *Earl of Sussex*.

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rice Devereux, *Viscount Hereford*.
 Anthony Browne, *Viscount Mountacute*.
 awrence Fiennes, *Viscount Say and Sele*.
 Thomas Belassys, *Viscount Fauconberg*.

Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend, P. C.*
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 William Hatton, *Viscount Hatton.*
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 James Stanhope, *Viscount Stanhope, P. C.*

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 † James Touchet, *Lord Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven.*
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 John West, *Lord De la War.*
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 Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexington.*
 † Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord Langdale.*
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 Thomas Willoughby, *Lord Middleton.*
 Thomas Trevor, *Lord Trevor.*
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 Thomas Foley, *Lord Foley.*
 Allen Bathurst, *Lord Bathurst.*
 Robert Benson, *Lord Bingley.*
 Bennet Sherrard, *Lord Harborough.*
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 Thomas Parker, *Lord Parker, P. C.*
 Thomas Coningsby, *Lord Coningsby, P. C.*
 Thomas Onslow, *Lord Onslow.*
 Thomas Newport, *Lord Torrington, P. C.*
 William Cadogan, *Lord Cadogan, P. C.*
 Robert Marham, *Lord Romney.*
 George Cholmondeley, *Lord Newborough.*

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 Dr. William Dawes, *Bart. Lord Archbishop of York, P. C.*
 Dr. John Robinson, *Lord Bishop of London, P. C.*
 Dr. Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Bp. of Durham, and Lord Crew.*
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 Dr. John Hough, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*
 Dr. Richard Cumberland, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough.*
 Dr. William Talbot, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*
 Dr. William Nicholson, *Lord Bishop of Carlisle.*
 Dr. George Hooper, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*
 Dr. John Tyler, *Lord Bishop of Landaff.*
 Dr. Charles Trimmell, *Lord Bishop of Norwich.*
 Dr. William Fleetwood, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*

Dr. Thomas Manningham, *Lord Bishop of Chichester.*
 Dr. Philip Bisse, *Lord Bishop of Hereford.*
 Dr. Adam Ottley, *Lord Bishop of St. Davids.*
 Dr. Francis Atterbury, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*
 Dr. George Smalridge, *Lord Bishop of Bristol.*
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 Dr. John Wynn, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*
 Dr. John Potter, *Lord Bishop of Oxford.*
 Dr. Edmund Gibson, *Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*
 Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, *Lord Bishop of Bangor.*
 Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*
 Dr. Edward Chandler, *Lord Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry.*

An Alphabetical LIST of the House of Commons.

Note, Those mark'd thus †, were not Members of the last Parliament.

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A BINGDON in <i>Berkshire</i>	† James Jennings, Esq;
Agmondesham in <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	Mountague-Gerrard Drake, Esq;
Ailesbury in Buck- <i>inghamshire</i>	† Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, Esq;
St. Albans in Hert- <i>fordshire</i>	† Sir Nathaniel Mead, Kt.
Aldborough in Suff- <i>olk</i>	† Trevor Hill, <i>Lord Hillsborough</i>
Aldborough in York- <i>shire</i>	William Grimstone, Esq;
Andover in Hamp- <i>shire</i>	† Joshua Lomax, Esq;
Anglesea, the Isle	† Sir Henry Johnson, Kt.
Apulby in Westmor- <i>land</i>	William Johnson, Esq;
Arundel in Suffex	† William Jessop, Esq;
Ashburton in Devon- <i>shire</i>	† William Monson, Esq;
Banbury in Oxford- <i>shire</i>	William Guidott, Esq;
	Hon. James Brudenel, Esq;
	† Owen Meyrick, Esq;
	Sir Richard Sandford, Bart.
	Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;
	† Hon. Henry Lumley, Esq;
	† Thomas Micklethwait, Esq;
	Roger Tuckfield, Esq;
	Richard Reynell, Esq;
	† Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.

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Bath in Somersetshire	{ Samuel Trofman, Esq; John Coddington, Esq;
Beaumaris in the Isle of Anglesea	{ Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq; † William Hillersden, Esq;
Bedfordshire	{ John Cater, Esq; † William Patrer, Esq;
Bedford Town	{ John-Thurloe Brace, Esq; † Stephen Bisse, Esq;
Great Bedwin in Wiltshire	{ † William Sloper, Esq; Sir John Stonehouse, Bart.
Berkshire	{ Robert Packer, Esq; † Grey Neville, Esq;
Berwick upon Tweed in Northumberland	{ † John Barrington, Esq; Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.
Beverley in Yorkshire	{ Sir Michael Wharton, Bart. † Grey-James Grove, Esq;
Bewdley in Worcester-shire	{ Richard Harnage, Esq; † Charles Mafon, Esq;
Bishop's Castle in Shropshire	{ George Evelyn, Esq; † William Clayton, Esq;
Betchingly in Surrey	{ † John Leigh, Esq; Earl of Burford.
Bodmin in Cornwall	{ Lawrence Carter, Esq; † Hon. Edward Carterer, Esq;
Braffston in Devon-shire	{ Sir Richard Steele, Kt. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Kt.
Broughbridge in Yorkshire	{ † Samuel Molineux, Esq; † Henry Cartwright, Esq;
Bosney in Cornwall	{ Richard Wynne, Esq; Henry Heron, Esq;
Boston in Lincoln-shire	{ Hon. William Egerton, Esq; Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen, Esq;
Brockley in Northamptonshire	{ † Sir Richard Gough, Kt. † Edward Minshull, Esq;
Bramber in Sussex	{ Sir Edward Williams, Kt. Roger Jones, Esq;
Brecknockshire	{ William Whitmore, Esq; John Weaver, Esq;
Brecknock Town	{ † Thomas Palmer, Esq; George Doddington, Esq;
Bridgenorth in Shrop-shire	{ William Coventry, Esq; † Peter Walter, Esq;
Bridgewater in Somersetshire	{ Joseph Earle, Esq; † Sir William Daines, Kt.
Bridport in Dorset-shire	
Bristol in Somerset-shire	

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	{ Richard Hampden, Esq;
Buckingham Town	{ † Alexander Denton, Esq;
	{ † Edmund Halfey, Esq;
Calne in Wiltshire	{ † Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.
	{ † Richard Chifwell, Esq;
Cambridgeshire	{ John Bromley, Esq;
	{ † Robert Clarke, Esq;
Cambridge Town	{ Sir John-Hynde Cotton, Bart.
	{ Samuel Sheppard, Jun. Esq;
Cambridge Univer-	{ Hon. Dixey Windsor, Esq;
sity	{ Thomas Paske, L.L.D.
Camelford in Corn-	{ † Richard Coffin, Esq;
wall	{ † James Mountague, Esq;
Canterbury in Kent	{ John Hardress, Esq;
	{ † Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.
Cardiffe in Glamor-	{ Sir Edward Stradling, Bart.
ganshire	{ † Owen Brigstock, Esq;
Cardiganshire	{ † Stephen Parry, Esq;
Cardigan Town	{ Maj. Gen. Thomas Stanwix.
Carlisle in Cumber-	{ William Strickland, Esq;
land	{ † Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart.
Caermarthenshire	{ Richard Vaughan, Esq;
Caermarthen Town	{ † John Griffith, Esq;
Carnarvonshire	{ Thomas Wynne, Esq;
Carnarvon Town	{ Hon. William Fielding, Esq;
Castlerising in Nor-	{ † Col. Charles Churchill.
folk	{ Sir George Warburton, Bart.
Cheshire	{ † Hon. Langham Booth, Esq;
	{ Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.
Chester	{ † Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.
	{ † Sir Richard Farrington, Bart.
Chichester in Suffex	{ † Thomas Miller, Esq;
	{ † Sir John Eyles, Bart.
Chippenham in Wilt-	{ † Giles Erle, Esq;
shire	{ Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.
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Hampshire	{ Thomas Maisters, Esq;
Cirencester in Glou-	{ Benjamin Bathurst, Esq;
cestershire	
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shire	{ † Edward Harvey, Esq;
Cockermouth in	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Percy Seymour.
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chester in Essex	† Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.
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shire	† Dennis Bond, Esq;
awal	† William Okeden, Esq;
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eklade in Wilt-	† Sir Thomas Samuel, Bart.
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umberland	† Sir Thomas Read, Bart.
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onshire	† James Lowther, Esq;
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high Town	† John Fownes, Jun. Esq;
byshire	† Joseph Herne, Esq;
by Town	† Watkin Williams, Esq;
izes in Wiltshire	† John Roberts, Esq;
onshire	† John Curzon, Esq;
eshire	† Godfrey Clarke, Esq;
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ershire	† Thomas Strangways, Esq;
nhivid, see Launceston.	† George Chaffin, Esq;
awich in Suffolk	† Sir Nathaniel Nappier, Bart.
ham County	† Henry Trenchard, Esq;
ham City	† Matthew Aylmer, Esq;
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	† Sir Robert Worsley, Bart.
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orfolk County	† Jacob Astley, Kt. and Bart.
	† Thomas de Grey, Esq;
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New Radnor	{ † Thomas Lewis, Esq;
Reading in Berkshire	{ † Col. Charles Cadogan. † Owen Buckingham, Esq;
Retford, see East Retford.	
Richmond in Yorkshire	{ Hon. Harry Mordaunt, Esq; † John York, Esq;
Rippon in Yorkshire	{ Rt. Hon. John Aislaby, Esq; † Rt. Hon. Lord Castlecomer.

chester in Kent	† Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.
ew Romney Cinq.	† Sir John Jennings, Kt.
Port in Kent	Sir Robert Furness, Bart.
elandshire	Rt. Hon. Lord Sonds.
the Cinque Port in	Rt. Hon. Lord Finch.
Suffex	† Hon. John Noel, Esq;
egate in Surrey	Sir John Norris, Kt.
taish in Cornwall	Philip Gibbon, Esq;
ndwich Cinque	James Cocks, Esq;
Port in Kent	† William Jordan, Esq;
ew Sarum in Wils-	† Shilston Calmady, Esq;
shire	William Shippen, Esq;
l Sarum in Wils-	Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart.
shire	† Sir Thomas D'Aeth, Bart.
arborough in York-	† Edmund Lambert, Esq;
shire	† Francis Swanton, Esq;
ford Cinque Port	† Sir William Strickland, Bart.
in Suffex	Robert Pitt, Esq;
astbury in Dorset-	William Thompson, Esq;
shire	John Hungerford, Esq;
reham in Suffex	George Naylor, Esq;
opshire	† Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq;
ewsbury in Shrop-	Edward Nicholas, Esq;
shire	† William Benson, Esq;
eriestshire	Nathaniel Gould, Esq;
hampton County	† Sir Gregory Page, Kt. and Bart.
or Hampshire	Rt. Hon. Lord Newport.
hampton Town	† Sir Robert Corbet, Bart.
thwark in Surrey	Corbet Kynaston, Esq;
ffordshire	† Andrew Corbet, Esq;
fford Town	Sir William Wyndham, Bart.
amford in Lincoln-	† William Hellier, Esq;
shire	George Pitt, Esq;
ynning in Suffex	† John Wallop, Esq;
	Richard Fleming, Esq;
	Thomas Lewis, Esq;
	John Lade, Esq;
	Sir Fisher Tench, Bart.
	† Rt. Hon. Lord Paget.
	† William Ward, Esq;
	Rt. Hon. Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
	William Chetwynd, Esq;
	Hon. Charles Cecill, Esq;
	Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq;
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	William Wallis, Esq;

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Sudbury in Suffolk	† Thomas Western, Esq; Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart.
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Surrey County	Denzil Onslow, Esq; Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, Esq;
Sussex County	† James Butler, Esq; Samuel Bracebridge, Esq;
Tamworth in Staf- fordshire	† William Ing, Esq; Sir John Cope, Jun. Kt.
Tavistock in Devon- shire	† Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. † William Pinfent, Esq;
Taunton in Somerset- shire	† James Smith, Esq; William Dowdeswell, Esq;
Tewksbury in Glouces- tershire	Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; John Ward, Esq;
Thetford in Norfolk	Dudley North, Esq; Thomas Frankland, Esq;
Thirsk in Yorkshire	Thomas Pitt, Esq; Sir Edward Northey, Kt.
Tiverton in Devon- shire	† Thomas Bere, Esq; Stephen Northleigh, Esq;
Totnes in Devonshire	Sir John Germain, Kt. and Bart. Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart.
Tregony in Cornwall	James Craggs, Jun. Esq; † Spencer Cowper, Esq;
Truroe in Cornwall	† Col. John Selwyn. Hon. Edmund Dunch, Esq;
Wallingford in Berk- shire	† William Hucks, Esq; Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Thomas Erle, Esq;
Wareham in Dorset- shire	† George Pitt, Jun. Esq; Andrew Archer, Esq;
Warwickshire	† William Peytoe, Esq; Hon. Dodington Greville, Esq;
Warwick Town	William Colemore, Jun. Esq; † William Peirs, Esq;
Wells in Somersetshire	† John Dodd, Esq; Sir Roger Hill, Kt.
Wendover in Buck- inghamshire	† Richard Greenville, Esq; † William Forrester, Esq;
Great Wenlock in Shropshire	† Sir Humphrey Briggs, Bart. † Charles Cornwall, Esq;
Weobly in Hereford- shire	John Birch, Esq;

Westbury in Wiltshire	{ † Rt. Hon. Lord Carberry.
	{ † Charles Allonson, Esq;
Westlow in Cornwall	{ Thomas Maynard, Esq;
	{ † George Delaval, Esq;
Westminster	{ Sir Thomas Cross, Bart.
	{ † Hon. Edward-Wortley Mountague, Esq
Westmorland	{ Hon. James Grahme, Esq;
County	{ Daniel Wilson, Esq;
Weymouth in Dorsetshire	{ Hon. Daniel Harvey, Esq;
	{ † Edward Harrison, Esq;
Witchchurch in Hampshire	{ Thomas Vernon, Esq;
	{ † Lieut. Gen. George Carpenter.
Wigan in Lancashire	{ Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart.
	{ Rt. Hon. Earl of Barrimore.
Wiltshire	{ Sir Richard How, Bart.
	{ Robert Hide, Esq;
Wilton Town	{ John London, Esq;
	{ Thomas Pitt, Jun. Esq;
Winchelsey Cinque Port in Suffex	{ Robert Bristow, Esq;
	{ † Geo. Bubb, alias Doddington, Jun. Esq;
Winchester in Hampshire	{ George Bridges, Esq;
	{ Rt. Hon. Lord William Pawlett.
Windsor in Berkshire	{ † Sir Henry Ashurst, Bart.
	{ † Samuel Travers, Esq;
Woodstock in Oxfordshire	{ Sir Thomas Wheat, Bart.
	{ † William Clayton, Esq;
Wotton Bassett in Wiltshire	{ † Sir James Long, Bart.
	{ William Northey, Esq;
Worcestershire	{ Sir John Packington, Bart.
	{ † Thomas Vernon, Esq;
	{ Samuel Swift, Esq;
Worcester City	{ Samuel Sandys, Esq;
Wormouth in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire	{ † Anthony Morgan, Esq;
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Scotland.

Berdeenshire
AirshireSir Alexander Cumming, Bart.
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P

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Argyleshire	Sir James Campbell, Bart.
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Bute and Cathness-shires	† Sir Robert Gordon, Kt. and Esq.
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Kincardineshire	James Scott, Esq;
Kinross and Glacmannon-shires	† William Douglas, Jun. Esq;
Kirkenbright <i>Stewartry</i>	† Alexander Murray, Esq;
Lanerkshire	† James Lockhart, Esq;
Linlithgowshire	† Sir James Cunningham, Bart.
Orkney and Zetland-shires	† James Moodie, Jun. Esq;
Peebleshire	† Alexander Murray, Esq;
Perthshire	Rt. Hon. Lord James Murray.
Renfrewshire	Sir Robert Pollock, Bart.
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Roxburghshire	† William Douglas, Jun. Esq;
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Stirlingshire	† Mungo Haldane, Esq;
Sutherlandshire	† Sir William Gordon, Bart.
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Kirkwall, Week, Dornock, Dingwal, and Taine, Burghs	Robert Monrow of Foulis, Esq;
Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrefs, Burghs	William Stewart, Esq;
Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverary, and Kintore, Burghs	John Campbell, Jun. of Mamore,
Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montross, Aberbrothock, and Brochine, Burghs	John Middleton, Esq;

Arfar, Perth, Dun-	}	† Patrick Haldant, of Glenagies, Esq;
dee, Coupar, and St.		
Andrews, Burghs	}	Philip Anstruther, Esq;
ail, Kilrennie, An-		
struther Easter, An-	}	† Hon. William Ker, Esq;
struther Wester, Pit-		
tenweem, Burghs	}	Henry Cunningham, Jun. of Balquhan, Esq;
sert, Kirkaldie,		
Kingherne, and	}	† Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq;
Bruntisland, Burghs		
nerkithen, Dum-	}	Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bar.
fermline, Queens-		
ferry, Culrofs, and	}	† Hon. Col. George Douglas.
Stirling, Burghs		
asgow, Renfrew,	}	† Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdarrock, Esq;
Ruglen, and Dum-		
barton, Burghs	}	† Patrick Vans, of Barnbarrock, Esq;
ddington, Dumbar,		
North Berwick,	}	Charles Oliphant, M.D.
Lauder, and Jed-		
burgh, Burghs	}	
Kirk, Peebles, Lin-		
lithgow, and La-	}	
nerk, Burghs		
mfries, Sanquhar,	}	
Annan, Lochma-		
den, and Kirkend-	}	
bright, Burghs		
gton, New Gal-	}	
loway, Stranraver		
and Whitehern,	}	
Burghs		
r, Irvin, Rothe-	}	
ay, Campletoun,		
Inverary, Burghs	}	

ords Spiritual and Temporal — 222
 ommons ————— 558

Moneys

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Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to March 11, 1717-18.

<i>l.</i>	<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	
5	4th 2 Shilling Aid	940000	938782	
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1848811	
4	5th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	618717	
6	Hops	180000	173778	
4	Malt 1715	700000	556505	
	Malt 1716	700000	616736	
	Malt 1717	700000	47000	
6	Low Wines, 1715,	700000	638292	
6	Candles, &c. —	500000	185708	
4	Lottery 1713, Civ. List	633000	39270	4th Paym.
4	Dit. 1714, Benefits	1876400	71290	6th Paym.
5	Dit. 1714, Blanks			
6	Subsidies 1710	1210000	778686	
	Coals for Churches—	133000	85660	
	Sale of Tin —	1214740	1164840	

Blanks 1710, of 14s. per Annum, for 26 Years, 10l. 17s.

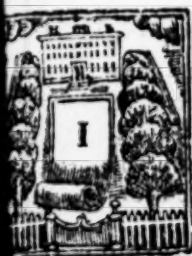
All the Blanks 1710, due Sept, 29, 1716, are paid, the Benefits due March 25, 1717, from No. 1 to 10 are in Course of Payment.

	<i>Annuities for 99 Years.</i>	<i>Years Purchas'd</i>
1693,	14 l. per Cent. Excise	21
1705,	3700 l. per Week Excise	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
1706,	$\frac{1}{3}$ additional Customs and Excise	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
1707,	Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars, and Customs	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
1708,	80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
1708,	40000 l. Surplusses	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
9 l. per C.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prizes 1710,	for 26 Years $\frac{1}{4}$, Coals and Windows	16

F I N I S.

THE
Historical Register.

NUMBER X.



IN our last *Register* we gave some Account of the Debates in the House of Commons concerning the continuing of the Army; but several Speeches that were made on that Occasion having been since published, it will not be improper to insert them, in order to make our Account of that Affair the more perfect.

On the 4th of December, 1717, *William Shippen, Esq;* propos'd the Motion made for a Supply for maintaining the Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain* for the Year 1718, according to the Estimate laid before the House, and spoke as follows:

SIR,

Congratulate the honourable Person below, [General *L——y*] on his being restor'd to the good Opinion of the learned Gentleman who spoke last [Sir *J. J——*]. It is not long since he complemented (I will not say utter'd) another, at the Expence of that honourable Person, and most of the General Officers in this Kingdom. But as to the Question before us, 'tis my Misfortune to differ from the learned Gentleman in all he hath addres'd, which, when stripp'd of some Excursions, may be reduc'd to these two Propositions:

That the only Danger of continuing the Army is the Expence of it.

That we ought to comply with the Number of Forces propos'd, because it is demanded by the King, who is the best Judge of our Necessities.

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I do not object to the first Reason, that the Phrase is ambiguous, and that it is difficult to know what he means by the Danger of the Expence; but, if I understand him, the Answer is obvious. For though the Expence is doubtless a Matter highly deserving the Consideration of this House, whose Business and Duty it is to dispose of the publick Money with the utmost Frugality; yet it is by no Means the chief, or only Argument against keeping up an Army in Time of Peace. The chief Argument, with great Submission, is, That the civil and military Power cannot long subsist together; that a Standing Army in Time of Peace will necessarily impede the free Execution of the Laws of the Land. And 'tis therefore very extraordinary, that the Expence should be thought the only Danger (to use his own Terms) of a Standing Army, by a Person whose Profession and present Station obliges him to make those Laws his first Care; and that it should be urg'd as such in this Place, where so many Millions have been chearfully granted for the Defence of them.

The second Reason is no more conclusive than the first, as I hope to make appear in the Sequel of what have to offer.

Gentlemen have insisted much on the great Grace and Favour shewn, in reducing the Army since the beginning of the last Session; and I presume not to say that we were deceiv'd into the Vote then given for maintaining thirty-two thousand Men, because we always proceed with the utmost Caution and Circumspection, and because the deep Designs of the Swedish Plot, which occasion'd such terrible Apprehensions amongst us, have since been fully discover'd to the World.

But however wisely it was then done, I hope never again to see, either the same Number, or near the same Corps, after some artful Reductions, continu'd in the Nation in Time of Peace, on any Pretence, on any Apprehensions whatsoever.

I will not trouble you, Sir, with my Remarks on the Fallacy of those Reductions. They have been sufficiently expos'd by a Gentleman [Mr. W——le] who is better inform'd of the Secret of that Affair, and who (I am glad to find) when he is contending for the Service of his Country, is no more afraid than my self, of being

ing call'd a *Jacobite*, by those who want other Arguments to support their Debates.

Our present Consideration is, whether there are any Reasons to induce us, as our Circumstances now stand, to keep up above sixteen thousand Men, with Officers or almost double that Number; and whether, if we should consent to keep them up, we should act (as his Majesty desires we should) agreeably to the Constitution of these Kingdoms, and, consequently, to the Principles which his Government is founded.

Now in Virtue of that Freedom of Speech we are all entitled to, I beg Leave to declare my Opinion, That the Keeping up the Number propos'd, is so far from being necessary to our Protection, that it will be inconsistent with our Safety, and an excessive Burthen to his Majesty's good Subjects. Nor do I think it possible any Arguments can be invented (none I am sure have been offer'd) to incline an House of Commons at this time, when we are in a profound Tranquillity, some domestic Feuds excepted, to submit to that, which every Member, every Lover of Liberty, must own, absolutely consider'd, to be a Grievance, and such a one, ought never to be submitted to, but in that most desperate and deplorable Circumstance, where it is to be chosen as the less Evil.

I know these Assertions interfere with what is laid down in the second Paragraph of his Majesty's Speech. But we are to consider that Speech as the Composition of Advice of his Ministry, and are therefore at Liberty to debate every Proposition in it; especially * those which seem rather calculated for the Meridian of France, than of Great Britain.

'Tis the only Infelicity of his Majesty's Reign, That he is unacquainted with our Language and Constitution; and 'tis therefore the more incumbent on his English Ministers to inform him, That our Government does not stand on the same Foundation with his German Dominions, which, by Reason of their Situation, and Nature of their Constitution, are oblig'd to keep up Armies in Time of Peace. Nor is it in the least to be

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wonder'd

These were the two Passages which gave Offence, and which he was committed to the Tower.

wonder'd at, that his Majesty, who hath spent the earlier Part of his Life in those Dominions, should think sixteen, or even thirty-two thousand Men, might be continu'd in so rich and powerful a Nation as this is, without being a Burthen to it. But when he shall come to understand, that the smaller Number in Time of Peace would be destructive to that Security and Ease of his People, for which he expresses so tender a Regard, he will doubtless be convinc'd, that those act most conformably to their Duty and his Interest, who (as true Subjects of *Great Britain*) are against continuing more Troops, than have been usually thought and found sufficient, in the same Situation of Affairs, for the Support of the Crown and the Safety of the Kingdom.

I am therefore at a Loss to conceive how Gentlemen can persuade themselves, that the complying with this extraordinary Demand would promote his Majesty's Service. For it supposes not only a Distrust, but a Weakness in the Government; as if neither the Affections of the People at Home, nor the Treaties of our Allies Abroad were to be depended on: Which is a Thought so injurious, so contradictory to some solemn Assurances from the Throne, that no one will presume to advance it openly in this House, or elsewhere; and yet it is all, in my humble Apprehension, included in this Motion. Nothing, indeed, can alienate the Heart of the People from his Majesty; but such Attempts have formerly prov'd fatal to Princes of less consummate Wisdom and Virtue. Nor are we to imagine, that the same Grievance is not equally mischievous in the Reign of a good Prince as of a bad one. 'Tis sometimes more so, because less expected, and less guarded against.

Surely his Majesty will have no just Cause to doubt the Continuance of that Zeal for the Good of our Country, which (he is pleas'd to say) hath been so eminently conspicuous in every Session of this Parliament; we make the Fate of other Nations a Document to ourselves on this Occasion; if we think, that the keeping up a larger Number of Forces, than is absolutely necessary, too dangerous an Experiment to be often repeated.

Let Gentlemen look round *Europe*, and they will find That some of the freest and bravest People in it have

by this very Method, lost their Liberties. They will
 and, That the Civil Power was from Time to Time
 drawn in, by pretended Exigencies, to allow and main-
 tain an armed Force in Peace; which, as they at first
 thought, and were instructed to believe, was intended
 to add Strength to their Authority, to secure them in
 the Possession of their religious and political Rights, to
 watch the ambitious Designs of their Neighbour Na-
 tions, and to preserve the Balance of Power. Glorious
 intentions, if they had prov'd real! But though they
 took all possible Precautions, though they made it the
 condition of their Establishment, That the Forces
 should be disbanded, when the extraordinary Occasion
 for which they were rais'd ceas'd, yet they perceived
 too late that their Condition was not binding, That
 they had erected a Power superior to themselves, That
 the Soldiery, when they had tasted the Sweets of Au-
 thority, would not part with it, and, that even their
 Princes (after these temporary Concessions made to
 them) began to think, that ruling by an Army was a
 more easy, a more compendious Way of Government,
 when acting under the Restraints and Limitations of the
 Laws of their Country. And now they wear the Chains,
 which they put round their own Necks, and lament the
 loss of that Freedom, which they unhappily consented
 to destroy, and which could never have been destroy'd
 without their Consent.

But there is no Need of fetching Arguments on this
 subject from foreign Nations. Our own is too well ac-
 quainted with the Effects of continuing an armed Force
 in Peace, not to apprehend every Thing from it, be-
 lieve the Pretence never so specious.

'Twould be mispending our Time, to recount the
 mischiefs which have from hence happen'd to this Na-
 tion; and I will not run back to former Reigns. But
 cannot forbear observing (what [Mr. St—] my
 very good Friend near me hath already hinted) that it
 was the great Grievance complain'd of in the Bill of
 Rights, and was that from which the Revolution was
 to deliver us. King *William* himself, after the Peace of
Utrecht, could not obtain above ten thousand Men,
 though he had then a more enterprizing, and a more
 powerful Prince to deal with, than any now in this
 part of the World. And the Proceeding of that House
 of Commons must be ever justify'd by those, who have
 the

the least Concern for our Constitution, notwithstanding some ungrounded Insinuations, that it involv'd us in a long and expensive War. Besides, it is every Year declar'd in the Act of Mutiny and Desertion, That the keeping up a standing Army in Time of Peace is against Law; and as the Freeing us from it, was one of the Ends of the Revolution, so no doubt the Preserving us forever from an Attempt of the like Nature, was one of those innumerable glorious Advantages propos'd by the Act of Succession.

But it hath been urg'd, That the Consent of Parliament reconciles all; and that Forces so continued are not to be accounted a Standing Army, because they are intended to keep out a Standing Army; which (with the noble Lord's Leave, [Lord M——th] who makes the Distinction) is a Notion too fine, too chimerical to be maintain'd.

I know, indeed, it is explain'd both in the Bill of Rights, and in the Act of Mutiny and Desertion; that the keeping up a Standing Army in the Time of Peace is illegal, only, if done without Consent of Parliament: Now this in no Sort weakens the Argument, as to the Inconvenience and Oppression, of which I am speaking. For though the Parliament, in these declaratory Laws, seems to put in its Claim only against the Incroachments of the Crown, from whence it suppos'd such Oppressions were more likely to come, than from the Representatives of the People; yet the Consent of Parliament cannot alter the Nature of Things, cannot hinder the same Causes from producing the same Effects. An Army, though kept up by the Consent of Parliament, will, like other Armies, soon know its own Strength, will, in probability, pursue the Dictates of Self Preservation, and rather chuse to dissolve that Authority with which it is incompatible, than tamely submit to its own Dissolution. An Army, though kept up by Consent of Parliament, if it hath no Enemies Abroad, will be apt to make Depredations at Home; and I wish there hath not been something of that Kind done this last Year: I wish we have no Complaints from some of our own most considerable Parliamentary Corporations, of Soldiers demanding free Quarter, and insulting the chief Magistrates for exerting the Power we have lodg'd with them, and endeavouring to redress the Grievances of the poor Inhabitants.

keepers and Inhabitants. Nay, the Consent of Parliament is so far from altering the Nature and Genius of Armies, that a Parliament Army (consisting of about the Number now demanded) once committed greater Outrages, and gave a deeper Wound to the Constitution, than all the Armies of the Crown have ever done; and that Army was the Creature of a Parliament which had establish'd itself. But, if we were to admit, for Arguments sake, that the Consent of Parliament could make Armies more tame and ductile than they would otherwise be, I think, however, it would not be advisable for a Parliament, that intends to act rationally and agreeably either to the Principles on which his Majesty's Government or its own Power is founded, to familiarize a military Force to this free Nation. For the very Name and Terror of it would (without Oppression) awe and subdue the Spirits of the People, extinguish their Love of Liberty, and beget a mean and seditious Acquiescence in Slavery.

S I R,

We have already suspended some Laws, and repealed others, to comply with the Necessities of the Administration: But pray let us not go farther, let us not go on to continue the Army, or the greatest Part of it: so long as it is continued, so long is the whole Constitution suspended, or, at least, in the Mercy of those from whom we arm against it.

On the 5th of *December*, the House being again in a Committee on the same Affair, *Edward Jeffreys, Esq;* spoke as follows:

S I R,

I shall not waste the Time of the Committee in making an Apology for meddling in this Question; since I apprehend whatever I can yet call my own to be at stake in the Event of it. Whether the Army shall be disbanded or continu'd in Time of Peace? Whether we shall be govern'd by the Magistrate or the Soldier? Or, whether we shall be Bond or Free? are, in my Opinion, Questions of the same Import.

I think my self justify'd in saying this, from the Examples of most Countries in *Europe*. They were once free; but if it be enquir'd how, from a State of Freedom,

Freedom, they sunk into Slavery, it will appear, That their common Ruin has proceeded from the Continuance of regular Troops in pay, after the Occasion for which they were rais'd was over.

That this Island has retain'd it Freedom longer than the Countries on the Continent, has been imputed to its Situation, which not being so much expos'd to the Incurfions of its Neighbours, there was not the like Pretence for keeping up regular Troops. But the Preservation of our Liberties to this Time, is, in my Opinion, rather to be ascrib'd to the due Sense our Forefathers had of the Danger the Publick underwent from intrusting Princes with a Standing Force in Time of Peace; and also to the Measure observ'd by the House of Commons, in giving such Supplies only, as enabled the Prince to live in the full Enjoyment of his Prerogative, without putting it into his Power to affect the Liberties of the Subject.

From the first credible Account of Things in this Kingdom, down to King *Charles* the Second's Time, I can find no Instance where the Crown kept up regular Troops in Time of Peace, that of *Richard* the Second excepted.

He liv'd in a tempestuous Age; he had Wars Abroad and Commotions at Home. The first Rebellion, headed by *Wat. Tyler*, was compos'd without shedding the Blood of any one of the Rebels, save *Tyler* himself. The King gave them good Words; they laid down their Arms, went Home, and were all pardon'd. Another Rebellion of the Men of *Kent* and *Essex* broke out, which occasion'd the King's raising an Army of forty thousand Men. The Rebels apply'd by Petition to have their Liberties and Franchises allow'd them. But the King spoke to these in a different Style; and told them, Slaves they were, and Slaves they should be. Five hundred of them were cut to Pieces in the Field, and fifteen hundred of them were afterwards executed in cold Blood.

This Severity aw'd the Nation for a while. But the Discontent of the People afterwards increasing, about the thirtieth Year of his Reign a Parliament was call'd, and to use the Historian's Words, lest it should offend any tender Ear, 'all Endeavours were used to procure such a Parliament, as would comply with the King's Designs.' Before they met, Force

ere rais'd ' to attend and guard the Parliament; which might at the same Time be an Awe upon any refractory Members.' Touching the Numbers of which this Army consisted, History is silent: This only is given to know, that four thousand of them were *Cheshire Men*. It was not to the present Purpose to go over the Extravagancies of that Parliament.

Into what a State Things were brought by that King's Conduct, appears from an Observation made by the same Historian, who says, ' That the King having thus establish'd his Power, and put himself beyond all Opposition, thought himself secure, and an absolute Prince. But it being laid upon such a Foundation, it begat many Discontents among the People, all the Fabrick prov'd weak, and was soon follow'd with lamentable Ruin.' When that King's Affairs grew desperate, an Oath was requir'd from the Duke of *Lancaster*, afterwards *Henry the Fourth*, that he should cause the King to send Home the *Cheshire Guard*, which was accordingly done.

I observe in the Debate it has been taken for granted, that the Crown of *England* has a Right to a Number of regular Troops, under the Denomination of Guards. This is a Notion I can by no Means give into. It was not so *ab Antiquo*.

The first Guards we hear of (the Yeomen of the Guard, which were constituted by *Henry the Seventh*, being of another Kind) were in *Charles the Second's* time. That Prince, immediately after his Restoration, set together a small Number of Guards, which at first seem'd to be meant only to add to the Equipage and Splendor of the Court. But it soon appear'd that he had other Views: The Guards, by adding Men to Troops and Companies, and Troops and Companies to Regiments, were insensibly increas'd; so that in the year 1677, they were got up to five thousand eight hundred ninety Men. Few Sessions pass'd but they were taken Notice of in the House of Commons, and Money was not ask'd of Parliament for their Support, yet they occasion'd a general Uneasiness.

About that Time there was a Prospect of a War with France, on which Pretence an Army was rais'd. But the War not proceeding, an Act pass'd, which gave the King six hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred

and eighty eight Pounds for disbanding the Army. When the Parliament met again, they were told from the Throne, 'That the Forces were still kept on Foot for the Preservation of our Neighbours, who otherwise had absolutely despair'd, and for preserving what was left in *Flanders*; and that the King was confident no Body would repine at the employing that Money, which was rais'd for the Disbanding of the Army, in the Continuance of it.

This did not satisfy the House, and they came to a Resolution, 'That it was necessary for the Safety of Majesty's Person, and preserving the Peace of the Government, That all Forces, rais'd since the 1st of September 1677, should be disbanded.' Whereupon that Parliament, which went under the Name of the Pensioner-Parliament, was dissolv'd.

The new Parliament which met on the 1st of November following, had the same Apprehensions of regular Troops. Money was given to disband them, and the Act directed, That it should be paid into the Chamber in London; and Commissioners of their own were appointed to see it apply'd to that Use. Whatever Difficulties the King this might imply, I do not find that any Member lost his Liberty for freedom of Speech on the Occasion. The Opinion that Parliament had of a Standing Army, appears in the Resolution they came to, 'That the Continuance of Standing Forces in this Nation, other than the Militia, was illegal, and a public Grievance and Vexation to the People.'

I shall now take Leave to consider the Arguments advanc'd for continuing sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven Men for the ensuing Year.

It is said,

That there is a disaffected Party in the Kingdom, who makes an Army necessary.

If this Argument will prevail, 'tis strange it has not prevail'd for six hundred Years past, since no Period within that Time can be assign'd, wherein this Argument was not as strong as in the present.

During the long Controversy between the Houses of York and Lancaster, touching the Right of Succession (in which each Side had its Turn of being apprehended

we would think it should have been natural for the prevailing Party, in order to their Security, to have insisted on the Continuance of their regular Troops, at least for a Time. There was a Pretender to the Crown, who had a strong Party in the Nation, and the Government was insecure 'till the Spirit of Rebellion was suppress'd. It might then with an Appearance of Reason have been insisted on, That the Taxes on the Dissenters should be increas'd, that those, who occasion'd the Expence, should bear the Burthen 'till the Danger was over.

Why this Sort of Reasoning did not then prevail is obvious. They saw it was unsafe to trust any Prince, even one of their own setting up, with such a Power, which, if ill apply'd, might enslave them.

Another Period of Time I shall take Notice of is, that of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. The Disaffection to her in the Beginning of it was great, occasion'd by the Reformation in Religion, and the Application of Ecclesiastical Revenues to secular Uses. Many Plots there were against her Life. Spain (one of the greatest Powers in Europe at that Time) attempted an Invasion, and a more proper Juncture could not have happen'd, where to have ask'd for an Army. But instead of that, the greatest Part of the Forces then got together to oppose the Invasion, consisted of Militia, and as soon as the Armado was scatter'd, the Army was disbanded. That Queen being sensible, that the true, the only support of the Crown, was the Good-will and Affections of the People.

Another Argument brought for the Continuance of the Army is,

That the denying it, does insinuate a Distrust of his Majesty.

How dissingenuous and unparliamentary a Way of arguing this is, let Gentlemen judge: For to draw that sacred Name into a Debate, must put every Body to pain, who takes the other Side of the Question, in regard it may be constru'd, that the stronger the Argument is the greater is the Distrust.

But this Reasoning, in my Opinion turns quite another Way, and instead of implying a Distrust, argues the greatest Regard to the Safety of his Majesty's Person

and Government. Who can answer for the Caprice of an Army, when once establish'd?

Although no Man living has a greater Esteem than my self for those honourable Gentlemen, who have done so much Bravery serv'd their Country in a military Way, nor shall any Man go farther in rewarding their Services; yet the common Experience of Mankind demonstrates, That it is not reasonable to expect an Army should be always in the same Humour. *Augustus* liv'd in great Peace and Security with the Praetorian Bands, which had put an End to the *Roman* Liberties; but the Case was different with his Successors, for twenty-six Emperors, no less than sixteen were put to Pieces by their own Soldiers. Did not the Army here in *England*, in the Times of Usurpation, if I may be allow'd to name them, in a short Space change the Government into ten several Forms? What Treaties did the Parliament, who had rais'd and supported them meet with from them? They beset the House, repulsed many Members who would have come in, others they dragg'd out even by the Legs, and at length they were all turn'd out, and the Doors shut up. I say this with the more Assurance, having had the Account from an honourable Person lately dead, who was an Eye Witness of it. This Army, 'tis true, (which consisted of about seventeen thousand Men) afterwards brought in *King Charles* the Second. But that Prince soon disbanded them, being well aware that the same Army which brought him in, should their Minds change, might gain turn him out.

This Objection, drawn from a Distrust of his Majesty, deserves another Name. 'Tis an honest, yet reasonable Jealousy of the growing Power of the Crown, which those that went before us always avow'd. May it not with Parity of Reason be said, That because the People will not consent, that the King shall by his Proclamation raise Money without Parliament, that this is a Distrust of his Majesty? Because I will not consent to give up *Magna Charta*, and accept of a new Patent at Pleasure, may not this likewise be call'd a Distrust of his Majesty? But suppose, from an Opinion of the Virtue of the Troops; from an Opinion that Men in Power will not make an ill Use of it; that those who may be Masters will chuse to continue Servants; that Men under the same Circumstances will not do the same Things;

we should consent, for ourselves, to depofite our
 erties in their Hands for a while ; will any one fay,
 we have no Authority alfo to consent on the Behalf
 of those we represent ? A Sum of Money, a Jewel, or
 any other valuable Thing, is committed to my Care ; I,
 without the Owner's Consent, leave it in the Poffeffion
 of another ; although the Person with whom I left it
 does not actually embezzil the Money, or detain the
 Jewel, yet do I break my Trust by putting it into his
 Power fo to do.

It is self-evident, that by keeping up fuch a Number
 of Forces, who may, when they are difpos'd, controul
 the Power of the civil Magistrate, that the Strength
 and Security of our Conftitution is at an End, and
 that we have no other Rule of Government left, than
 Will and Pleasure. The Notion I have of Slavery
 is the being fubjected to the Will of another ; and
 withftanding the Rod be not always on my Back,
 the Dragoon in my Houfe ; yet, if it is not in my
 Power to prevent its being fo, I am no longer
 free. After *Augustus* had eftablifh'd his eight thou-
 sand regular Troops, the *Roman* Conftitution was as
 much at an End, as it was in *Nero's* Time. Although
 Tyranny was not, by *Augustus*, exercis'd with the
 Severity it was by his Successors ; yet, from the
 Time his Power became irrefiftible, the *Romans* were
 faves.

Another Argument ufed for this Number of Troops

That there are no Thoughts of eftablifhing them ; but only
 continuing them for a Year.

If the Notion be true, which no Gentleman in the
 Debate has deny'd, That the Number of disciplin'd
 Men now contended for, are fufficient to dictate to the
 greateft Number of undisciplin'd ; I defire to know
 who fhall dare to bid them go Home ? 'Tis faid, in-
 deed, the Parliament will not provide for them : Why
 fhould not they then, as others in their Circumftances
 have done, provide for themfelves ? Is it reafonable
 to think that Men will ftarve with Swords in their
 Hands ?

I am fenfible, that I have too much trefpafs'd on
 the Gentlemen's Patience. I fhall fay no more ; but that
 Bodies

Bodies political, as well as natural, have their Periods. Governments must die as well as Men; ours is grown old and crazy; and tho' she hath surviv'd her Neighbour, yet I fear her Day approaches.

On the 7th of December Sir Thomas Hanmer spoke the same Side as follows:

S I R,

I Cannot forbear troubling you with a few Words upon this Subject, tho' I can neither flatter myself with the Hopes of convincing any one, nor pretend to be able to offer any Thing to your Consideration, which has not in a better Manner been urg'd already. But I am truly concern'd for the Mischief which, I think, we are giving Way to; and if I cannot prevent that, it will be a Satisfaction to me at least to protest against them.

All Gentlemen who have spoke in this Debate, have for their different Opinions, agreed in one Thing, they press very much the Argument of Danger; and the only Question is, on which Side the Danger lies; whether to the Government, without a military Force to support it; or to the Constitution and Liberties of Great Britain, from that military Force, if it be allow'd to continue in it?

As to the Dangers which threaten the Government, I think I am not willing to overlook them. But I hope we may be excus'd, if we cannot be convinc'd of the Dangers, which no Man, that I hear, pretends to explain to us.

Abroad the State and Circumstances of Europe happen to be such, that I think it is hard to suppose a Thing possible, when there shall be less Appearance or Apprehension of any immediate Disturbance to this Kingdom. The three great Powers, those which are most considerable in themselves, and of nearest Concern to us, mean the Empire, France, and Holland, are so far from being at any Enmity with us, that they are all of them our fast Friends and Allies, at least we are told so, we hear very often a great deal of Boasting upon that Subject, whenever the Administration of the Government is to be extoll'd, and the Merits of it are to be set forth to us. Upon those Occasions we hear of nothing, but of wise and useful Treaties which have been made,

at Influence which we have acquir'd in foreign Courts and Councils, and the solid Foundations which are laid for our Security. But when, in Consequence of these great Things, we come to talk of reducing our Forces, then I observe the Language is quite turn'd the other Way, then we are in the weakest and most insecure Condition imaginable, there is no Dependance upon any thing, and we must even be thought disaffected to the Government, if we will not believe that we are surrounded on all Sides with the greatest Dangers.

But in the Midst of these Contrarieties and Contradictions I think we need not be at any Loss what our Conduct ought to be; if we will but have regard to these plain Rules and Maxims which have always been observ'd in the like Cases with that which is now before us.

It would certainly be an endless Thing, for an House of Commons to enter into the Secrets of State, and to debate upon the different Views, and Interests, and Intelligences of foreign Courts; what Jealousies are among them, and what Treaties are on Foot to reconcile them. We take such Things into our Considerations, to guide us in Questions concerning our own Guards and Armies here at Home, we shall be in a Labyrinth involved, and must be compell'd at last to put an absolute Trust in the Government, because they only know the Truth of such Matters, and from them we must be content to receive whatsoever Account they think fit to give us of them. But the only Thing proper for us to insist on is, what is plain and obvious to the Sense of all Mankind, I mean, When are the Times of present Danger. There need no Refinements of Politicks to know that, and I will venture to say, that during such Times of Peace, no remote Fears, no Arguments drawn from Contingencies of what may be hereafter, have ever yet brought this Nation into a Concession so fatal to Liberty, as the keeping up of standing Forces, when there is no other Employment for them, but to invade and oppress their Fellow Subjects. I say, there has hitherto been no Precedent of that Kind, and the Mischance of this Case is, there will need but one Precedent in it; one wrong Step taken in this Particular, will put an End to all your Claims of Rights and Privileges.

And

And on the other Hand, I beg it may not be taken granted, that if we dismiss our Soldiers, we therefore leave ourselves naked, and void of all Protection against any sudden Danger that may arise. Sir, Providence has given us the best Protection, if we do not foolishly throw away the Benefit of it. Our Situation, that is our natural Protection; our Fleet our Protection; and if we could ever be so happy to see it rightly pursu'd, a good Agreement betwixt the King and People, uniting and acting together one national Interest, would be such a Protection, none of our Enemies would ever hope to break thro'.

It is a melancholy Thing to me to hear any odd Notions of Government advanc'd here, and that Majesty, either from his private or his general Council should ever upon this Subject have any Thing insinuated to him, but this great Truth, That the true and only Support of an *English* Prince does and ought to consist in the Affections of his People. It is that should strengthen his Hands; it is that should give him Credit and Authority in the Eyes of other Nations, and to think of doing it by keeping up a Number of Land Forces here at Home, such a Number as could have any Awe or Influence over the great Powers on the Continent, is, I think, one of the wildest Imaginations that ever enter'd into the Heart of Man. The only Strength of this Nation must always consist in the Riches of it; Riches must be the Foundation of Publick Liberty; and the People can neither acquire Riches, nor the King have the Use of them, but by a Government founded in their Inclinations and Affections.

If this be true, then of Consequence it follows, That whoever advises his Majesty to aim at any additional Security to himself from a Standing Army, instead of increasing his Strength, does really diminish it, and undermine his true Support, by robbing him of the Hearts of his Subjects. For this I take for granted, that there are but two Ways of Governing; the one by Force, and the other by the Affections of the People govern'd, it is impossible for any Prince to have both. He must chuse which of the two he will stick to, for he can have but one. If he is Master of the Affections, he stands in no need of Force; and if he will make use of Force, it is in vain for him to

at their Affections. For it is not in Nature, and it never be brought to pass, that Men can love a Government, under which they are loaded with heavy Taxes; and pay a considerable Part of their Estates to maintain an Army which insults them in the Possession of the rest, and can turn them out of the Whole whenever they please.

With Submission therefore, the Argument is taken by the wrong End, when it is said, there are great Animosities in the Kingdom, the People are disaffected, and on that Account there is a Necessity of keeping up an Army. It concludes much righter the other Way; that if you dismiss your Army, and give no other Cause of Suspicion, that any Part of the Constitution is to be invaded, and the People will be well-affected. Upon any other Foot than this, what Minister will ever care whether he does right or wrong? It is not his Concern whether the People are easy or uneasy; his Army is his Dependance: Nay, and the more by his wicked Counsels he exasperates and enrages the People, the stronger he makes his Pretence for maintaining and increasing that Army which supports him.

What I have said, I confess, goes upon a Supposition, that the Numbers contain'd in the Estimate, and in the Resolution before you, do make an Army formidable enough, and able to enslave this Nation; of which indeed there remains no Doubt with me. In the Manner these Forces are constituted, I think, a Prince who would wish to be arbitrary, could desire no more; and if he had all the Power in his Hands, I think, for his own sake he would keep no more.

Of what Nature the Reductions have been, other Gentlemen have so fully explain'd, and I believe it is generally understood, that it will be needless for me to dwell upon it. But the Short of the Case is this, that out of thirty two thousand Men, thirteen Regiments only have been disbanded, which do not amount to more than five or six thousand, besides a few Invalids, which were taken from the Establishment of the Army, and put upon the Establishment of the Hospital. That there are the Corps now subsisting of more than twenty five thousand Men, which Corps may be fill'd up to their entire Complement whenever the Government pleases, and that even without any Noise, or Notice taken. For the Case is very different in that

S

Respect,

Respect, where the Regiments are few, and those less compleat: There, if the Numbers allow'd by Act of Parliament are exceeded, it must be by raising new Regiments, which is easily seen and known. But when the Corps are kept up with only a few Men in them, and some Recruits will always be necessary for them, there, if the Government is willing to be at the Charge, they may keep the Numbers up to what they please, and it is impossible to know when the Parliamentary Standard is exceeded, and when not. Thus stands our Account: In the first Place, the Publick is to pay eighteen thousand Men; in the next Place, the Number of effective Men is to be sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven; and if those are not sufficient to exercise Dominion over us, yet, in the Manner they are kept together, they are equivalent to twenty thousand Men; the Charge is inconsiderably less, and the Terror, which is the main Thing, is not at all abated.

For the taking this dangerous Step, the only Justification I hear Gentlemen offer for themselves, the only Shelter they fly to, is the great Confidence which is reposed in his Majesty's just and gracious Intentions of those I will entertain no Doubt; I believe his Majesty is too good to be suspected of any arbitrary Design. But yet there is a general Suspicion, which I will not be ashamed or afraid to own; because it is a Suspicion interwoven in our Constitution; it is a Suspicion upon which our Laws, our Parliament, and every Part of our Government is founded; which is, that too much Power lodg'd in the Crown, (abstracting from the Person that wears it) will at some Time or other be abused to the Exercise of it, and can never long consist with the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind. And therefore whatever Opinions we have of his Majesty's Goodness, and how much soever he deserves them, we should still consider, that in this Place we are under a distinct Duty to our Country, and by that Duty we should be as incapable of giving up such an unwarrantable Trust as his Majesty, I am persuaded, would be incapable of abusing it, if he had it in his Hands. Those we represent will expect, and they ought to expect from us, that they should not only continue to enjoy what belongs to them, as *Englishmen*; but that they should hold it by the same Tenure. Their Estates, their Lives, and

their Liberties they have hitherto possess'd as their Rights; and it would be a very great and a sad Change, and such as shall never have my Consent along with it, to make them only Tenants at Will for them.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain
continu'd.

ON the 13th of February the House of Commons pass'd a Bill, For the better explaining several Acts therein mention'd, for the erecting of Hospitals and Workhouses, within the City of Bristol, for the employing and maintaining the Poor thereof, &c. In this Bill there is the following very remarkable Clause, viz. That the Clause of the Act 12 Anna, That no Person shall be capable of being Guardian for the Poor, who shall not have taken the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, as appointed by an Act of the 2d Car. 2. shall from henceforth be repeal'd, abrogated, and for ever made void. The same Day a Petition of several Merchants trading to Sweden was offer'd to the House; but Mr. Boscarwen assuring them that a Proclamation would soon be publish'd relating to that Matter, the Petition was rejected. Then a Petition of William Widdrington, late Lord Widdrington, on behalf of himself, and Henry, Alatheia, Jane, William, and Mary, Infants, his Children, by the Lady Jane, his late Wife, was presented to the House and read, praying that the House would be pleas'd to take his and his Childrens deplorable Circumstances into Consideration, and give Leave that the Clause in the Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland, for the use of the Publick, whereby his Majesty will be enabled to grant some Provision to the Wives of the forgoing Persons, might be extended to the Petitioner and said Children. And Mr. Boscarwen acquainted the House, That he had his Majesty's Commands to signify to them, that his Majesty had no Objection to whatsoever the House should think fit to do in this Case. Upon which the said Petition was referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed. Then a Motion being made, That it be an In-

struction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make such Provision for *Emely Lady Lovat*, out of the forfeited Estates in *Scotland*, as she would be entitled to, if her Husband were naturally dead: Mr. *Boscarwen* likewise acquainted the House, That he had the same Direction from his Majesty in this Case as the other; whereupon it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause to enable his Majesty to make Provision for *Emely Lady Lovat* accordingly. Then a Petition of *John Balfour*, *Henry Balfour*, *John Castlairs*, *Patrick Seaton*, and *Robert Rollo*, was presented to the House and read, praying That the House, in Compassion to the Necessities of the Petitioners and their poor destitute Families, would provide for their Relief in such Manner as to them should seem meet; And Mr. *Boscarwen* acquainted the House That he had the same Directions from his Majesty in the Case of these five Gentlemen, as in the two former Cases; upon which the said Petition was order'd to be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee, and that it be an Instruction to them That they have Power to receive a Clause for the Petitioners Relief. Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and made some farther Progress in the said Bill.

The same Day the King being in Council, an Order was made for the following Proclamation, for allowing the Importation of *Swedish* Iron from all Places other than from the Dominions of *Sweden*.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain Commerce with Sweden*, for the Reasons therein contain'd, it is, among other Things, enacted, that it should and might be lawful for us, by one or more Proclamation or Proclamations to be issued at any Time or Times before the 20th Day of *March*, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1710 to prohibit and restrain all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies politick and corporate whatsoever, to import or bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by

Merchandize, into *Great Britain, Ireland*, or any of Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, being mixt or unmixt with the Goods of any other Country, or such particular Goods, Wares, or Commodities of *Sweden*, or of any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, mixt or unmixt, as aforesaid, except as is therein excepted, as in such Proclamation or Proclamations should be enumerated, describ'd, and forbidden, for and during such Time and Times, not exceeding one Year, to be reckon'd from the 20th Day of *March* 1716, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, under the Penalties in the said Act mention'd, and in such Manner and Form as in and by such Proclamation and Proclamations respectively should be prescrib'd. And whereas by our Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the 2d Day of *March* 1716, we did, under the Penalties in the said Act, prohibit and forbid all and every Person and Persons, Natives and Foreigners, Bodies politick and corporate whatsoever, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the 20th Day of *March* 1717, amongst other Things, to import, bring, or cause or procure to be imported or brought, directly or indirectly, by way of Merchandize, into *Great Britain, Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, any Goods, Wares, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *Sweden*, or any of the Dominions under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, other than such of the said Goods, Wares, or Commodities, which were, or at any Time or Times, before the 15th Day of *April* 1717, should be laden or put on Board any Ship or Vessel in *Sweden*, or other foreign Parts, to be brought into *Great Britain, Ireland*, or any the Dominions thereunto belonging, unless we should think fit, before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which should be after the said 20th Day of *March* 1717, by our Royal Proclamation, to open the Commerce between our Subjects and those of *Sweden*, or to alter the Prohibitions therein contain'd. Now we judging it may be convenient for the present, to alter the Prohibitions in our said recited Proclamation contain'd, in Manner herein after mention'd, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council,

Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby declare, That it shall and may be lawful for any of our Subjects to import *Swedish* Iron into *Great Britain, Ireland*, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, in any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels whatsoever, which shall truly and without Fraud belong only to the People of *Great Britain or Ireland*, or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Master, and three Fourths, at least, of the Mariners shall be *British* from any Place or Places whatsoever, other than from the Kingdom of *Sweden*, or from any of the Dominions or Countries under the Power of the King of *Sweden*, at any Time or Times before the End of the next Session of Parliament, which shall be after the said 20th Day of *March* 1717, any Thing in our said recited Proclamation contain'd to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, unless we shall think fit, within the Time aforesaid, to alter this our Royal Proclamation. Given at our Court at *St. James's* the 13th Day of *February* 1717, in the fourth Year of our Reign.

Feb. 14. A Petition of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the Duties which have been appropriated to the fifty new Churches, might not be applied to the rebuilding of any of the old ones. But this Petition was rejected.

Feb. 15. A Petition of the Lady *Philippa Standish* Daughter to the Most Noble *Henry* late Duke of *Norfolk* deceased, *Margaret Thornton, Frances Dalton, Mary Hodgson, Dorothy Hodgson, Anne Walton, and Elizabeth Shaftesbury* on Behalf of themselves and others under the same unhappy Circumstances, was presented to the House and read, praying, That the House would commiserate their deplorable Circumstances, and give Leave that the Clause in the said Bill, whereby his Majesty will be enabled to grant some Support to the Petitioners, might be extended to the Support of their Children after the Decease of their Mothers. And *Mr. Boscorven* acquainted the House, That Application having been made to his Majesty, he had receiv'd his Majesty's Commands to acquaint the House, That his Majesty had no Objections if this House should think fit to give the Petitioners

Relief

Relief: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Petition be referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill for the Sale of the forfeited Estates. Then Motion being made, and the Question put, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, ' That they do provide in the Bill, that a Proportion of the neat Produce of the forfeited Estates be reserv'd to his Majesty, to be dispos'd of to the Wives or Children of such forfeiting Persons as his Majesty shall judge to be proper Objects of his Royal Compassion: ' It pass'd the Negative. After this, the farther Consideration of the said Bill was put off 'till the *Tuesday* following.

Feb. 18. The Order of the Day being read, to consider farther, in a Grand Committee, of the Bill for the Sale of the forfeited Estates, it was order'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause to extinguish a Pension of *1000. l. per Annum*, granted by her late Majesty out of the Revenue of *Ireland*, to the late Duke of *Ormond*, for all just Claims and Demands thereupon are satisfy'd; and that Day, and on the 20th, they made a further Progress in the said Bill, and went through it the 21st.

On the 22d they proceeded to consider the Matter of the Petition of several Merchants and Owners of Ships, that had been presented to them on the 19th, in Behalf themselves and others, trading to and from *Sweden*, saying, That the present Circumstances of the Trade to *Sweden* might be taken into the Consideration of this House; and the Petitioners were call'd in, and the Petition was read, and the Petitioners were heard upon it, and some of the Traders to *Sweden*, who had not read the Petition, were likewise heard. Among the rest, Mr. *Axtel*, one of those Traders, shew'd the Reasons of the Decay of the Trade to *Sweden*, and how the *Dutch* are Gainers, while the *English* are Losers by it. When the Petitioners and other Traders being withdrawn, the farther Consideration of the Matter of the said Petition was adjourn'd to the 28th.

Feb. 24. The Order of the Day being read, for the considering the Matter of the Petition of *Thomas Gage* and *Isaac Edwin*, Esqs. complaining of an undue Election for the Borough of *Minchhead* in the County of *Somerset*, the Counsel for the Petitioners and sitting Members were call'd in, and the Petition was read.

After

After which, the Counsel for the Petitioners acquainted the House, That the Petitioner, Mr. *Edwin*, wa'd the Matter of his Petition; and that the Petitioner, Mr. *Gage*, did not contest Mr. *Milner's* Election; but should proceed to disqualify several of the Voters for the sitting Member, Sir *John Trevelyan*, and to add several to the Poll for Mr. *Gage*, and thereby should make a Majority for Mr. *Gage*; and examin'd several Witnesses on the Petitioners Part, touching the Right of the Election; and also the sitting Members Counsel were heard and several Witnesses examin'd on their Part touching the same, and then the Counsel withdrew. Then was resolv'd, That the Right of Election of Burgeses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Minehead* in the County of *Somerset*, is in the Parishioners of *Minehead* and *Dunstar*, being House-keepers in the Borough of *Minehead*, and not receiving Alms: And the Counsel were call'd in again, and Mr. Speaker acquainted them with the said Resolution. Then the Petitioners Counsel proceeded, and examin'd Witnesses in order to qualify several Persons who offer'd to vote for the Petitioners, but were refus'd; and also to disqualify several Persons who voted for the sitting Member, some as not being House-keepers, and others upon Account of Bribery: And then the Counsel were directed to withdraw. The Court-Party, who supported Mr. *Gage*, finding that it was like to go against him, Motion was made and the Question put, That the further Consideration of the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Minehead*, be adjourn'd 'till *Wednesday* morning next: But it was four several Times carry'd in the Negative; and after Counsel had again been heard and several Witnesses examin'd, it was resolv'd, That Sir *John Trevelyan*, Bart. and *James Milner*, Esq. be duly elected Burgeses to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Minehead*.

Feb. 25. Mr. *Farrer*, from the Committee of the whole House, reported the Amendments made to the Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates, which, with the Amendments, were agreed to, and the Bill, so amended, order'd to be engross'd.

Feb. 26. Mr. *Jackson* presented to the House several Memorials by him presented to the Regency of *Spain* in relation to the Captures of *British* Ships by the *Spanish* Privateers, with the Answer of the Regency of *Spain* thereupon.

thereupon: Which Papers were order'd to lie on the table. Then a Petition of the *Muscovia* Company, in behalf of themselves and others, was presented to the House and read, complaining, That notwithstanding his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to direct his Ministers in *Sweden*, to make earnest and repeated Demands for the Reparation of past, and the preventing future Captures of their Ships, yet they have no Satisfaction from thence; and praying this House to take their Case into Consideration, and provide for their Relief in such Manner as shall be thought meet: Upon which it was order'd, That the Petition should be taken into Consideration the next Morning.

Accordingly, on *Feb. 27*, the House proceeded to take into further Consideration the Matter of the Petition of several Merchants and Owners of Shipping, and other Petitions which had been presented to the House in relation to the Trade to and from *Sweden*: The Extracts of the Letters between the Secretaries of State, and his Majesty's Residents in *Holland*; and the Memorials which Mr. Jackson presented to the Regency of *Sweden*, and the Answers to them, which had been laid before the House, were read; after which Mr. Jackson was call'd in, and heard. Amongst the Questions that were put to him, Mr. Craggs ask'd, whether he was of Opinion, That if the Trade were open'd with *Sweden*, our Merchants would be on a better Foot than they are at present? Mr. Jackson answer'd, 'That, in his Opinion, the contrary would happen: For now that the *Swedes* are desir'd for want of our Commodities, particularly Iron and Salt, they are inclin'd to facilitate to us, on the other hand, the Purchase of their Iron; whereas if the Prohibition of Trade with them was taken off, they would immediately provide themselves with what they want; and knowing at the same Time, that there are amongst us a Set of Men, who make it their Study and Business to embarrass the Government, the Court of *Sweden* would be more stiff than ever, and render the Purchase of their Iron more difficult to us.' Some Members of the House being dissatisfied at Mr. Jackson's Reflection on a Set of Men, (which 'twas plain he meant the Tory-Party) cry'd *Custody, Custody*: But the more moderate contented

tented themselves with putting him upon explaining himself; Hereupon Mr. *Jackson* reply'd, That he meant the Merchants who presented unreasonable Petitions. This being by some look'd upon rather as an Aggravation than an Excuse, the Cry of *Custody*, *Custody* was repeated; but Mr. *Robert Walpole* brought him off by suggesting, 'That that Gentleman had liv'd long in a despotick Government, where Petitions and Representations of that Nature are accounted capital Crimes, that he had forgot the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen; and therefore mov'd that his guarded Expressions might be excus'd;' and no more opposing Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Jackson* withdrew. The Petitioners, and some other Merchants being call'd in, and farther heard, they represented, among other Particulars, 'That since the Prohibition of Trade with *Sweden*, they bought *Swedish* Iron of the *Dutch*, *per Ton* dearer than before; and that whereas the *English* were formerly about 30,000*l.* *per Annum* Gainers by the Trade with *Sweden*, they now were about 90,000.' But this was contradicted by Mr. *C—s*, who suggested, That the Exports from *Stockholm* for *England* had never amounted to 120,000*l.* in a Year; and therefore the Difference of the Profit and Loss could not come up to this last Sum. The Merchants being withdrawn, Mr. *Heysham* spoke in the Favour, and made a Motion, upon which the Question was propos'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to bring into his Royal Consideration the State of the Trade with *Sweden*, and that such Measures might be taken, to the Honour of his Majesty's Subjects, and those of his Allies, might carry on the said Trade in the same Manner. Hereupon there arose a pretty warm Debate, in which Mr. *Craggs* represented, 'That such an Address would be derogatory to the King's Honour, and even a Reflection on the Parliament, who had desir'd his Majesty to prohibit all Commerce with *Sweden*; and that on the other Hand, such an Address was altogether needless, since his Majesty's Wisdom would not fail to apply proper Remedies to the Evil that was complain'd of.' Hereupon Sir *W—m W—m* said, 'That the Prohibition of Trade with *Sweden* having been thought convenient, when there was some Grounds to fear an Invasion from thence, now that Apprehension was removed, it was necessary to consider of a more liberal Trade with that Country.'

entirely over, it would be no Reflection, either on the King or his Parliament, to take off the said Prohibition; and that he wonder'd we should distress and endeavour to ruin a Prince and Nation, who have ever been the Support of the Protestant Interest, and whom, by Treaties; we stand oblig'd to defend and protect.' After some other Speeches pro and con, it was resolv'd, by a Majority of 201 Votes against 111, to adjourn the Debate 'till that day Month.

March 4. The Lords read the first Time the Bill for settling the forfeited Estates in *Great Britain and Ireland* Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the Publick; and the Question being put, that the Bill be read a second Time, it occasion'd a great Debate: The Lord *North* and *Grey* spoke first against it, and urg'd the excessive Power which the Bill gave the Trustees, and by which many Families, might be oppress'd and ruin'd: His Lordship was seconded and supported by the Lords *Verer* and *Harcourt*, the Duke of *Argyle*, and some others, who, among other Reasons, urg'd, 'That this Bill, by leaving the Claims to the forfeited Estates, to the final Determination of the Trustees, not only clash'd with the Act of Union, in that it suspended and set aside, in that respect, the Courts of Judicature in *North Britain*, which, by the said Act, ought to remain entire; but was likewise derogatory to the Privileges and Authority of the House of Peers, who are supreme Judges in all civil Causes.' It was also urg'd, That by the Method that had been follow'd, the Publick would get little or nothing, by the Forfeitures; whereas, if the Scheme propos'd by Sir *David Dalrymple* had been pursu'd, the same would have yielded considerable Sums, without any Oppression to the Subject. The Earl of *Sunderland*, and the Lords *Shaftesbury*, *Parker*, and *Coningsby*, answer'd the Objections urg'd against the Bill; and it was at last resolv'd, That the Bill should be read a second Time; and a Message sent to the Commons, to acquaint them, 'That their Lordships having that Bill under their Consideration, they desired that the Commons would give Leave, that each of the Commissioners of Enquiry who were Members of that House, as also Sir *David Dalrymple*, Majesty's Advocate General of *Scotland*, might attend their Lordships House the Thursday following.'

This Message being immediately sent to the Commons, they resolv'd, 1. That they would send an Answer to it by Messengers of their own. And 2. That they would the next Morning take the said Message into farther Consideration.

Accordingly the next Day (*March 5.*) the Commons proceeded to take the said Message into Consideration, and appointed a Committee to search Precedents with relation to it. Mr. *Lechmere* being chosen Chairman of that Committee, which sat 'till late in the Night, reported the next Day (*March 6.*) to the House, That they had search'd the Journals of the House, and had directed him to report what they had found therein, and he read the same in his Place, and then deliver'd the Report in at the Table. It appearing by this Report, that the like Desire of the Lords had, on some Occasions, been comply'd with, and at other Times deny'd, the Commons, who were now resolv'd to follow the Precedents for the latter, lest the Lords should make Alterations in a Money Bill, put off the Consideration of the said Report 'till the next Day. Hereupon the Lords, who had waited for an Answer from the Commons 'till three o' Clock in the Afternoon, proceeded to the second Reading of the Bill, and it being mov'd to have it committed, it occasion'd a great Debate. The Lord *Harcourt*, the Earl of *Ilay*, and the Duke of *Argyle* urg'd several Reasons against the Bill, and were answer'd by the Lords *Cowper*, *Stanhope*, and *Coningsby*; and after some other Speeches for and against it, the Question being put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 80 Votes or Proxies against 73, and resolv'd That the said Bill be referr'd to a Committee of the whole House the *Saturday* next following. In the meantime, the Commons having met again on *Friday* the 7th of *March*, read only a Petition of the Tanners of the County of *Brecon*, and then immediately adjourn'd 'till *Monday* the 10th, to avoid taking into farther Consideration either the Lords Message, or the Report of their own Committee about Precedents.

On *March 8.* there was a great Debate in the House of Lords upon the third Reading of a Bill from the Commons, entitled, *An Act to empower the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Act for Building new Churches in London and Westminster, to direct the Parish Church of St. Gyles's in the Fields, in the Com-*

Middlesex, to be rebuilt, instead of one of the said new Churches. The Archbishop of York, and some other Prelates, strenuously oppos'd the Bill, urging, among other Arguments, That it was a Misapplication of Money already granted by Parliament for a pious Use. It was also propos'd, that in the Preamble of the said Bill, the Words of pious Memory should be added, after the Name of the late Queen; but it was carry'd by a Majority of seven Voices, that the Bill pass without any Amendment; whereupon the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Hereford, Bristol and Rochester, the Earls of Arundel and Oxford, and the Lords Foley, Willoughby of Wroke, Masham, Berkley, and Mansel, enter'd their Protests. The same Day the Lords, in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration the Bill for Sale of the forfeited Estates, and notwithstanding the great Opposition that was made to most of its Clauses, they went through it without any Amendment.

March 10. The Commons met again, and the House being mov'd, that some Clauses in the Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for redeeming several Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England*, &c. relating to the redeeming of the Annuity payable to the Bank for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills might be read, they were read accordingly; and thereupon resolv'd, That Notice be given to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, that this House will at Lady-Day, 1719, redeem the Annuities of 76830*l.* 15*s.* payable to them for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills; and order'd that Mr. Speaker do on or before Lady-Day 1718, signify the said Resolution in Writing to the said Governor and Company: And then the House adjourn'd 'till Friday the 14th.

March 11. The Lords, in a Grand Committee, made several Amendments to the Bill for the farther preventing Robberies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons; after which their Lordships read the third Time the Bill for vesting the forfeited Estates in Trustees, &c. and a Motion being made that the Bill do pass, there arose a Debate that lasted from four 'till seven o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Question being put upon the said Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by a Majority of six Votes only, viz. 82 against 76.

March

March 12. The Lords agreed to the Amendment made in the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill for the Transportation of Felons; and then their Lordships heard Counsel against the Bill for continuing a Duty on the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, for repairing of Dover Harbour. The chief Reasons which were offer'd to their Lordships, either in Print or *Viva Voce*, were as follows:

I. **D**OVER Harbour hath for many Years been a Burthen to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, by having large Sums of Money rais'd on the same, for the Repair of the said Harbour, under a Pretence of making it a convenient Place to receive Ships in Strefs of Weather.

II. The Situation of the said Harbour being such, that whenever the Wind blows hard from the Sea, that is, from South-East to South-West, the Entrance of the Pier is choak'd up with small Stones, wash'd in by the Wind and Sea, that very often at high Water, a Hoy of 30 Tons cannot get in or out, and likewise the Packet Boats of the said Town of Dover are liable to the same Misfortune for two or three Days together; so, consequently, can be of no Benefit to Shipping in Distress or bad Weather, on that Coast; for when Shipping want a Port in Distress, it is only when the Winds blow hard from the Sea, and the Coast is a Lee-shore: All Persons that are vers'd in Sea Affairs must allow, Ships are not in Distress for a Harbour when the Wind blows from the Shore.

III. The Charges on our Navigation, which are call'd petty Port-Charges, being also very considerable, is no little Discouragement to the same; a Ship of 250 Tons paying each Voyage 30*l.* Sterling; and every Ship of that Burthen pays at least 6*l.* 5*s.* once a Year towards the Repair of the said Pier or Harbour, although she cannot receive any Benefit thereby in Strefs of Weather. The Mouth of the Pier is but 100 Foot broad, and the Channel much narrower, occasion'd by a Lodgment of Stones, and at the Pier-Heads the Tide runs strong, directly a-cross it, which makes it not only difficult, but dangerous, to get in or out, several Ships having been lost in attempting to do so.

IV. By Virtue of the said Act of Parliament for raising and continuing the Duty on Goods and Shipping

ing for the Repair of the said Harbour, upwards of 20000*l.* hath been rais'd; yet upon enquiring into the Condition of the said Harbour, we do not find it better for the Reception of Ships than it was before the laying on of the said Duty; neither is it, or can it be made of any Advantage to any, but the Fisher-Boats and small Ships or Vessels using the said Place.

V. This Pier and Harbour of *Dover* was formerly kept it as good Repair, by the Rents and Revenues of the said Town, as it is now; and then it was as capable to receive Ships or Vessels as at this Time, after raising the large Sums before mention'd. There is *Ramsgate*, on the same Coast, has a Pier of their own, and maintain it at their own Charge, which is as useful to Navigation as *Dover*. Besides, we do not find any Piers or Harbours, besides this of *Dover*, have any Customs or Duties out of the Trade or Shipping, but only on such Ships or Vessels as use the said Piers or Harbours, or deliver at the said Ports (except *Burlington* and *Whitby* in the County of *York*, and they have one Farthing per Chaldron out of the Coals only laden in and about *Newcastle*, which said Piers or Harbours are of great Safety to the Coal Trade.)

And as the Matters here set forth are true, and the Monies rais'd for the Purposes aforesaid, are look'd upon as an Hardship upon the Persons who pay the same, and that the laying out the said Money upon the Harbour of *Dover*, is of no more Use than to employ the Inhabitants of the said Town, they humbly hope your Lordships will not continue a Tax upon the Trade of this Nation, for these Purposes any longer.

The Counsel for the Petitioners against the Bill having done pleading, the Lords read the Bill a second Time, and committed it for the *Friday* following.

The next Day the Lords heard Counsel against another Bill, entitl'd, *An Act against the clandestine Running of uncustomed and prohibited Goods, &c.* and the chief Reasons that were offer'd against the same, were deliver'd to their Lordships in Print as follows:

UNDER

UNDER Colour of preventing the Running of Brandy in small Vessels of 15 Tons, which usually are plying, or (as it is term'd) hovering along the Coast for that Purpose, this Bill gives Power for Searching all Ships whatever, standing off and on in the open Sea, and seizing them; which may bring us into Quarrels with all sea-faring Nations about us, and make us liable to the same Usage from them.

The Word *hovering* is an ambiguous Term; forasmuch as a Ship which endeavours to get quick to Market with a contrary Wind, plies off to Sea, and then stands in for Shore, and may not gain three Leagues in her Way in four Days; this may be deem'd hovering, and on this Pretence the Ship may be detain'd under Colour of Searching, and may lose her Market.

This Bill allows to a Sailor but one Gallon of Brandy, or Spirits for each Man, and nothing for any Passengers, of whatsoever Quality, whereas outwards, as well as homewards, they drink near one Point a Day a Man, for their Voyage one with another: And if a Ship from the *East* or *West Indies*, or *Turky*, put into *Falmouth*, all Rum or Spirits must be gag'd, and for all that is spent above one Gallon, they must pay Excise or Custom; although by all Acts no Excise or Custom is payable, but for Goods put on Shore.

This Bill gives Liberty to go on Board, and take an Account of all Rum or Spirits, and charge the Master with the same, although it may be half drank out, or leak'd out, before the Ship comes into the Port of *London*, being detain'd by contrary Winds, and the Ship stopt from going to Sea again, unless the Master or Owner pay the Custom and Excise for such Leakage or Expence.

This is a very hard Case on all our *West India* Navigation, which are victual'd with Rum instead of Beer; and the Men think it very cruel to be deny'd a Bottle of Rum to drink with their Families at coming Home.

A Ship may lie in the Out-Ports, 2 or 3 Months before she gets to *London*, especially in War Time, for want of Convoy, and fair Wind; and after her coming to *London*, often may be to two Months and longer, in unloading and delivering; during all which Time the Men are spending their Liquors.

This Bill only extends to Merchant Ships, and not to Yachts, Men of War, and other Vessels in his Majesty's Service, which is very unequal.

By this Bill, Justices of the Peace have a Power to
 ge and determine Penalties, as far as 50*l.* which
 er was in any Act before exceeding 5*l.*

This Bill gives Leave to search all Coaches and
 ices whatever, by Day or Night, under the Deno-
 nation of any Carriage or Conveyance, without a
 ce-Officer; and under that Pretence many Robberies
 y be easily committed.

And under the Name of Packs, any Cloak-Bag, or
 mantle, of any Nobleman's or Gentleman's Servant,
 ough following his Master, is liable to be stopp'd,
 arch'd, or examin'd, by any Custom-house or Excise
 cer, or pretending to be so, by Night or Day, with-
 a Peace Officer.

It gives Leave for any Excise or Custom-house Officer
 come to any Shopkeeper, to seize his Goods, and
 ke him prove the Custom or Excise paid, on Forfei-
 re thereof, whereas by the Laws in being, a Man's
 op is his free Market.

All Ships bound to *Russia, Turkey, Spain, or Italy, or*
the East or West Indiss, may be stopp'd or unloaded on
 pretence of Information, and lose their Voyage; and
 the Merchants concern'd may suffer Damage: And
 a Ship bound for *Naples or Sicily,* against the Fair
 ime should be stopp'd, all concern'd in those Goods
 ill be great Sufferers, so must buy their License at any
 ate.

There is no Penalty on the Officer, if this be done by
 im out of Malice or other sinister Ends.

The Powers given to Commissioners of Customs and
 xcise, and their Officers, are much greater than ever.

As the Bill stands, any Person concern'd in running
 oods, is allow'd to be a good Witness, and entitled to a
 eward of 5*s.* per Gallon, which is a great Encourage-
 ment to Perjury; forasmuch as those who steal the
 King's Dues, will not stick to forswear themselves.

By this Bill our finest *English* made Spirits are subject
 o Forfeiture, and to all the Penalties of this Bill, if sold
 nder the Name of *French Brandy*; whereas all wise
 ations give the greatest Encouragement to such of their
 uments as can rival, or imitate, any foreign Manu-
 ures, to such a Degree as the Difference cannot be
 own; and many useful Manufactures have been gain'd
 o this Nation by that Means.

The 15 Ton Vessels and under, do the great Mischief, but by this Bill, without Distinction, all the Shipping in England will at once be put under these intolerable Powers, which, though never so ill, or so unjustly exercised, the Party oppress'd can have no Satisfaction.

These Reasons had so much Weight, that most of the Lords were thereby inclin'd to let the Bill drop.

The Commons met again on the 14th Day of March and after some Time spent in considering the Amendment made by the Lords to the Felons Bill, they adjourn'd 'till the 17th.

The same Day (March 14.) the Lords, in a Grand Committee, took into Consideration the Bill from the Commons, entitled, *An Act for the better explaining several Acts, for erecting of Hospitals and Work-houses within the City of Bristol*; and after they had heard Counsel for the Petitioners against the Bill, their Lordships examined the said Bill Paragraph by Paragraph, and went through it with some Amendments; notwithstanding the great Opposition that was made by the Lord Bishop of Bristol and in particular, to the Clause for repealing the Clause of the Act 12 Anna, mention'd above, Page 135.

March 15, The Lords, in a Grand Committee, went thro' the Bill for the Repair of Dover Harbour; and on the third Time, and, with the Amendments, agreed to the Bill for the better explaining several Acts, for erecting of Hospitals and Work-houses within the City of Bristol. Hereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protests against the said Bill:

Dissentient

I. **B**Ecause the comprehensive Latitude of this Bill is such, that all Persons, without Discrimination, whether well or ill affected to our Constitution in Church or State, Papists as well as Protestants, Nonjurors as well as those who take the Oaths, Jews as well as Christians, are alike capable of being admitted into the Corporation to which this Bill refers, and of sharing all the Trusts and Powers lodg'd in the Members thereof.

II. Because this Bill, whilst it complains of the Difficulty of finding a sufficient Number of proper and well qualify'd Persons to be elected and constituted Guardians and Officers of the said Corporation, and, to avoid the Difficulty, lets in Dissenters, doth, at the same Time shut out the Church-Wardens, who, by a former Act

re incorporated therein; and who, by our Constitution, have the Care of the Poor; in a special Manner, trusted with them.

III. Because this Bill repeals a Law, by which Distillers were excluded from Places and Offices in this Corporation; and this Repeal may, hereafter, be made use of as a Precedent for abrogating other Laws as yet in Force, in order to their Admission into all Places and Offices whatsoever.

IV. Because this Bill, by exempting the Guardians and Officers therein mention'd from the Penalties and Forfeitures of the Corporation and Test Acts, doth, in our Opinion, very much weaken the Force of those Acts, which are declar'd in that Clause in the Act of Union, which enacts, *That the Act for Ministers of the Church of England to be of sound Principles, and the Act for Uniformity, and all and singular other Acts of Parliament then in Force, for the Establishment and Preservation of the Church of England, shall remain, and be in full Force forever.*

Geo. Bristol. Mansel, Compton, Boyle, Ilay, Bathurst, Oxford, Strafford, Weston, Jonat. Wint. Fr. Roffen.

March 17. The Lords agreed to the Bill for the Repair of Dover Harbour without any Amendments; and then, a Grand Committee, went through the Malt and the Army Bills, without any Amendments likewise.

The same Day the Commons being met again, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That (pursuant to their Order of the 10th Instant) he did, on Sunday last, signify in Writing to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, the Resolutions of the House, to redeem the Annuity for circulating and exchanging Exchequer Bills: After this Mr. Boscaawen acquainted the House, That he had a Message to this House sign'd by His Majesty: Which he presented to the House, and it was read by Mr. Speaker as follows, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty being at present engag'd in several Negotiations of the utmost Concern to the Welfare of these Kingdoms, and the Tranquillity of Europe; and having lately receiv'd Information from Abroad, which makes him judge that it will give Weight to his Endeavours,

1
 yours, if a naval Force be imploy'd where it shall be necessary, does think fit to acquaint this House therewith; not doubting but that in case he should be oblig'd, at this critical Juncture, to exceed the Number of Men granted this Year for the Sea Service, the House will, at their next Meeting, provide for such Exceeding

Upon this Sir *William Strickland* mov'd, ' That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his weary'd Endeavours to promote the Welfare of his Kingdoms, and to preserve the Tranquillity of Europe; and to assure his Majesty, That this House will make good such Exceedings of Men for the Sea Service the Year 1718, as his Majesty in his Royal Wisdom shall find necessary to obtain those desirable Ends. This Motion being seconded, and no Body opposing the Question was put thereupon, and carry'd without dividing. 'Tis however remarkable, that the Spanish Ambassador having, about this Time, expostulated concerning the great Preparations for sending a Fleet into the Mediterranean, Mr. *Walpole* said, ' That such an Address had all the Air of a Declaration of War against Spain.'

This unanimous Resolution of the Commons was very acceptable to the Court, and the next Day Mr. *Boscawen* acquainted the House, That their Address had been presented to his Majesty; and that he was commanded by his Majesty, to return his Majesty's hearty Thanks to this House; and to assure them that his Majesty shall think himself oblig'd, in return of the great Confidence they have repos'd in him, not only to use the utmost Oeconomy that shall be consistent with the real Interest of his Subjects for this ensuing Year; but likewise to apply his most earnest Endeavours to prevent future Burthens to his People, by establishing a lasting Peace and Tranquillity. After this, Sir *William Thompson* reported from the Committee appointed to draw up Reasons to be offer'd to the Lords at a Conference, for disagreeing to some of the Amendments made by the Lordships to the *Bill for the Transportation of Felons*, that they had drawn up Reasons accordingly; which, excepted, being agreed to, were the same Day deliver'd to the Lords at a Conference:

March 19. The Lords sent a Message to the Commons, requiring a Conference that Day at Two o' Clock, in the Painted Chamber, upon the Subject Matter of the last Conference; which being agreed to, the Lords insisted upon their Amendments to the *Bill for the Transportation of Felons*, which the Commons had disagreed to, which their Lordships gave their Reasons. Sir William Thompson, who was at the Head of the Managers for the Commons, having reported the said Reasons to the House, it was resolv'd, That this House insist upon their Disagreement with the Lords to the said Amendments; and that a free Conference be had with the Lords upon the Subject Matter of the said Conference. The Lords readily agreed to the said Conference, and appointed the same to be the next Day at Two o' Clock, in the Painted Chamber; when the Managers for the Commons having acquainted the Lords, that the Commons insisted on their disagreeing with their Lordships in the said Amendments, their Lordships, upon the Report of their Managers, did not think fit to insist on those Amendments.

March 21. The King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the several Bills following, viz.

An Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1718; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

An Act for vesting the forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the publick; and for giving Relief to lawful Creditors, by determining the Claims, and for the more effectual bringing to the respective Exchequers the Rents and Profits of the said Estates 'till sold.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for making the Dividend of subscrib'd Lottery Annuities, and other Annuities establish'd by several Acts of Parliament, payable Half-yearly at the Bank of England.

An

An Act to appoint Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, and to examine and state the Demands of several foreign Princes and States for Subsidies during the late War.

An Act for finishing the Tower of the Parish Church of St. Michael Cornhill, London, out of the Duties imposed pursuant to the Act of the 9th Year of the late Queen, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof.

An Act to empower the Commissioners appointed to put in execution the Acts of the 9th and 10th Years of her late Majesty's Reign, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster and Suburbs thereof, to direct the Parish Church of St. Gyles's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, to be rebuilt instead of one of the said fifty new Churches.

An Act for the farther preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies, and for the more effectual Transportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Wool, and for declaring the Law upon some Points relating to Pyrates.

An Act for enforcing and making perpetual an Act of the 12th Year of her late Majesty, entitled, An Act for the preserving of all such Ships, and Goods thereof which shall happen to be forc'd on Shore, or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's Dominions; and for inflicting the Punishment of Death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy Ships.

An Act for the Relief of Wholesale Traders and Dealers in English Bone-Lace, by obviating several Doubts in several Acts for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars.

An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the 8th Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for employing the Manufactures, by encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn.

An Act for enlarging the Term of Years granted by the Acts of the 11th and 12th Years of King William III. and the 2d and 3d Years of Queen Anne, for the Repair of Dover Harbour.

An Act for the better explaining several Acts there mention'd, for erecting of Hospitals and Work Houses within the City of Bristol, for the employing and main-

taining

ning the Poor thereof, and for making the said Acts more effectual.

An Act for amending the Roads from the City of London to the Town of East-Grinstead in the County of Suffex, and to the Towns of Sutton and Kingston in the County of Surrey.

An Act for repairing the Highway leading from the South End of Kent-Street, in the Parish of St. George's Southwark, in the County of Surrey, to the Lime Kilns near East-Greenwich near Black-Heath, and to Lewisham Church, being the Tunbridge Road, in the County of Kent.

An Act for repairing the Highways from Maidenhead-bridge to Sunning-Lane End (next to Twiford) in the Road to Reading, and from the said Bridge to Henly-bridge in the County of Bucks.

An Act for repairing the Highways from Crown-Corner to the Town of Reading, (leading by and through the several Parishes of Shinfield and Heckfield, in the several Counties of Berks, Wilts, and Southampton) to Basingstoke in the said County of Southampton.

And to eighteen private Acts.

After which his Majesty was pleas'd to say,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have commanded my Lord Chancellor to deliver, in my Name and Words, what I think fit should be said to you, on my putting an End to this Session of Parliament.

And thereupon his Lordship receiv'd from his Majesty's Hands from the Throne, his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament; which he read as follows, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an End to this Session, without returning my hearty Thanks to so good a Parliament, for the Dispatch which has been given to the publick Business. You will, I hope, in your private Capacities, feel the Convenience of an early Recess; and I am perswaded the Publick will receive great Benefit by the seasonable Zeal and Vigour of your Resolutions in Support of my Government.

Nothing

‘ Nothing can add so much to the Credit and Influence of the Crown, both at Home and Abroad, as the repeated Instances of your Affection to me. The Steadiness and Resolution of yours, will, I hope, enable me to procure, against your next Meeting, such Treaties to be concluded, as will settle Peace and Tranquillity among our Neighbours.

‘ If, through the Blessing of God, my Endeavours to this End prove successful, I shall have the Satisfaction to silence even those who will never own themselves convinc’d; and to let all the World see plainly, that what I have most at Heart, is the Good and Welfare of my People, who may then be eas’d in their Taxes, and enrich’d by their Trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I must return you my particular Thanks for the Supplies you have so chearfully granted, and for the late Instance of your Confidence in me. I promise you that my Endeavours shall not be wanting to make use of both to the best Advantage for the Good of my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The Practices which are daily used by a most restless and unhappy Set of Men, to disturb a Government by whose Clemency they are protected, require our utmost Attention and Vigilance. I must therefore recommend it to you, that in your several Stations and Countries, you will endeavour to quell that Spirit of Disaffection, which our common Enemies are so industrious to foment.’

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, prorogu'd the Parliament to the 20th of May.

About the Middle of February the Government receiv'd and soon after publish'd the following Account, dated from Gibraltar, January 10.

Captain Norbury, who went over lately with full Powers from his Britannick Majesty, to renew a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor of Morocco, who receiv'd him with great Marks of Honour at Tetuan, by the Bashaw whom that Emperor has constituted his Plenipotentiary for the same Purpose. They have already agreed

reed upon a Truce for three Months, which there is good Reason to believe, will prove a Means to hasten the Peace, by preventing any Accident that might obstruct or retard it. The Articles of the Truce are as follows:

IT is consented and agreed upon, that there be a firm and inviolable Truce between the Most serene and Potent Prince George, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and the Most Powerful and Noble Prince Muley Ismael, &c. for three Months from the Date hereof; and between the Dominions and Subjects, Ships and Imbarkations of both Nations; and during the said Term, no Injury shall be offer'd from one to the other by Word or Deed; but, on the contrary, they shall treat one the other with all possible Respect and Friendship.

II. That all the Ships, or any Imbarkation whatsoever, as well those which belong to his *Britannick* Majesty and his Subjects, as those which belong to the Emperor of *Morocco* and his Vassals, shall pass the Seas freely, and without the least Molestation, shewing their Colours to each other. And if either one or the other shall order their Boat Aboard, there shall not go in her above two Persons besides those that row, and those two only shall be permitted to go on Board the other Ship: And when they are satisfy'd that the major Part of the Ship's Company are Subjects either of one or the other Prince, they shall permit them to pass without any Molestation, as also all Passengers, Money or Merchandize, that shall belong to any Nation whatsoever, and shall be found on Board the said Ships or Imbarkations, shall be entirely free; neither shall they be subject to be taken, detain'd, or plunder'd, nor shall one or the other receive any Damage or Injury.

III. It is farther agreed upon, That during the Term of the said Truce, no Ship or Imbarkation, either of the one or the other Part, or any of their Subjects that shall be shipwreck'd on the Coast of the Dominions of either the one or the other Prince, shall be made Prize, neither shall their Goods be taken, or Persons made Slaves. But this Truce does not take off the Prohibition of Commerce; but the same is to remain in full Force to the Conclusion of the general Peace. Concluded at *Tetuan*, on the 2d of *January* 1718, O. S.

which answers to the 10th of the Moon of *Safar*, in the Year 1130.

*Coningsby Norbury, (L. S.)
Bashaw, Hamed, &c. L. S.)*

On the 28th of *February* the *Marquess de Paleotti*, Brother to the *Dutchess of Shrewsbury*, was try'd at the *Old Baily*, for the Murder of his Servant. His Trial having made a great deal of Noise, shall be inserted here at large as follows :

F*erdinando Paleotti*, Esq; alias *Ferdinando Marquess de Paleotti*, was indicted for the Murder of *John Niccolo*, alias *John the Italian*, the 11th Day of *February* last ; he was indicted likewise for Manslaughter upon the Coroner's Inquest, and also on the Statute of Stabbing. After the Counsel for the King had open'd the Cause, the Evidences gave the Accounts following :

John Johnson depos'd, That he having been out, was come Home, and knocking at his Master's (*Mr. Bellamy*) Door in *Liste-Street*, between Nine and Ten o' Clock at Night, he saw the *Marquess* and the Deceas'd pass by, and heard *Niccolo* say, *Tous les Jours* ; and having pass'd him, while he stood knocking, he perceiv'd the Prisoner pursue the Deceas'd with something in his Hand held up, and heard the Servant in a violent Manner cry out, *Garde, Garde, Garde*, near ten Times, and then took hold of a Post ; and the Prisoner walk'd by with something under his Arm ; but whether Stick or Sword he could not say positively ; but he did believe it to be a Sword ; and the *Marquess* being gone past him, *Niccolo* never spoke more, but fell to the Ground ; and then the *Marquess* took to his Heels and made up *Gerrard-street* ; upon which he and *Thomas Corbridge*, who came upon the Out-cry, examin'd the Street, and were positive that there were no Persons in the Street at that Time, but the *Marquess* and *Niccolo*, and himself knocking at his Master's Door ; and that there being some Lights reflecting, and himself being in the Dark, he had so perfect a View of the *Marquess's* Face, that he was sure he was the very same Person, and swore positively to it. He added likewise, that, as well as he could then distinguish, he had on a red Coat.

The Prisoner pretending he could not speak or understand *English*, had an Interpreter allow'd him, who being

ing sworn, told the Marquefs in *French* what the Evidence faid in *English*; and the Court bid him ask the Marquefs, if he would ask the Witness any Questions? whereupon he ask'd him what colour'd Cloaths he had on? who faid, to the beft of his Judgment, Scarlet. To which he reply'd very angrilly, that whatfoever he had depos'd was all Lies; for he had no red Coat on that Day, and that he would anon difprove all he had faid.

The next Evidence was *Thomas Corbridge*, who depos'd, That as he was knocking at a Door in *Leicefter-street* he heard an Out-cry, which he took to be Murder; and running to *Lifle-street*, he faw a Perfon of the fame Stature with the Prifoner pafs by him; but he could not swear to his Face, but by his Stature and Make of his Body (which was pretty remarkable, he being a tall Man) he did verily believe it was the Marquefs; that feeing the Man dead, they look'd and faw no Body in the Street at that Time, but the Marquefs, the Deceas'd, and themfelves.

Margaret Clay depos'd, That fhe being at a Window that look'd into *Lifle-street*, faw a Gentleman and his fervant pafs along, and immediately hear the Footman cry out violently, and instantly the Footman fell down dead near *Mr. Bellafis's Door*.

John Rucks depos'd, That as he was at his Mafter's (*Mr. Elwys's*) Houfe in *Lifle-street*, he heard a Noife and Out-cry in the Street, and running up Stairs, heard a Man groan at *Mr. Bellafis's Door*, and faw a tall Man pafs by him, and no other Perfon in the Street; and that by his Shape and Stature he did verily believe it was the Prifoner, the Marquefs; and that when he pafs'd by, *Niccolo* was fallen on the Ground.

Benjamin Forfter depos'd, That he hearing the Out-cry as he was at Home in *Lifle-street*, ran out, and that when there was no Body to be feen in the Street, but a Gentleman that came down the Street, keeping the Coach-way; and that he had either a Sword or Stick under his left Arm, and his right Hand upon it; and that he was in red Cloaths; and that as he pafs'd along haftily, he turn'd back feveral Times, looking behind him, as it were to fee if any Body follow'd him, and turn'd up *Gerrard-street*; that by his Stature and Shape he verily believ'd the Marquefs to be the Perfon; that when ftepping to the Deceas'd, he and another found

him dead, and open'd him to find his Wounds, and examining his Pockets they found some Papers, by which they discover'd he belong'd to the Marquess *de Palatino*, and that the Deceas'd had in his Pocket one Shilling and one Penny.

William Spicer depos'd, that he living at *St. James's*, kept a Sutler's House, and that the Marquess had, for some Time, been his Lodger; and that he was always wont to come Home pretty late, and have a Supper, and much Attendance, and his Room illuminated, and a Fire in it; but that Night he did not see him coming, but was told by the Maid, who went up Stairs between Ten and Eleven o' Clock, that the Marquess was in Bed, though none in the House knew he was at Home.

Elizabeth Newman confirm'd what her Master had said; adding, that she going through the Marquess's Room, to put her Master's Grandchild to Bed, she not thinking the Marquess to be there, he put back the Curtains, and ask'd for his Man *Niccolo*; to which he answer'd, he was not come Home; and that he reply'd that he was; for he had put him to Bed, and told her several Times, that he was asleep in some Chair in the Room. She added, that neither she, nor any of the Family knew he was come in; and that he got into Bed without the Bed being made, without any Candle, or any Fire that could give any Light.

Mr. Spicer added, That the next Morning the Marquess got out of Bed, and knocking, he went; and when he came, the Marquess ask'd him for his Man *Niccolo*, to which he reply'd, he did not come in that Night. And that just about that Time, one *Mr. Bell* came and told the Marquess, that *Niccolo* was found murder'd; upon which, in a sort of a Hurry of Mind he went to dress him, and call'd for his grey Clothes which he fetch'd him, and then he dress'd himself and went out: And, as it appear'd, went to the Bishop of *Salisbury's* (very probably thinking to find Sanctuary in the Bishop's House, as in a Church or Cloyster in Popish Countries) where, it seems, he behav'd himself rudely, making a sort of a Riot, that his Sword was taken from him, and sent to Justice *Gore's*; which Sword was produc'd in Court by *John Martin* the Constable, who had receiv'd it of Justice *Gore*.

John Wilkinson depos'd, That he had liv'd four Months with the Marquess as his Interpreter, that the Marquess that Day went out in the Forenoon with *Niccolo*, and that he had on scarlet Clothes turn'd up with blue, and that Sword which was produc'd in Court; and said, that he had not had, while he was with him, any other word but that.

Mr. Duhammel depos'd, That after the apprehending the Marquess *de Paleotti*, he discoursing with him in the Guard-Chamber, he told him, That on the 11th of February, his Servant *John Niccolo* was with him on the other Side of the Water, and that they returning in the afternoon, he went to see a Lady and supp'd with her, and his Man *Niccolo* waited on them at Supper, and that he went to wait on the Lady Home, and she would go through a dark Alley, and he would not go with her; that *Niccolo* went with him almost Home, and that when he lost him; and that he went into his Lodging, and went to Bed by Ten o' Clock. *Mr. Duhammel* said, upon this he told the Marquess, that the Account he had given his Landlord, &c. which differ'd from what he then said, would be made use of in Court against him: Upon which the Marquess chaf'd, and in a haughty Air reply'd, what, did he suffer himself to be interrogated by such a one as he? And fell to kicking of him.

John Stephens, the Surgeon, depos'd, That being sent for to view the Deceas'd, he found the Wound was seven Inches deep, and a quarter of an Inch broad; that it penetrated into the left Lobe of his Lungs, and into the Heart, and was satisfy'd it was the Cause of his Death; and that the Wound was not given with a hollow Blade, but with such a Sword as was produc'd in Court, and sworn to be the Prisoner's.

The Marquess, when he came to make his Defence, having an Interpreter allow'd him, (who was sworn for that Purpose) pleaded totally innocent as to the Murder of *John Niccolo*, saying, he had no Ill-will against him, nor had any Cause; and if he had, he had another Way of punishing him, which was by Martial Law, he being his Servant, and a Soldier of his own Troop. He then own'd, they did go out together in the Morning; that they went to the other Side of the Water; and coming back in the Evening, went to a Tavern near *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, and supp'd about Eight o' Clock; that

that they went away together, *Niccolo* went along with him as far as Home, and ask'd him at the Door to let him sleep somewhere and he would return presently, so he went to Bed without *Niccolo*'s putting him to Bed, and never saw him since. And then being ask'd, why he told the Maid that *Niccolo* put him to Bed? He deny'd he ever said so. Being ask'd by the Court, how he came to go so suddenly to Bed without Attendance, Light, Fire, or his Bed made? He answer'd, there was a Fire that gave him Light, and that the Bed was made: Though the Maid being examin'd again as to that Matter, she swore the Bed was not made, nor was there any Fire that gave any Manner of Light; but at last he grew unsatisfy'd with his Interpreter, affronting him so that he frequently desir'd the Court to excuse him from the Office, saying, That he did not like him, because he did not make an Appearance great enough for him: But the Court being very well satisfy'd with his Capacity for the Office, thought it needless so to do; 'till at last, by the unhandsome Carriage of the Prisoner, and the frequent Request of the Gentleman whom they had appointed to be his Interpreter, they did condescend to gratify them both, and prevail'd with a worthy Justice of the Peace to humour the Marquess so far as to be his Interpreter, with whom he seem'd to be a little better pleas'd, and made the Defence following: That had he not been innocent of the Murder of *Niccolo*, he would not have staid to be taken; for that his Sister, the Dutcheß of *Shrewsbury*, had sent him Fifty Guineas and some Jewels to have made his Escape; and added, That when he and his Man came from the other Side of the Water, they went to the Tavern in *Lincolns-Inn Fields*, and that there he sent out for some Gentlewomen, and that he went along with them in a Coach, and being about half Way, his Man *Niccolo* desir'd him to let him go somewhere, and he gave him Leave, and he never saw him since. And some other Questions being put to him by the Court, he said, he did not know what became of his Man, for the People of the Tavern in *Lincolns-Inn Fields* well knew, that his Man *Niccolo* was enquir'd for there, and went away, and they knew better what became of him than he did. And thus he contradicted himself three or four several Times. At last he would have had his Trial put off, saying, he had not had Time enough

ough to produce Evidences ; but was answer'd by the Court, he had sufficient Notice, having been committed fourteen Days, and that he himself had desir'd the Court, by Mr. Lorrain, that his Trial might be brought at that Time. Upon the whole, his Defence being flimsy and contradictory, the Jury considering the Matter, brought him in Guilty of wilful Murder, the Prisoner's Inquest, and Statute of Stabbing. Accordingly he receiv'd Sentence of Death, and was hang'd at Execution on the 17th of March.

M O S C O V Y.

IN our last Register we gave an Account of the solemn Renunciation which the Czar of *Moscow* had oblig'd his eldest Son to make to the Succession to the Crown of *Russia* ; and of the Oath which all his Ministers, Boyars, and other great Men were compell'd to take in favour of that Settlement : Which Renunciation and Oath are as follows :

I The Underwritten, promise upon the Holy Gospel, that as I am, through the Crime which I have committed against his Czarish Majesty, my Lord and Father, excluded by my own Fault from the Succession to the Throne of *Russia*, as it is set forth in an Instrument for that Purpose ; so I acknowledge and own that Exclusion to be just, having deserv'd the same by my Fault and Indignity ; and I oblige myself, and swear before the Almighty God, as the sovereign Judge, to submit in every thing to the Will of my Father, never to sue for his Succession, pretend or desire the same, nor to accept it upon any Pretence whatsoever : And I acknowledge my Brother the Czarowitz, *Peter Petrowitz*, for his lawful Successor. In Testimony whereof I kiss the Holy Cross, and subscribe these Presents with my own Hand.

Alexis Petrowitz.

I A. B. oblige my self, upon the holy Gospel, that whereas our most gracious Sovereign, the Czar, *Peter Alexowitz*, has caus'd circular Letters to be published

' lish'd throughout his Empire, to notify that he
 ' thought fit to exclude his Son, Prince *Alexis Petrovitch*
 ' from the Throne of *Russia*, and to appoint for his
 ' cessor to the Crown his second Son, the Prince Royal
 ' *Peter Petrowitz*, I therefore swear by the Almighty
 ' God, that I acknowledge this Order and Regulation
 ' made by his Majesty in Favour of the said Prince
 ' *Peter Petrowitz*, to be just and lawful, and entirely
 ' conform and submit my self to the same, promising
 ' always to acknowledge the said Prince Royal *Peter*
 ' *Petrowitz* for his lawful Successor, and to stand by
 ' him on all Occasions, even to the Loss of my Life
 ' against all such who shall presume to oppose the
 ' said Succession; and that I shall never, upon any
 ' Pretence whatsoever, assist the Prince *Alexis Petrovitch*,
 ' nor in any Manner whatsoever contribute
 ' to procure him the Succession. And this I solemnly
 ' promise by my Oath upon the Holy Gospel, kiss
 ' the Holy Cross thereupon.

Soon after the Czar caused the following Manifesto
 to be publish'd, declaring the Reasons that had induced
 him thus to exclude his Son from the Succession.

WE *Peter I.* by the Grace of God Czar and Autocrat
 (or Emperor) of all *Russia*, &c. &c. &c.
 make known to all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Military
 and Civil, of all the Territories of the *Russian*
 Nation, our faithful Subjects.

It is notorious and well known to most of our faithful
 Subjects, especially those who live in the Place
 of our Residence, or are in our Service, how much
 Care and Application we have bestow'd upon the
 Education of our eldest Son *Alexis*, (or *Alexander*) having
 appointed him for that Purpose, from his Infancy,
 Preceptors to instruct him in the *Russian* and
 foreign Languages, and in all Arts and Sciences, in
 order to bring him up not only in our Christian and
 Orthodox Faith of the *Greek* Confession, but also in
 the Knowledge of political and military Affairs, and
 likewise of the Constitutions of foreign Countries, the
 Customs and Languages; that by the reading of Histories
 and Books of all Faculties, becoming a Prince
 of his high Rank, he might acquire the Qualifications

sons worthy of a Successor to our Throne of Great Russia.

Nevertheless we have seen with Grief, that all our Care and Attention for the Education and Instruction of our Son, have prov'd ineffectual, seeing he hath always serv'd from his filial Obedience, shewing no Inclination for what was becoming a worthy Successor, and fighting the Precepts of the Masters we had given him; but, on the contrary, frequenting disorderly Persons, whom he could learn nothing good, or that could be advantageous and useful to him.

We have not neglected to endeavour often to reclaim him and bring him back to his Duty, sometimes by caresses and gentle Means, sometimes by Reprimands, and sometimes by paternal Corrections.

We have more than once taken him along with us into the Field, to cause him to be instructed in the Art of War, as one of the chiefest Sciences for the Defence of his Country, always taking Care to keep him remote from Danger, and preserving his Person out of regard to the Succession, tho' we expos'd our own Person upon all occasions.

We have at other Times left him at *Moscow*, putting into his Hands a Sort of Regency in the Empire, in order to form him in the Art of Government, and that he might learn how to reign after us.

We have afterwards sent him into foreign Countries, with an expectation that seeing in his Travels Governments so well regulated, this would excite in him some Emulation, and an Inclination to apply himself to do well.

But all our Care hath been fruitless, and, like the seed in the Gospel, fallen upon a Rock.

For he hath not only refus'd to follow what is good, but is even come to hate it, without ever shewing the least Inclination either for military or political Affairs: He only and continually convers'd with base and disorderly Persons, whose Morals were rude and abominable.

As we were resolv'd to endeavour by all imaginable Means to reclaim him from that disorderly Course, and inspire him with an Inclination to converse with Persons of Virtue and Honour, we exhorted him to chuse a Consort among the Princesses of the chief foreign Houses, as is usual in other Countries, and hath been practis'd by our Ancestors, the Czars of *Russia*, who have

have contracted Alliances by Marriage with other Sovereign Houses; and we left him to full Liberty to make a Choice.

He declar'd himself for the Princess, Grand-Daughter to the Duke of *Wolfembutte* then reigning, Sister-in-Law to his Majesty the Emperor of the *Romans* now reigning, and Cousin to the King of *England*; and having desired us to procure him that Alliance, and to permit him to marry that Princess, we readily consented thereto, without any Regard to the great Expence which was necessarily occasion'd by that Marriage. But after its Consummation, we found ourself disappointed of the Hopes we had, that the Change of our Son's Condition would produce good Fruit, and a Change in his evil Habits; but found quite the Reverse of what we expected.

For notwithstanding his Consort was, as far as we could observe, a prudent, sprightly Princess, and of a virtuous Conduct, and that he had himself made the Choice, yet he liv'd with her in the greatest Disunion while he redoubled his Affection for lewd People, bringing thereby a Disgrace upon our House before the foreign Princes to whom that Princess was related, which drew upon us many Complaints and Reproaches.

As frequent as our Advices and Exhortations were to reclaim him, nothing would do it.

On the contrary, violating at last the conjugal Faith he gave all his Affection to a Prostitute of the most servile and low Condition, living publickly in the Crime with her, to the great Contempt of his lawful Consort, who soon after dy'd; of Sickness indeed, but it was believ'd, that her Grief, occasion'd by the disorderly Life of her Husband, hasten'd the End of her Days.

When we saw his Resolution to persevere in his vicious Course, we declar'd to him at the Funeral of his Consort, that if he did not for the future conform himself to our Will, and apply himself to Things becoming a Prince Presumptive Heir to so great an Empire, we would deprive him of the Succession, without any Regard to his being our only Son; (our second Son was not then born) and that he ought not to rely upon his being so, because we would rather chuse for our Successor a Stranger worthy thereof, than an unworthy Son; that we could not leave our Empire to

such a Successor, who would ruin and destroy what the Father hath, by God's Assistance, establish'd, and furnish the Glory and Honour of the Russian Nation, for the acquiring of which we had sacrific'd our Ease and our Health, willingly exposing our own Life on several Occasions; besides that, the Fear of God's Judgments would not permit us to leave the Government of such vast Territories in the Hands of one, whose Insufficiency and Unworthiness we were not ignorant of.

In short, we exhorted him, in the most pressing terms we could make use of, to behave himself with discretion, and gave him Time to repent and return to his Duty.

His Answer to these Remonstrances was, That he acknowledg'd himself guilty in all these Points; but pleading the Weakness of his Parts and Genius, which did not permit him to apply himself to the Sciences and other Functions recommended to him, he own'd himself incapable and unworthy of our Succession, desiring us to discharge him from the same.

Nevertheless, we continu'd to exhort him with a paternal Affection, and joining Menaces to our Exhortations, we forgot nothing to bring him back to the right Way; and the Operations of War having oblig'd us to repair to *Denmark*, we left him at *Petersburgh*, to give him Time to return to his Duty, and mend his Ways.

And afterwards, upon the repeated Advices we receiv'd of the Continuation of his disorderly Life, we sent him Orders to come to us at *Copenhagen* to make the Campaign, that he might thereby the better form himself.

But forgetting the Fear and Commandments of God, who enjoins Obedience even to private Parents, and much more to those who are at the same Time Sovereigns, our paternal Cares had no other Return, than an unheard of Ingratitude; for instead of coming to us, as he was order'd, he withdrew, taking along with him great Sums of Money, and his infamous Concubine, with whom he continu'd to live in a criminal Course. He put himself under the Protection of the Emperor, raising against us, his Father and his Lord, a World of Calumnies and false Reports, as if we did persecute him, and intended, without Cause, to deprive him of

our Succession; alledging moreover, that even his Life was not safe if he continu'd with us, and desiring the Emperor not only to give him Refuge in his Dominions, but also to protect him against us by Force of Arms.

Every one may judge what Shame and Dishonour this Conduct of our Son hath drawn upon us and our Empire, in the Face of the whole World. The like Instance is hardly to be found in History.

The Emperor, though inform'd of his Excesses, and how he had liv'd with his Consort, Sister-in-Law to his Imperial Majesty, thought fit, however, upon his pressing Instances, to appoint a Place where he might reside; and he desir'd farther, that he might be so private there, that we might not come to the Knowledge of it.

Meanwhile, his long Stay having made us fear, out of a tender and fatherly Affection, that some Misfortune had befallen him, we sent Persons several Ways to endeavour to get Intelligence of him; and after a great deal of Trouble, we were at last inform'd by the Captain of our Guard, *Alexander Ruemanzoff*, that he was privately kept in an Imperial Fortress in Tyrol. Whereupon we wrote a Letter with our own Hand to the Emperor, to desire that he might be sent back to us. But notwithstanding the Emperor's acquaintance with him and our Demand, and exhorting him to return to us, and submit to our Will, as being his Father and Lord; yet he alledg'd, with a great many Calumnies against us, that he ought not to be deliver'd into our Hands, as if we had been his Enemy, and a Tyrant from whom he had nothing to expect but Death.

In short, he persuaded his Imperial Majesty, instead of sending him back at that Time to us, to remove him to some remote Place in his Dominions, namely, *Naples in Italy*, and keep him there secretly in a Castle, under a borrow'd Name.

Nevertheless we had Notice from our said Captain of the Place where he was, and thereupon dispatch'd to the Emperor our Privy-Counsellor, *Peter Tolstoy*, and the Captain of our Guard, *Ruemanzoff* aforesaid, with a most pressing Letter, representing how unjust it would be to detain our Son, contrary to all Laws, divine and humane; according to which, private Parents, and with much more Reason those who are besides invested

With a Sovereign Authority, as we are, have an unlimited Power over their Children, independently of any other Judge; and we set forth, on one Side, the just and affectionate Manner with which we had always used our Son, and on the other, his Disobedience; representing, in the Conclusion, the ill Consequences and Animositie the Refusal of delivering up our said Son to us might occasion, because we could not leave this Affair on that Condition. We order'd at the same Time those we sent with that Letter, to make verbal Representations even in more pressing Terms, and declare that we should be oblig'd to revenge, by all possible Means, such retaining of our Son.

We wrote likewise to him a Letter with our own Hand, to represent to him the Horror and Impiety of his Conduct, and the Enormity of the Crime he had committed against us, his Father, and how God threaten'd in his Laws to punish disobedient Children with eternal Death.

We threaten'd him as a Father with our Curse, and as his Lord, to declare him a Traytor to his Country, unless he return'd and obey'd our Commands; and gave him Assurances, that if he did as we desir'd, and return'd, we would pardon his Crime.

Our Envoys, after many Solicitations, and the above-said Representation made by us in Writing, and by them by Word of Mouth, at last obtain'd Leave of the Emperor to go and speak to our Son, in order to dispose him to return Home.

The Imperial Ministers gave them, at the same Time, to understand, that our Son had inform'd the Emperor, that we persecuted him, and that his Life was not safe with us, whereby he had mov'd the Emperor's Compassion, and induc'd him to take him into his Protection; but that the Emperor, taking now into his Consideration our true and solid Representations, he would give Orders to endeavour by all possible Means to dispose him to return to us, and would moreover declare to him, that he could not in Justice and Equity refuse to deliver him up to his Father, and fall out with us on that Account.

Our Envoys, upon their Arrival at *Naples*, having desir'd to deliver to him our Letter, written with our own Hands, sent us Word, that he did not only refuse to admit them, but that the Emperor's Vice-roy

roy had found Means, by inviting him Home to his House, to present them to him afterwards, much against his Will.

He did then, indeed, receive our Letter, containing our paternal Exhortation, and threatening our Curse; but without shewing the least Inclination to return; alledging still a great many Falsities and Calumnies against us, as if, by reason of several Dangers he had to apprehend from us, he could not nor would not return; and boasting that the Emperor had promis'd him not only to defend and protect him against us, but even to set him upon the Throne of *Russia* against our Will, by Force of Arms.

Our Envoys perceiving this evil Disposition, try'd all imaginable Ways to prevail with him to return: They intreated him, they expatiated by Turns upon the Graciousness of our Assurances towards him, and upon our Threats in case of Disobedience, and that we would even bring him away by Force of Arms: They declar'd to him, that the Emperor would not enter into a War with us upon his Account, and many other such like Representations did they make him.

But he paid no Regard to all this, neither shew'd any Inclination to return to us, 'till the Imperial Viceroy, convinc'd at last of his Obstinacy, told him in the Emperor's Name, that he ought to return, for that his Imperial Majesty could not by any Law keep him from us, nor during the present War with *Turky*, and also in league with the King of *Spain*, embroil himself with us upon his Account.

When he saw how the Case stood, fearing he should be deliver'd up to us whether he would or not, he at length resolv'd to return Home, and declar'd his Mind to our Envoys, and to the Imperial Viceroy.

He likewise wrote the same Thing to us, acknowledging himself to be a Criminal and blame-worthy. The Copy of which Letter is hereunto subjoin'd.

And in this Manner he is arriv'd here. And albeit now our Son, by so long a Course of criminal Disobedience against us, his Father and his Lord, for many Years, and particularly for the Dishonour he hath cast upon us in the Face of the World, by withdrawing himself, and raising Calumnies of us, as if we were an unnatural Father, and for opposing his Sovereign, hath deserv'd to be punish'd with Death.

Never-

Nevertheless our paternal Affection inclines us to have Mercy upon him; and we therefore pardon his Crimes, and exempt him from all punishments of the same.

But considering his Unworthiness, and the Series of his irregular Conduct above describ'd, we cannot in Conscience leave to him, after us, the Succession to the Throne of *Russia*, foreseeing that by his vicious Courses he would entirely destroy the Glory of our Nation, and the Safety of our Dominions, which, through God's Assistance, we have acquir'd and establish'd by an incessant Application; for it is notorious, and known to every one, how much it hath cost us, and with what Efforts we have not only recover'd the Provinces which the Enemy had usurp'd from our Empire, but also conquer'd several considerable Towns and Countries; and with what Care we have caus'd our People to be instructed in all Sorts of military and civil Sciences, to the Glory and Advantage of the Nation and Empire.

Now, as we should pity our States and our faithful Subjects, if by such a Successor we should throw them back into a much worse Condition than ever they were in.

So by the paternal Authority, in virtue of which, by the Laws of our Empire, even any of our Subjects may disinherit a Son, and give his Succession to such other of his Sons as he pleases.

And in Quality of Sovereign Prince, in consideration of the Safety of our Dominions, we do deprive our said Son *Alexis*, for his Crimes and Unworthiness of the Succession after us, to our Throne of *Russia*, even tho' there should not remain a single Person of our Family after us.

And we do constitute and declare Successor to the said Throne after us, our second Son, *Peter*, tho' yet very young, having no Successor that is older.

We lay upon our said Son *Alexis* our paternal Curse, if ever, at any Time, he pretends to, or reclaims the said Succession.

And we desire of our faithful Subjects, whether Ecclesiasticks or Seculars, of all Ranks and Conditions, and of the whole *Russian* Nation, that in Conformity to this Constitution, and our Will, they acknowledge and consider our said Son *Peter*, appointed by us to succeed,

succeed, as lawful Successor; and that agreeable to our Constitution they confirm the Whole, by Ordinance before the Holy Altar, upon the Holy Gospels, kissing the Cross.

And all those who shall ever at any Time, oppose this our Will, and who from this Day forward dare to consider our Son *Alexis* as Successor, or to assist him for that Purpose, we declare them Traytors to us and their Country. And we have order'd that their Presents shall be every where publish'd and divulg'd to the End no Person may pretend Ignorance.

Done at Moscow the third of February 1718, A. D.
Sign'd with our Hand and seal'd with our Seal.

Copy of the Czarowitz Letter above-mention'd.

Most gracious Lord and Father,

I Receiv'd your Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Sieurs *Tolstoy* and *Roumjankoff*, whereby, also by what they told me, you most graciously shew'd me of Pardon for my going without Leave, in which I return. I thank you for it with Tears in my Eyes. I own I am unworthy of any Favour; and calling myself at your Feet, I implore your Clemency to pardon my Crimes, though I have deserv'd all kind of Punishment, But I rely upon your gracious assurances, and abandoning my self to your Will, I set out from *Naples* forthwith, to return to your Majesty at *S. Petersburg*, with those whom your Majesty sent.

Most humble and unworthy Servant, not worthy to be call'd a Son,

Naples, the 4th of October, 1717.

Alexis

The Exclusion of this young Prince from the Throne is such an Example of paternal Chastisement as can scarce be parallell'd in History: For though the Czarowitz may perhaps have been guilty of the Enormities with which the above Manifesto charges him so home, yet he might, in Time, as other great Princes have done before him, have repented of those youthful Sins, and prov'd a worthy Successor of his inexorable Parent; but he now stands for ever excluded, since the

Great

eek Church, as well as ours, allows of no Absolution
 m Oaths.

But this Severity of that Prince was not acceptable
 all his Subjects, for he soon after discover'd a Con-
 iracy enter'd into by divers Persons of Note, not
 ly to set aside the Settlement he had made of the
 ccession to his Crown, but likewise all his new Re-
 lations for the Improvement of Arts and Sciences in
 Dominions, and inflicted exemplary Punishment on
 ose who were concern'd in it; particularly on the
 triarch of *Rostoff*, who was broken alive upon the
 wheel, then beheaded, his Head set upon a Pole, and
 s Body burnt: The *Sieur Kikeney*, who formerly en-
 y'd a good Share of his Czarish Majesty's Favour,
 ho had promoted him to the Order of Knighthood
 the *White Eagle*, was executed in the same Manner;
 was likewise Major General *Gleboff*, after he had en-
 ur'd the most exquisite Torture to bring him to a Con-
 fession of the Particulars of this Design, of which, some
 apers found in his Custody were a material Evidence:
 he *Sieur Backlonoff*, one of the Czar's Pages, had his
 tongue, his Nose, and his Ears cut off: Prince *Dal-*
orucky was condemn'd to perpetual Banishment; the
 rince's *Galtizen* to an Imprisonment for Life; and
 any of an inferior Rank were punish'd, some with
 Death, others with Banishment, corporal Punishments
 eing inflicted on the rest, according to the Degree of
 heir Guilt.

To these Instances of the Czar's Severity we will
 dd the following: It was about the Close of the last
 Year that he return'd from *Petersburg* to *Moscow*, from
 whence he had been ten Years absent; and was no
 oner arriv'd at *Moscow*, than being inform'd of seve-
 al Mismanagements in the Administration of the Go-
 vernment during his Absence, he set himself to enquire
 into the Conduct of his Ministers, and made a terrible
 Example on the Person of Prince *Welkonski*, a Major-
 General in his Forces, who having been appointed to
 inspect the Management of the Custom-House at *Arch-*
angel, and the Conduct of the Officers employ'd there,
 was himself convicted of Exactions and Corruption in
 the Discharge of that Office, and condemn'd to be be-
 headed. But the Czar, upon the Intercession of his
 Friends having given him the Choice either to undergo
 that Punishment, or be shot to Death, he chose the
 Z latter,

latter, and was accordingly executed by Soldiers of his own Regiment.

While the Czar was thus playing the Monarch in his own Dominions, he receiv'd Advice that the *Persians* had made an Incursion into the Kingdom of *Astracan*. A Country so remote from us, and so little frequented by Travellers, that it is difficult to know the true Motive of this Invasion: But this being the third Hostility of this Sort that the *Persians* have made within the Space of a Year, it is likely that they begin to take Umbrage at the growing Power of the *Moscovites*, and would, if they were able, secure themselves in time against it: The Czar, they know, is an ambitious Prince, and desirous to enlarge his Dominions on that Side: Besides, having form'd a Project to settle a Trade between *Persia* and *Petersburg*, he finds it necessary to make himself Master of the *Caspian* Sea, by seising some Place on the *Persian* Shore of it. This Project was at first laugh'd at by those very Nations who are so nearly concern'd to prevent it. But when they saw a Navigation establish'd from the *Caspian* to the *Baltick*, with a Tariff of the Charges of the Transportation of all Merchandizes from *Petersburg* to *Persia*, and from *Persia* to *Petersburg*, without any Manner of Danger from Pirates, or even of Storms, they grew surpriz'd at it, and began to be angry with the Prince who had brought it to pass: And this is thought to be the Ground of the *Persians* Quarrel with the *Muscovites*.

But the Czar has another great Project in View which is to open a Trade directly to *China*. His Dominions extend indeed to the very Borders of *China*; but there are so many desert Places, and the Inhabitants in that long Tract of Country are for the most Part so unciviliz'd, that the Communication between *Moscow* and *Pekin* is very unsafe, as well as very tedious; Travellers being forc'd to follow the Course of the Rivers, which takes up about three Years Time, and they are continually in danger of being plunder'd by the *Tartars*. To prevent these Inconveniences, the Czar has order'd a large Road to be made through his Dominions to *China*, and forty Towns to be built at convenient Distances along that Road, as likewise a great Number of Forts, insomuch that Passengers will lie every Night in a Town, or else at one of those Forts, where there will be likewise good Accommodation for them, and the

Garrisons

Garrisons are to be continually patrolling for the Security of Travellers. These new Towns are to be peopled by Draughts that are to be made of such of the Inhabitants of *Moscow*, and other large Cities, as may best be compar'd, and who are to have such Encouragement to take up with these new Habitations, that it is very probable many will embrace the Proposal, and that this will prove an effectual Means of civilizing the neighbouring Inhabitants. The Advantages the Czar proposes to himself by this Undertaking are so visible, that it is needless to mention them; and therefore we will conclude this Article with saying, that the Czar having thus settled Affairs in *Moscow*, return'd from thence to *Petersburg*, bringing with him his excluded Son, (who never to stir out of the Sight of a Guard who are constantly to attend him) and also the Mother of that unfortunate Prince, who has been kept shut up many Years in a Monastery at *Moscow*, and is now to undergo the like Confinement in another Monastery at *Petersburg*. We come in the next Place to speak of the Affairs of the Emperor in regard to the *Turkish War*.

Soon after the taking of *Belgrade*, Prince *Eugene* of Savoy, upon some Encouragement given him by the *Bashaw Mustapha*, late Governor of *Belgrade*, writ a Letter to the Grand Vizier, containing the Emperor's Resolutions in relation to a Negotiation of Peace; but of all these Transactions we cannot give a more certain Account, than by inserting at large the two following Authentick Letters from the *Dutch* Ambassador at the *Ottoman* Porte to the Minister of the States General residing at *Vienna*. The first of these Letters is dated from *Adrianople*, December 14, 1717, and is as follows:

Set out from *Pera* the 26th of *November*, and on the 5th of *December* arriv'd here, where I have seen the Great Vizier and the *Caimacan Bashaw*, the Grand Signior's Son-in-Law and Favourite, and paid my Complements to each of them separately. They have communicated to me his Serene Highness Prince *Eugene* of Savoy's Answer, dated from *Vienna* the 12th of *November*, and whereof the Ambassador of *Great Britain* sent a Copy from *Bazarfick*, situated four Leagues

from *Philippeoli*, because the Bearer of it was detain'd there with the Original. The said *Turkish* Ministers told me, that they saw with Astonishment how the *Bashaw Mustapha*, the late Governor of *Belgrade*, had offer'd (in order to procure a Peace between the Emperor and the Porte) not only the *Usi Possidetis*, (that each Party should keep what they are now possess'd of) but also to leave *Belgrade* in the Hands of the Emperor, with a Territory of great Extent; the Prince supposing that the Porte would still keep to this, as to an established and customary Preliminary, without explaining himself upon any other Condition but only this one, gave Instructions and Authority to the *Sieur Dalman* at *Belgrade* to settle it with the *Turkish* Deputies, as a Foundation and unalterable Basis before the opening of a solemn Congress, wherein might be afterwards regulated the Methods of Treating, together with other preliminary Conditions for the re-establishing of Peace and Quiet, after these Things should be adjusted one after another. These were precisely the very Words of the said Ministers, who assur'd me, that the *Bashaw Mustapha* had no such Power, and that he did very ill to offer such Conditions of his own Head; that nevertheless, in consequence of two several Letters which the Great Vizier had written to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, the Porte did entirely continue in the same Disposition, concluding with the Emperor a lasting and secure Peace, provided the Fortrefs of *Belgrade* may be restor'd to this Empire, of which they say some Hopes had been given them. Having been only inform'd of these Things by these Ministers, and by a particular Message from the Ambassador of *Great Britain*, who continues still at *Bazarsick*, I was not able to make any other Answer; but that their High Mightinesses sought nothing more than to see this ruinous War chang'd into a good Peace or Truce; and that they had given me Authority and full Powers, in Quality of Ambassador and Mediator, to use all my Endeavours to make it succeed upon such Foundations, as both the Parties could be agree upon: That not being able to judge, upon sufficient Grounds, of what was propos'd to me, for want of Letters from the Envoy Extraordinary of the united Provinces at *Vienna*, nor before the Return of Secretary *Hefferman*; I could, however assure the Porte, that it was true, that the former Treaties of Peace did all of them

in proceed upon the *Uti possidetis*, and upon some changes or necessary Demolitions, to which if the Porte could not resolve to condescend, it would, in my Opinion, be very difficult to come to an Agreement, on this they reply'd to me, that the Porte not being able to think of any Place that might serve as an Exchange for *Belgrade*, would sooner employ their whole Force in prosecuting the War, than leave the said Fort in the Emperor's Hands. A little while after, there was a private Council held, consisting of the great Vizier, the Han of the *Tartars*, the *Caimacan Bajazet*, and the *Mufti*, after the Conclusion whereof the said Han was suddenly dispatch'd to *Crim-Tartary*. The Hospodar of *Walachia* has complain'd to me, that notwithstanding his Correspondence with General *Steinville*, who gave him his Word, that on his Part the Contributions which had been promis'd were always regularly paid; yet some Imperial Troops out of *Transylvania* had again made an Invasion into his Province; begging of me to acquaint you with it, that you might, upon Occasion, interpose your good Offices in this Affair. The said Hospodar had flatter'd himself, that he should be made third Plenipotentiary for the Peace; but instead of this, he has been commanded to return to *Walachia*, there to expect the Orders of the Porte. The Messenger who brought Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy's* original Letter, and who was stop'd at *Bazarasick*, has got Leave to come hither, so that he's expected To-morrow or the next Day after. I forgot to inform you above, that the Day before the holding of the secret Council, Prince *Ratowski* had a private Audience of the Great Vizier, which lasted a long Quarter of an Hour.

Adrianople, December 31, 1717.

I Sent you my last of the 14th Instant, by the Way of *Transylvania*. On the 20th following I receiv'd yours of the 16th of *October*, by the Way of *Leghorn* and *Smyrna*, which I translated into the *Turkish* Tongue, and represented the Contents thereof, as far as I judg'd necessary, to the Ministers of this Court; which, together with the Answer of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, which came two Days after, occasion'd several Consultations among those Ministers; after which the Great Vizier, and afterwards the *Caimacan*, the Sultan's Son-in-Law and Favourite, told me, That it had been resolv'd

solv'd and concluded to return to the said Prince
gene a very civil Answer, (although the said Court
 has not thought fit to explain themselves about the
 Point of the *Uti Possidetis*, to be the Foundation of
 Peace) and to disown all that *Mustapha Bashaw*, late
 Governor of *Belgrade*, might have order'd without the
 Knowledge or Orders of the Porte, as you will see
 by the Copy of the Great Vizier's Letter. Having
 used my best Endeavours to inform myself of the
 Matter, in relation to the Propositions contain'd in the
 Letter, and likewise about what the *Sieur Dalman* has
 written from *Belgrade* to the *Reis-Effendi*, or Secre-
 tary of State; I found first of all, that this Court
 seems dispos'd to enter with the Emperor into a Cessa-
 tion of Arms upon the Foot of the *Uti Possidetis*, (that
 is, that each Party shall keep what he is now possess'd
 of) during the Space of two, three, or four Years; but
 but by no Means to yield *Belgrade* by way of Peace
 or a long Truce; neither do they think it proper
 that any Negotiation should be carry'd on about any
 one of these Points in the Absence of the *British Em-
 bassadors*, and that of the States-General, between
Monsieur Dalman, as authoriz'd thereto by Prince
gene, and the Commissaries of this Empire, before the
 opening of a formal Congress: And whereas his High-
 ness has thought fit to reject in civil Terms a Congress
 at *Passarowitz*, this Court has propos'd instead of the
 three other neutral Places, *viz.* *Tergowitz*, between
Sibin and *Burcharest*, *Fetteslau*, or any other Place situ-
 ated between *Belgrade* and *Nissa*, that his Imperial and Ca-
 tholick Majesty shall think fit to name, to endeavour
 to adjust there all Differences; upon Condition, that
 his said Majesty sends his Plenipotentiaries thither as
 soon as possible, in order that a firm Peace, Truce, or
 Cessation of Arms may be agreed upon, to the mutual
 Advantage and Tranquillity of the Subjects on both
 Sides, before the Opening of the next Campaign. I
 was likewise at the same Time desir'd to repair imme-
 diately to *Tarar-Basarsik*, where the *Embassadors* of
Great Britain and the *Turkish* Plenipotentiaries still are,
 and from thence to proceed by easy Journeys with them
 towards *Nissa*, to be the nearer at Hand, and the more
 ready to repair to the Place that shall be chosen for the
 Congress, as soon as they have receiv'd Advice of it
 from *Vienna*.

I cannot

cannot forbear mentioning to you, that the Grand
 Emperor seems firmly resolv'd to put himself next Cam-
 aign at the Head of all the Forces of his vast Em-
 pire, and to try once more the Fortune of War, in
 case his Imperial and Catholick Majesty refuses the
 proposals and Conditions that are offer'd by the Porte.
 After having maturely consider'd and well weigh'd all
 that is necessary for that great Work, and for reconciling
 the Parties now in War, I think I may assure you, Sir,
 that this Court appears to be sincerely inclin'd to Peace;
 but upon these first Steps they cannot nor dare not ex-
 tend themselves any farther; and thereupon, if I am
 not mistaken, there is reason to believe, that if a Place
 for a Congress is speedily appointed, and the Imperial
 Plenipotentiaries sent thither without Delay, the Dis-
 differences between the Emperor and the Porte may easily
 be adjusted, through the Mediation of his *Britannick*
 Majesty and the States of the United Provinces. I de-
 sire you therefore, Sir, most earnestly to consider of this
 Affair, in concert with his *Britannick* Majesty's Mini-
 sters at *Vienna*, and jointly to use your utmost Endeav-
 ours that the Place for a Congress be forthwith nam'd,
 and that the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial and Ca-
 tholick Majesty, with those of this Empire, and the
 Ambassadors Mediators may meet there together as
 soon as possible, to bring this grand Affair to a Con-
 clusion. The Courier of Prince *Eugene* was sent back
 from hence so suddenly, that I had not Time to get
 the Information I wanted before his Departure, and
 was oblig'd purposely to dispatch one of my Servants,
 with the Leave and Orders of the Porte, to *Belgrade*,
 to carry this Letter more safely; and I have order'd
 him to stay there for your Answer, having recom-
 mended to Monsieur *Dalman* the speedy Dispatch of the
 Letters.

The Great Vizier's Answer to Prince *Eugene*'s Letter,
 mention'd in the Letter above, is as follows:

AFTER most sincere Salutations, we notify to you,
 that we receiv'd the Letter which you wrote to us,
 containing, among other Things, that for establishing
 Peace between the two Empires, you believe it to be
 necessary first to lay solid Foundations, upon which a
 Peace may be afterwards built, agreeably to the Tenor
 of

of the Letter of *Mustapha Bashaw*, late Governor of *Belgrade*, who mention'd, that it was necessary to agree beforehand upon Limits. But if, as he went out of the Place, or at his Arrival at *Nissa*, he talk'd in general Terms to some of your Generals, upon some Heads relating to Peace, we gave him no such Commission or full Power for it. And also, if in the Letter which he sent you by some of his People, whom he sent to *Belgrade* upon particular Affairs, he declar'd or promis'd you any Thing concerning our Inclination to Peace, we believe not that you ought to lay any Stress upon such vain Promises, or even to hearken to them. And as you disavow'd, in the Letter which you wrote to us while we were still at *Nissa*, the Answer of some of your Generals to the said *Mustapha Bashaw*, upon the Subject of restoring Peace, as having been made without your Consent; so also it ought not to be doubted that if the said *Mustapha*, in his Letter, advanc'd any Thing concerning Preliminaries of the Peace, he did so without any Authority from us.

We doubt not that being so understanding as you are, you will agree, that a Peace made by the Concurrence of both Parties, will procure many Advantages; among the rest, the Repose and Tranquillity of the Subjects of the two Empires, and that in finishing all Hostilities, Concord will be the true Fruit of it. In your Letter you observe, that the Conference for treating of Peace ought not to be held at *Paszewitz*, but in some other Place that shall be agreed on. To which Purpose the Sublime Porte has already named for its Plenipotentiaries, *Ibrahim Effendi*, Secretary and faithful Counsellor, and Treasurer of the second Order, and *Mahomet Effendi*, Treasurer of the third Order, and for Mediator, the Ambassador of *Great Britain*. When all these Ministers are arriv'd at *Barasick*, we shall set out with our glorious Army to go to *Adrianople* upon Affairs of the Empire which call us thither, as also to labour there in the Preparations for the War, and bow ourselves humbly before our most powerful, august, and invincible Emperor and Lord, to whom may the Empire by divine Protection remain for ever. We have not fail'd to communicate to our most August Emperor what you have mention'd concerning the Inclination which your most serene Emperor and Lord shews to Peace, for putting an End to so many Misfortunes.

...unes, and for restoring the publick Tranquillity. His Highness, according to his Imperial Clemency, which'd with Compassion towards the Subjects of both Empires, has granted his Imperial Powers for re-establishing a new Peace. To which Effect he has written to the said Plenipotentiaires and Mediators, to go directly to *Nissa*, and to remain there.

And as in the last Treaty of Peace concluded at *Caritz*, the Embassador of *Holland* was equally receiv'd as Mediator with that of *Great Britain*; it is now found useful and necessary that the Embassador of *Holland* employ all his good Offices in Quality of Mediator. When these Ministers are come together, they will invite the Plenipotentiaires whom his Imperial Majesty shall name, to come thither also.

And some Place in *Walachia*, between *Bucharest* and *Germanstadt*, or about *Fretislaw*, or towards *Moravia*, being more convenient to us than any other, you may choose one of the three, which appears most commodious for you; to the End that the Plenipotentiaires may be in hand this great Work, and treat according to the Instructions and Powers that are given them.

This is what I have to write to you in this Letter, which will be deliver'd to you by your Man, not doubting but when you have receiv'd it, and are fully inform'd of the present Situation of Affairs, you will labour with Sincerity and Ardour for restoring the publick Tranquillity, and will take just Measures for procuring a Peace founded upon reasonable Conditions.

On my Side, 'till such Time as our Armies come out of their Winter-Quarters, I shall employ all my Care that no more Prisoners be made; and by my Words and Actions will endeavour to remove all Obstacles that may arise to interrupt the Success of our future Amity. You ought also, in Imitation of your Predecessors, to employ yourself with the same Diligence, towards the accomplishing so great a Work, in order to acquire thereby an immortal Glory. We must then, after so many Preliminaries, employ all our Strength towards bringing to Perfection this great Work, and to the restoring our ancient Friendship; and so to order Things, that War may throw out no new Flames, which may in the End occasion the entire Ruin of the Subjects; and that finally, the reciprocal Inclination of both

A a

Parties

Parties for the Re-establishment of Peace and Tranquillity, may be the solid Foundation of the Treaty. Let the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties then assemble, and treat of what concerns our mutual Advantage, to the End that it may be known that Repose is establish'd in both Empires.

When you have fully consider'd this our Letter, we assure ourselves, that you will employ your Care in causing one of the Places we have mention'd, to be chosen, and in sending thither, without Delay, the Plenipotentiaries nam'd by the Emperor, to labour in the Accomplishment of this great Work. We desire they may be furnish'd with the necessary Full Powers, and we hope his Imperial Majesty will give thereupon convenient Orders, &c.

In answer to this Letter, Prince *Eugene* writ another to the Grand Vizier, declaring in express Terms, in the Emperor's Name, That his Imperial Majesty would not consent to the Opening of a Congress on any other Terms than, That the *Turks* shall not dispute the Conquests made by the Imperial Arms; that the Subject of the Negotiation should be only the settling of the Limits of both Empires, and that there should be a Cessation of Arms during the Time of Treaty. Upon this the *Turks* began seriously to hearken to Peace, and the new Grand Vizier, though the best Soldier who had fill'd that Post for many Years, and a Man who had made himself terrible to the *Hungarians* and *Croatians* by several Actions that had been fatal to them, yet withal a Man of such Prudence as not to be rashly forward for War, and being willing, besides, to keep the new Honour he had gain'd, which in case of a Defeat he was sure to lose, and perhaps his Life, began to inspire the Sultan with peaceful Thoughts, by discountenancing Prince *Ragotski*, whose Influence over the Grand Signior had chiefly inclin'd that Prince to continue the War. In prosecution of this pacifick Temper of the Grand Vizier, a Divan was held at *Adrianople* where it was carry'd by a great Majority of Votes, to enter into a Negotiation of Peace. Accordingly, about the Beginning of *April* an Express arriv'd at *Vienna* with Advice, that the Porte had agreed to the above Demands of the Emperor, except only that they made pressing Instances to the Imperial Court to obtain a Cessation

of Arms: But that Court having Reason to suspect that the chief View of the *Turks* was to gain Time, till they should be able to discover what Turn the Emperor's Barrel with *Spain* was like to take, at first absolutely persisted in their former Resolution, not to suspend the Progress of their victorious Arms, and would consent only that a small Extent of Land, of about two Leagues and the Place of Congress, should be exempt from Hostilities on both Sides; but at the same Time proposed that the Imperial Army should not enter upon Motion before the 15th of *June*. In Pursuance of these Resolutions, such Steps were taken to push forward a Treaty, that about the Middle of *May* the Plenipotentiaries on all Sides repair'd to the Place of Congress; which was agreed to be held in the open Fields, under Oaks, near *Passarowitz*, on the Banks of the River *Prava*. The *Turkish* Plenipotentiaries were, *Ibrahim Pendi*, *Mahomet Effendi*, and *Mauro Cordato*, the Hofmaster of Prince of *Walachia*. Those on the Part of his Imperial Majesty were, Count *Virmond* and *M. Dahlman*, and Signior *Ruzzini* on the Part of the Republick of *Venice*. The Ministers Mediators were, Sir *Robert Sutton* and Mr. *Stanyan* on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and Count *Gollier* on Behalf of the States General.

We come now to speak of the Emperor's Affairs in Relation to *Spain*; and having in our *Register*, N^o VIII. given the Manifesto's which the *Spanish* Ministers in *France* and *Holland* publish'd in justification of the King of *Spain*'s having attack'd the Emperor, we will here insert an Abstract of a Manifesto which Count *Gallas*, the Imperial Embassador at the Court of *Rome*, presented to the Pope and the sacred College, and which was afterwards publish'd in *Italian*. This Manifesto is chiefly directed against Cardinal *Alberoni*, and contains in Substance as follows:

THAT there has been for some Months past a Correspondence between the Court of *Madrid* and the *Roman* Porte, manag'd by Cardinal *Alberoni*, chief Minister of the said Court, who employ'd therein the Rebel (Prince) *Ragotski*, who liv'd then retir'd in the Monastery of the *Camaldolites* near *Paris*, and some of his Adherents, who had frequent Conferences with the

Prince *de Cellamare*, about that Subject: That the Project of an Alliance between those two Courts, was form'd in the said Conferences: That they engag'd a great Number of *French Officers* and common Soldiers to be sent to *Constantinople* by the Way of *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, with a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition, for which that Cardinal had remitted the necessary Sums to the Prince *de Cellamare*, which he paid to *Ragotski*, and advanc'd to him besides other great Sums: That it appears by a Letter from the said *Ragotski*, dated from *Constantinople*, November 16, to the Prince *de Cellamare*, that he had observ'd that the *Turks* who were in the utmost Consternation and Apprehensions, had immediately resolv'd, upon the Offer of the Alliance with *Spain*, to continue the War, relying chiefly on the Promises made by Cardinal *Alberoni*, that the War should be carry'd on against the Emperor in *Italy*, and that thereby the Emperor would be oblig'd to weaken his Forces in *Hungary*: That he the said *Ragotski* had represented in such strong Terms to the *Vizier*, as the latter had done to the Sultan, the great Advantages that the *Porte* would receive from this Alliance especially after the Conquest of *Sardinia*, that the Sultan would no longer hearken to the *Mufti*, and others who advis'd him to make Peace; but immediately gave Orders to augment his Land Forces, and his Fleet with ten Sultana's and eight Gallies above what he had last Year, in Hopes to retrieve his Losses by Means of the Diversion promis'd by *Spain*: That the Alliance being thus far approv'd, the *Turks* had desir'd him to obtain full Powers from the Court of *Madrid* to conclude the same: That the said *Ragotski* relates farther in the said Letter, the great Marks of Distinction he had receiv'd at the *Turkish* Court, upon Account of an Embassy so very acceptable to them, and that the Sultan had signify'd to him how much he was satisfy'd to see, he had desir'd, the Number of his Friends increas'd by this Alliance, and that of his Enemies lessen'd thereby: That he had been desir'd to represent all these Things to the Court of *Madrid*, seeing they could never expect a more favourable Opportunity to bring about so great Work; and that they must strike the Iron while it was hot.

That the Prince *de Cellamare* having receiv'd, on the 14th of *January* last, an Express from *Madrid*, he

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conference in the Monastery of the *Camaldolites* aforesaid, with one *Kisfauldi*, Treasurer of *Ragotski*, his Banker, and the Abbot *Brunner* his Agent, who sent those Officers, Soldiers and Ammunition to *Constantinople*: That another Confident of Cardinal *Alberoni*, nam'd *Don Joseph*, arriv'd at *Marseilles*, to embark upon the first Opportunity for *Constantinople*, with the Character of Envoy from Spain to *Ragotski*, in Company with one *Dabzac*, Captain of the Life-Guard of the said *Ragotski*; that the Prince *de Cellamare*, having had Conferences for three Days together with the Treasurer, Banker, and Agent of *Ragotski* aforesaid, had sent one of his trusty Servants, call'd *Rolain*, to *Constantinople*, with Directions and Money.

From all which it clearly appears, that there is an Alliance and free Correspondence between the Court of *Madrid* and the Porte, whereof Cardinal *Alberoni* is the Author, and is the Promoter of so scandalous a Plot. And it is easy to discern that these barbarous Designs afforded the chief Foundation for beginning the War against the Emperor.

That all the Allegations above-mention'd are not drawn from Hearsay, or fictitious Reports, but founded upon most authentick Writings, from which the Extracts are made almost Word for Word. And for Proof whereof, the original Writings shall in due Time be produc'd.

That the Declaration of such an Affair cannot be heard without being mov'd with such Abhorrence as the Dishonour which it brings upon the Holy See, the Sacred College, and the Catholick Church deserves, seeing Impiety grown to such a Pitch, that a Person, who, in consideration of his high Dignity, ought to be one of the main Supporters of the Temple of God, has so divested himself of all Righteousness and Modesty, that at the very Time of his putting on the Purple, he laid down all Shame, and did not blush to enter into Negotiations and Treaties with the Enemies of the Christian Name, making his Purple serve as a Type of the Blood of the Faithful, who are to be offer'd as a Sacrifice to his Ambition; whereas his Calling ought rather to move him to shed his own Blood for the Defence of his Religion, and to lend his Assistance, if not by Actions, at least by Prayers, that the Arms which have been so gloriously

gloriously taken up for the Extirpation of Infidels might be attended with Success.

'Tis not also to be doubted in the least, that all impartial Christians will observe the great and weighty Reasons his Imperial Majesty has to complain, and express his Resentment for Actions so abominable and so black. And what just Cause his Imperial and Royal Majesty has to require his Holiness and the Court of Rome to interest themselves in the Justice of his Cause, and to testify their Indignation against all who have had any Hand in this Machination, seeing they deserve to be look'd upon rather as Enemies to God, than to the Emperor.

It has been observ'd, that this Manifesto takes no Notice of the Complaints of the King of Spain against the Emperor, but leaves us still in the Dark as to what his Imperial Majesty is charg'd with in the above-mention'd Memorials of the Spanish Ministers: Mean while the Emperor's Affairs in Italy have but an ill Aspect: For Example, in Naples the whole Kingdom is so disaffected, that they seem ready for a general Revolt: In Milan, the Soldiers rebel and revolt in whole Companies, and the Detachments sent after them, run over to them, and join in the Revolt: On the Coast all their Ships are taken, and such Numbers of Soldiers are made Prisoners of War on every Occasion, that in Spain they have form'd a Regiment of Foot of 2300 Men, all of German Soldiers, which they have taken from the Emperor, and have 1800 more Prisoners in Cagliari, Messina, and Barcelona. Besides, it is one of the Complaints of the Emperor against the Genoese, that they encourage the German Soldiers to desert, and that they have two whole Battalions of them form'd, and many others listed in the Regiments of Genoa. On the other Hand, the Spaniards are by all agreed to be in a very formidable Posture indeed, both by Sea and Land, and are just upon the Point of executing their grand Design. But at the same Time that Spain is making all its Efforts to shew their Enemies what Condition they are in to do themselves Justice, the Emperor, who is too wise to slight the Spanish Power, has shewn the World that he knows how to take Advantage of a good Mediation; and how high and big soever they at first talk'd at Vienna,

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sooner were the Proposals, drawn up by the Courts of France and Great Britain, offer'd to them; but the Emperor took the wisest Course, and sign'd that Scheme, turning the Instrument to the Court of Great Britain, in order to be sent to Spain for an Acceptance there. The King of Spain shew'd a Willingness to come to an Accommodation with the Emperor, but insisted on several Articles not included in those Proposals. What the Event of all this will be, must be left to Time to discover.

But how formidable soever the King of Spain may appear to his Enemies, that has not hinder'd some of his own Subjects from revolting against him; of which we have the following Account from *Ladoga*, Capital of *Generiff*, one of the *Canary Islands*, dated the 31st of January last.

ON the 18th of this Month, about Ten o' Clock at Night, when we just began to taste the Sweetness of Repose, we heard all of a sudden a great Noise of Voices, which cry'd out, *Long live King Philip V. but let the bad Government die*. This confus'd Cry was the signal of a Revolt against *Don Diego Navarro*, Factor and privative Judge of Tobacco in the *Canary Islands*, by reason of the Vexations which it is pretended he has been guilty of since the Month of *August* last, when he arriv'd in these Islands. Four or five hundred arm'd Men assembled themselves about his House, into which they tumultuously enter'd. But that Minister having timely Notice of their Design, was retir'd to the General's, and had sent his Wife and Retinue to the Marquess of *Acialcasar*'s. The Mutineers broke open his Chests and Cabinets to seize his Papers, but meddled with nothing else; then they invested the Houses of the General and Marquess. They broke open the Marquess's Door upon the Refusal to open it, and search'd all over it in hopes of finding more Papers. They threaten'd the General to enter his House by Force also, if he refus'd to give them Entrance; wherefore the General, a Man as much respected for his Merit as high Station, took the wisest Course, and let them in, hoping thereby to appease them: And it may be said, to the Praise of the General, that if he had not acted with that Prudence he is a known Master of, he had not only expos'd his own Person, but also the whole City. The Seditious having
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at last found *Don Diego Navarro*, they brought him Horseback to the Port of the *Holy Cross*; the General thought fit to accompany him, to skreen him from the People's Resentment. Being arriv'd at the Port, where were also four or five hundred arm'd Men, they search'd him, and found some Papers, which they also seiz'd; after which they would have put him on Board a French Ship; but the Captain of it being in the City, the Seamen refus'd to receive him; upon which they went to the Captain's Inn, rais'd him out of his Bed, constrain'd him to go on Board and take with him the Prisoner, and to weigh Anchor and sail to some Distance from Land, notwithstanding the Representations of the Captain, that he wanted Water and Provisions, and that he had not his Dispatches, nor an Order from the Consul. However, he obtain'd a Writing from the Secretary, that he was forc'd by the People. They search'd also the House of this Judge at *St. Cross*, where they found abundance of Papers, and burnt them.

The next Day, the 19th, the Seditious sent on Board also the Wife of *Don Diego*, his Domesticks, and all his Baggage, of which they touch'd no Part. And at the same Time forc'd the Consul to give the necessary Dispatches to the Captain; who, having receiv'd them, sail'd the next Day.

The 21st they seiz'd the Notary *Don Diego Navarro* and threw him into Gaol, to force him to discover his Papers. The Lieutenant-General, and the Director of the Customs, were also carry'd to Prison for the same Reason; but they were soon let out, having fully justify'd themselves.

The 24th the People, according to Custom, made Choice of a *Personarius*, or Deputy, who represents the People, and is to maintain them in their Privileges. After which there was no farther Disorder.

The Affairs of the North are all one entire Mystery of entangled Negotiations; nor dare we pretend to say in what they will end. The King of Sweden has, being lying still, more plung'd, harass'd, and divided his Enemies, than ever he could have done by attacking them in the Field. They are now courting and treating with him on all Hands: Even the Czar has condescended to treat with him in the Isle of *Aland*, after having first sent his Plenipotentiaries to *Abo*, where the King of Sweden

den refus'd to treat. In a Word, it is believ'd that Sweden, by having put his Affairs into so powerful posture, will be able, even without Action, to bring over the greatest Part of his Enemies, to submit to own Terms, and perhaps will have all his Territories in Germany restor'd to him.

Meanwhile the Czar having taken Umbrage at the Armament made by the States General for the *Baltick*, if it was design'd to compel Sweden to make a separate Peace with the King of Great Britain, order'd Prince *Mecklenburg*, his Ambassador at the *Hague*, to present a Memorial to the States General on that Subject; by their Answer to which, it is evident that they were highly satisfy'd at some Expressions used by that Minister. The said Answer is in Substance as follows:

THE States General having deliberated upon the Declaration which the *Russian* Minister made in writing not long ago, concerning the Equipment of the Squadron which the States have determin'd to send to the *Baltick*; it has been resolv'd, that the Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, shall make the following Answer to the said Declaration, which they have communicated accordingly, in a Conference which those Deputies have had with the *Russian* Minister, viz. 'That their High Mightinesses are extremely surpriz'd at the Contents of the said Writing; and at the Information given to his Czarish Majesty, that if the Sea Armament of the State were made at the instance of a foreign Potentate, to cause a separate Peace to be made in his Favour with the Crown of Sweden, and to engage, at the same Time, a Member of the grand Northern Alliance into a separate Peace. That their High Mightinesses are oblig'd to complain of those who have given his Czarish Majesty an Information so abusive; and they can judge no otherwise than that such Informations must have been given by persons who are ill-affected to this State, or are jealous of the good Understanding which their High Mightinesses have the good Fortune to cultivate with his Czarish Majesty, and endeavouring thereby to excite a Diffidence and Misunderstanding between them. That their High Mightinesses, to express their sincere Sentiments thereupon, are oblig'd to declare, that they have not been solicited by any foreign Potentate what-

' soever, to make the said Naval Armament; but
 ' the frequent Troubles that have been given to the
 ' vigation and Commerce of their Subjects, and the
 ' just Complaints upon that Account, have given Occa-
 ' sion, and is the true Cause of this Armament; and
 ' therefore it is design'd for no other Purpose than
 ' protect their trading Subjects, and to maintain the
 ' Freedom of their Navigation and Trade to the Ports
 ' of the North and in the *Baltick* Sea; and not at all
 ' draw off from the Alliance any of his Czarish Ma-
 ' jesty's Allies, nor to cause a separate Peace to be made
 ' for him, or for any other. That their High Mighti-
 ' nesses have hitherto observ'd an exact Neutrality in
 ' relation to the War in the North, and their Intention
 ' is to continue the same; but that the Damage they
 ' have hitherto suffer'd by that War, has made them
 ' always wish that it might be entirely terminated, the
 ' sooner the better, by a general Peace; and that
 ' their High Mightinesses could in any Manner con-
 ' tribute to it, with the Consent of all the Parties
 ' are in the War, they should be extremely willing
 ' do it.'

We have taken Notice above of a Project concern-
 ing the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, for
 commodating Matters between the Emperor and
 King of *Spain*: Those two Courts have likewise en-
 deavour'd to bring the States General into that Scheme.
 To this End the Marquess de *Chateauneuf*, the French
 Embassador at the *Hague*, in a Conference he had at
 Beginning of May, with the Deputies of the States
 General, at which Mr. *Whitworth* the British Minister
 assisted, spoke to them to the following Purpose: That
 he had Orders from his Most Christian Majesty to com-
 municate to them the Project that had been form'd
 at *London*, for the Preservation and Maintenance of the
 Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, which was the
 design of the late Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*; of which
 Project Mr. *Whitworth* would give them a Copy, desir-
 ing their High Mightinesses to concur therein with the
Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and notwith-
 standing doubting but they would find the Conditions of the same
 as reasonable as can be expected in Affairs of this Na-
 ture, and in the present Conjuncture: That the Design
 and Intention of the said Project was what, in all Ap-
 pearance

arance, would be an Inducement to their High Might-
 nesses to join in it, viz. to prevent a new War, which
 might indeed be kindled first in *Italy*, but afterwards
 could spread itself much farther: That these Consider-
 ations, the publick Peace and Tranquillity, were
 equally the Design of the Alliance made between their
 said Majesties and their High Mightinesses about a Year
 ago, and therefore he had the greater Hope they would
 readily come into this Proposition, and join with *Eng-
 land* and *France* in so good a Work: That the King his
 Master, and the Duke Regent, as well as his *Britan-
 nick* Majesty, had consider'd, that by the Conventions
 and Treaties of *Utrecht*, a Neutrality was agreed upon
 in *Italy*; though the various Interests and Pretensions
 of the Emperor and the King of *Spain* were not settled
 at the same Time, but left undecided: That neither
 could any Thing be done herein by the Treaties of *Ra-
 at* and *Baden*; so that his Imperial Majesty on the one
 part, and his Catholick Majesty on the other, reserv'd
 each of them his Rights and Pretensions: That it was
 no more than probable, that sooner or later new
 troubles would spring from this Source; that, to pre-
 vent them, the King his Master, and the Duke Regent,
 together with his *Britannick* Majesty, did endeavour to
 conclude an Accommodation, after the Peace of *Utrecht*
 and *Baden*, between the Emperor and *Spain*; but all
 their Attempts were render'd fruitless and abortive, by
 the *Spaniards* Enterprize upon *Sardinia*: That however,
 this Step was so far from discouraging their Majesties
 to persist in so wholesome a Design, that on the contrary
 it had even animated them more and more to seek some
 effectual Method to extinguish this Flame at its first
 breaking out, and thereby obviate a new War. And
 inasmuch as the Parties concern'd did not appear dis-
 pos'd to pursue the ordinary Course of Negotiations to
 come to an Agreement, their Majesties had judg'd it
 necessary to find out themselves some Means of suc-
 ceeding therein: That in order thereunto, they had
 conceiv'd it most expedient to form a Project, by which
 the Peace might be establish'd and maintain'd. That
 this laudable Design had already had a happy Beginning,
 his Imperial Majesty having declar'd, by his Embassa-
 dor at the Court of *France*, that he would accept of the
 said Project; that for the rest, nothing could more con-
 tribute to make the King of *Spain* and the others ac-

quiesce with it, than their High Mightinesses Concernence; so that it might be seen, that all Princes and States concern'd themselves in the Preservation of Peace, and were all of the same Mind in that respect. That this ought even to be consider'd as a Consequence of the above cited Tripple Alliance, whose principal Design it was to maintain the publick Tranquillity, and to prevent new Troubles and Wars. And lastly, for these Reasons they hop'd and expected their High Mightinesses would make no Difficulty to concur therein pursuant to their Request. Then the *British* Ministers delivering to the Deputies a Copy of the said Proposition, referr'd them to what the Marquess de *Chateaufort* had said, desiring their High Mightinesses to come into it, and adding, that they had so often express'd their Zeal and Desire of the publick Tranquillity, and were nearly concern'd therein, that he made no Doubt they would contribute towards it on their Part. But the High Mightinesses are not yet come to any Resolution in this Affair.

The other foreign Transactions are of little Moment, and therefore we will close this *Register* with the following Pieces, which, so long as a Standing Army kept on Foot, it will concern most People to know.

An Abstract of the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and the Quarters.

WHEREAS the raising or keeping a Standing Army within this Kingdom in Time of Peace unless it be with Consent of Parliament, is against Law: And whereas it is judg'd necessary that a Number of Troops, not exceeding sixteen thousand three hundred and forty seven Men, for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, be kept on Foot for the Guard of his Majesty's Royal Person, and the Safety of this Kingdom; and also a certain Number of Troops for the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas belonging to the Crown in *Great Britain*: And whereas no Man may be subject in the Time of Peace to any kind of Punishment within this Realm by Martial Law, or in any other Manner than by the Judgment of his Peers, and according to the known and establish'd Laws of this Realm; y

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vertheless, it being requisite for the retaining such forces in their Duties, that an exact Discipline be observ'd, and that Soldiers who shall mutiny, or stir up sedition, or shall desert his Majesty's Service, be brought to a more exemplary Punishment than the Laws at present will allow : Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same;

That from 24 *March* 1717, every Officer or Soldier in the Army, who shall at any Time before 25 *March* 1719, in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, cause any Mutiny, desert, or list in any other Regiment, &c. without Discharge, or shall refuse to obey any lawful Command of his superior Officer, shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment, as by a Court-Martial shall be inflicted.

His Majesty may grant Commissions under his Royal Sign Manual to any Officer, not under the Degree of a Field-Officer, for holding a general Court-Martial within this Realm ; and may grant his Warrant to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, or other chief Governor there, to appoint Courts-Martial in that Kingdom, for punishing the said Offences, and all other Offences hereafter specify'd.

Courts-Martial, by their Sentence or Judgment, may inflict corporal Punishment, not extending to Life or Limb, on any Soldier, for Immoralities, Misbehaviour, or Neglect of Duty.

No such Court-Martial shall consist of less than 13, all Commission'd Officers, and the President a Field Officer, or the Commander in Chief of the Garrison where the Offender shall be try'd ; and such Court-Martial may administer an Oath to any Witness, in order to the Examination or Tryal of the Offences that shall come before them.

In all Tryals by Courts-Martial, when the Offence may be punish'd by Death, every Officer at such Tryal shall take an Oath before the Court and Judge Advocate, &c. in the Words set down in the Act, for well and truly trying the same, according to the Evidence.

No Sentence of Death, unless nine Officers concur ; and if there be a greater Number, the Judgment shall pass by the Concurrence of the major Part sworn, which

which shall not be less than Nine; and no Proceedings shall be had, but between the Hours of Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and One in the Afternoon.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to exempt any Officer or Soldier whatsoever from being proceeded against in the ordinary Course of Law, or be any Ways construed to extend to any of the Militia Forces of the Kingdom.

By this Act, a Penalty is laid on Persons, who give or procure false Certificates to excuse Soldiers in Musters.

Also a Penalty on Officers making false Musters.

Names allow'd by his Majesty's Order upon the Muster-Rolls, for the Maintenance of Widows of Officers who lost their Lives in the Service, during the late War or in the late Rebellion, are not to be construed to be a false Muster.

The Muster-Rolls to be sign'd by the Mayor, or other chief Magistrate of the Place where the Muster is made.

A Penalty laid on the Muster-Master who shall neglect to give Notice of such Muster, to such Mayor or chief Magistrate, &c.

Persons who shall be falsely muster'd, or offer themselves to be falsely muster'd, to be sent to the House of Correction.

Horses false muster'd are to be forfeited.

'Tis directed in what Manner such Forfeitures shall be levied.

A Penalty is laid on Agents, &c. detaining Officers or Soldiers Pay.

The Commanding Officers are enjoin'd to certify when they are sick or raising Recruits.

A Penalty is laid on Officers mustering Persons by wrong Name.

It is enacted, That for and during the Continuance of this Act, and no longer, it shall and may be lawful for the Constables, Tythingmen, Headboroughs, and other chief Officers and Magistrates of Cities, Towns and Villages, and other Places within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and in their Default or Absence, for any one Justice of the Peace, inhabiting in or near any such City, Town, Village, Place, and for no other, to quarter and billet the Officers

Soldiers in his Majesty's Service, in Inns, Livery-stables, Ale-Houses, Victualing-Houses, and all other Houses selling Brandy, Strong-Waters, Cyder or Mead, by Retail, to be drunk in their Houses, other than and except the House or Houses of any Distillers, shall not keep Houses or Places of distilling Brandy or Strong-Waters, and the House of any Shop-keeper, whose principal Dealings shall be more in other Goods and Merchandizes, than in Brandy and Strong-Waters, shall not do nor permit or suffer Tipling in his or their Houses, and no other, and in no private Houses whatever; nor shall any more Billets at any Time be ordered than there are effective Soldiers present to be quartered. And if any Constable, Tythingman, or such like Officer or Magistrate, as aforesaid, shall presume to quarter or billet any such Officer or Soldier in any private House, without the Consent of the Owner or Occupier; in such Case such Owner or Occupier shall have his or their Remedy at Law, against such Magistrate or Officer, for the Damage that such Owner or Occupier shall sustain thereby.

A Penalty on any Officer that shall take upon him to quarter Soldiers contrary to this Act, or deter Civil Officers from doing their Duty.

Persons upon whom a greater Number of Soldiers are billeted, than they ought to bear in Proportion to their Neighbours, may complain to one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, who may remove Part if they see Cause.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby enacted, That the Officers and Soldiers so quartered and billeted, as aforesaid, shall be received by the Owners of the Inns, Livery-Stables, Ale-Houses, Victualing-Houses, and other Houses, in which they are allowed to be quartered and billeted by this Act, and shall pay such reasonable Prices as shall be appointed, from Time to Time, by the Justices of the Peace in their General and Quarter-Sessions of each County, City, Division or Place within their respective Jurisdictions; and the Justices of the Peace aforesaid, are hereby empowered and required to make and appoint in their General or Quarter-Sessions aforesaid, such reasonable Rates for all necessary Provisions for such Officers and Soldiers, for one or more Nights, in their marching through their Cities, Towns, Villages,

Villages, and other Places, as shall be appointed for their Residence and Quarters.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any Officer shall take, or cause to be taken, or knowingly suffer to be taken, any Money of any Person for excusing the Quartering of Officers or Soldiers, or any of them in any House allow'd by this Act, every such Officer shall be cashier'd, and be incapable of serving in any military Employment whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to quarter Officers and Soldiers in *Scotland*, in such and the like Places and Houses as they might have been quarter'd in; and that the Possessors of such Houses shall only be liable to furnish the said Officers and Soldiers quarter'd there, as by the Laws in *Scotland* in Force at the Time of the Union, was provided; and that no Officer shall be oblig'd to pay for his Lodging when he shall be regularly billeted, except in the Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

No Paymaster, &c. to make Deductions out of Officers or Soldiers Pay, other than the usual Deductions for Clothing, *Chelsea-Hospital*, &c.

Treasury may issue the Money due for Clothing every two Months.

The Paymasters to deduct the Off-Reckonings, to pay for the Clothing.

For better Payment of Quarters, it is enacted, That from and after the 24th Day of *March*, 1717, every Officer to whom it belongs to receive, or that doth actually receive the Pay or Subsistence Money, either for a whole Regiment, or particular Troops and Companies or otherwise, shall immediately upon each Receipt of every particular Sum, which shall from Time to Time be paid, return'd, or come to his or their Hands, on account of Pay or Subsistence, give publick Notice thereof to all Persons keeping Inns, or other Places where Officers or Soldiers are quarter'd by Virtue of this Act, and shall also appoint the said Inn-keepers, and others to repair to their Quarters at such Times as they shall appoint, for the Distribution and Payment of the said Pay or Subsistence Money to the Officers or Soldiers which shall be within four Days at the farthest after the Receipt of the same, as aforesaid: And the said Inn-keepers, and others, shall then and there acquaint such

Officer

ter or Officers with the Accompts or Debts (if any be) between them and the Officers and Soldiers so enter'd in their respective Houses; which Accompts said Officer and Officers are hereby requir'd to account of, and immediately pay the same, before any Part of the said Pay or Subsistence be distributed, either to Officers or Soldiers.

The said Accompts are fix'd at the Sums which have usually allow'd: And it is provided, That if any Officer or Officers as aforesaid, shall not give Notice as aforesaid, and shall not immediately upon producing such Accompts stated, satisfy, content, and pay the same, upon Complaint and Oath made thereof, by any two Witnesses, at the next Quarter-Sessions for the County or City where such Quarters were, (which Oath the Justices of the Peace at such Sessions are hereby authoriz'd and requir'd to administer) the Paymaster or Paymasters of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons are hereby requir'd and authoriz'd (upon Certificate of the said Justices, before whom such Oath was made, of the sum due upon such Accompts, and the Persons to whom the same is owing) to pay and satisfy the said sums out of the Arrears due to the said Officer or Officers, upon Penalty that such Paymaster or Paymasters shall forfeit their respective Place or Places of Paymaster Paymasters, and be discharg'd from holding the same for the future: And in case there shall be no Arrears due to the said Officer or Officers, then the said Paymaster or Paymasters are authoriz'd and requir'd to deduct the Sums he or they shall pay, pursuant to the Certificate of the said Justices, out of the next Pay or Subsistence-Money of the Regiment to which such Officer or Officers shall belong; and such Officer or Officers shall, for such their Offence, or for neglecting to give Notice of the Receipt of such Pay or Subsistence-Money, as aforesaid, be deem'd and taken, and are declar'd *ipso facto* cashiered. And where it shall happen that the Subsistence-Money due to any Officer or Soldier shall, on Occasion of any Accident, not be paid to such Officer or Soldier, or such Officer or Soldier shall neglect to pay the same, so that Quarters cannot be, or are not paid as this Act directs; and where any Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, shall be upon their March, so that no Subsistence can be at present remitted unto them, to make Payment as this Act directs, or they shall neglect to

pay the same; in every such Case it is enacted, every such Officer shall, before his or their Departure out of his or their Quarters, where such Regiment, Troop, or Company, shall remain for any Time whatsoever, make up the Accompts, as this Act directs, with every Person with whom such Regiment, Troop, or Company, shall have quarter'd, before he leaves such Quarter, and give the said Certificate, so by him signed to the Party to whom such Money is due, with the Name of such Regiment, Troop, or Company, to which he or they shall belong, to the End the said Certificate may be forthwith transmitted to the Paymaster of His Majesty's Guards and Garrisons, who is requir'd immediately to make Payment thereof to the Person or Persons to whom such Money shall be due, to the End the same may be apply'd to such Regiment, Troop, or Company respectively, under Pain as is before in this Act directed for Non-payment of Quarters.

No Muster to be made in *Westminster* and *Southwark* but in the Presence of two or more Justices of the Peace not being Officers of the Army.

Constables, &c. may quarter Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot Guards, in such Houses only as by this Act are limited, in *Westminster*, and Liberties and Places adjacent, (the City of London excepted) during the Continuance of this Act.

This Act to extend to *Jersey* and *Guernsey*.

Muster-Rolls to be clos'd on the Day of Mustering, to be return'd to the Paymaster of the Forces, &c. under a Penalty.

And be it further enacted, For the better and more regular Provision of Carriages for his Majesty's Forces in their Marches, or for their Arms, Cloaths, and Equipments, in *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, That all Justices of the Peace, within the several Counties, Ridings, Divisions, Shires, Liberties and Precincts, being duly requir'd thereunto by Order from his Majesty, or the General of his Forces, shall, as often as such Order is brought and shewn to one or more of them (by the Quarter-Master, Agent, or other Officer of the Regiment, Detachment, Troop, or Company, so order'd to march) issue out his or their Warrants to the Constables, or Petty-Constables of the Division, Riding, City, Liberty, Hundred, or Parish, from, through, near, or to which such Regiment

et, Detachment, Troop, or Company, shall be ordered to march, requiring them to make such Provision of Carriages, with able Men to drive the same, as is mention'd in the said Warrant, allowing them sufficient Time to do the same, that the neighbouring Parts may always bear the Burden: And the aforesaid Officer or Officers, who, by virtue of the aforesaid Warrant, are the Justices of the Peace, are to demand the Carriage or Carriages therein mention'd of the Constable to whom the Warrant is directed, is and are hereby required, at the same Time, to pay down in Hand to the Constable, for the Use of the Person who shall provide such Carriages and Men, the Sum of one Shilling for every Mile any Waggon with five Horses shall travel; and the Sum of one Shilling for every Mile any Cart with six Oxen, or four Oxen with two Horses, shall travel; and the Sum of Nine-pence for every Mile any Cart with four Horses shall travel; and so in Proportion for less Carriages: And such Constable, or Petty-Constable, shall order and appoint such Person or Persons, having Carriages within their respective Liberties, as they shall think proper, to provide and furnish such Carriages and Men, according to the Warrant aforesaid, who are hereby required to provide and furnish the same accordingly: And if any military Officer or Officers, for the Use of whose Troop or Company the Carriage was provided, shall force and constrain any Waggon, Wain, Cart, or Carriage, to travel more than one Day's Journey, or shall not discharge the same in due Time for their Return Home, or shall force or connive at his or their Soldiers or Servants (except such as are sick) or any Woman, to ride in the Waggon, Wain, Cart, or Carriage aforesaid, or shall require any Constable or Petty-Constable, by threatening or coercing Words, to provide Saddle Horses for themselves or Servants, or shall force Horses from the Owners, themselves, Servants, or Soldiers, every such Officer shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, Proof thereof being made upon Oath before two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County or Riding, who are to certify the same to the Paymaster-General, or other respective Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces, who is hereby required to pay the aforesaid Sum of Five Pounds, according to the Order and Appointment, under the Hands and Seals of

the aforesaid Justices of the Peace of the same County or Riding, who are hereby empower'd to deduct the same out of such Officer's Pay.

A Penalty not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 10 s. to be levy'd upon Constables, &c. neglecting or refusing to execute the Warrants of the Justices for providing Carriages; and on Persons not providing the same when order'd by the Constables, &c. and on all others disobeying the Execution of such Warrants.

And whereas the respective Sums of Money, by the Act appointed to be paid to the Constables by the Officers demanding such Carriages, are not, in many Cases, sufficient to answer the Charge and Expence of providing the same, insomuch that the said Constables are frequently at great Charges, over and above what they receiv'd by them of the said Officers, to the great Burden of the Township of which he is Constable, or else of the Persons performing such Carriages are grievously oppress'd: For Remedy whereof, and that the said Officers plus Charge may be borne by each County or Riding, be it enacted, That the Treasurer or Treasurers of each respective County and Riding, shall, without Fee or Reward, pay unto such Constable or Constables, all and every such reasonable Sum and Sums of Money, as he or him or them paid or laid out for such Carriages, over and above what was or ought to have been paid by the Officer requiring such Carriages, out of the public Stock of such County or Riding, according to the Rates, Orders, Rules, or Directions, as the Justices of the Peace, in their Quarter-Sessions assembled within their respective Jurisdictions, shall, from Time to Time, during the Continuance of this Act, make, rectify, or appoint, (which Orders shall be made with Fee or Reward) Regard being always had to the Season of the Year, and the Length and Condition of the Ways by and through which such Carriages are to travel; and in case the said public Stock of the County or Riding be not sufficient (over and above the ordinary Purposes for which it was rais'd) to satisfy the extraordinary Charge of Carriages before-mention'd, it is hereby further enacted, That the said Justices of the Peace in the General Quarter-Sessions, shall have Power, from Time to Time, to raise Monies upon the respective Counties or Ridings, in such Manner as they now

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Money for County Gaols and Bridges, to satisfy the said extraordinary Charge of Carriages.

No Waggon to carry above twenty Hundred Weight.

Carriage for the Service of the Forces in Scotland shall be provided and paid at the Rates, and in such Manner, as by the Laws in Force in Scotland, at the Time of the Union.

And whereas great Abuses are frequently committed by the Liberty taken by some Officers and Soldiers to quarter their Wives, Children, and Maid-Servants in their Quarters, contrary to the Purport and Meaning of this Act: Be it enacted, That if any Officer, Military or Civil, by this Act authoriz'd to quarter Soldiers in any Houses hereby appointed for that Purpose, shall at any Time, during the Continuance of this Act, quarter any of the Wives, Children, or Maid-Servants of an Officer or Soldier, in any such Houses, against the Consent of the Owners, the Party offending, if Officer or Soldier of the Army, shall, upon Complaint and Proof thereof made to the Commander in Chief of the Army, or Judge-Advocate, be *ipso facto* cashier'd: And if a Constable, or other civil Officer, he shall forfeit to the Party agriev'd 20 s. upon Complaint and Proof thereof made to the next Justice of the Peace, to be levy'd by Warrant of such Justice, by Distress and Sale of his Goods, rendring the Overplus to the Party, after deducting reasonable Charges in taking the same.

And for the better Preservation of the Game, in or near such Place where any Officers or Soldiers shall at any Time be quarter'd: Be it enacted, That if from and after the said 24th Day of March, 1717, any Officer or Soldier shall, without Leave of the Lord of the Manor, under his Hand and Seal first had and obtain'd, take, kill, or destroy, any Hare, Coney, Pheasant, Partridge, Pigeon, or any other Sort of Fowls, Poultry, or Fish, of his Majesty's Game, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, and upon Complaint thereof, shall be, upon Oath of one or more Witness or Witnesses, convicted before any Justice of the Peace, who is hereby empower'd and authoriz'd to hear and determine the same; that is to say, every Officer so offending, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds, to be distributed among the Poor of the Place where such Offence shall be committed; and every Officer commanding in Chief upon the Place, for every such Offence

Offence committed by any Soldier under his Commission shall forfeit the Sum of 20 s. to be paid and distributed in Manner aforesaid: And if upon such Conviction made by the Justices of the Peace, and Demand thereof also made by the Constable or Overseers of the Poor, such Officer shall refuse or neglect, and not within two Days pay the respective Penalties, such Officer so refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit, and is hereby declar'd to have forfeited his Commission, and his Commission is hereby declar'd to be null and void.

Directions are given by the Act how the Accounts of every Regiment shall be kept.

A Penalty is laid on Paymasters and Colonels offending therein.

And whereas several Soldiers being duly listed, do afterwards desert, and are often found wandering, or otherwise absenting themselves illegally from his Majesty's Service; it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Constable, Headborough, or Tythingman of the Town or Place where any Person, who may reasonably be suspected to be such a Deserter, shall be found, to apprehend, or cause him to be apprehended, and to cause such Person to be brought before any Justice of the Peace living in or near such Town or Place, who hath hereby Power to examine such suspected Person; and if, by his Confession, or by the Testimony of one or more Witnesses or Witnesses upon Oath, or by the Knowledge of such Justice of the Peace, it shall appear or be found that such suspected Person is a listed Soldier, and ought to be with the Troop or Company to which he belongs, such Justice of the Peace forthwith shall cause him to be convey'd to the Gaol of the County or Place where he shall be found, and transmit an Account thereof to the Secretary at War for the Time being, to the End such Person may be proceeded against according to Law.

A Reward of 20 s. is given for taking up a Deserter.

A Penalty of 5 l. is laid on Persons concealing Deserters, or buying their Arms, Cloaths, &c. or causing the Colour of their Cloaths to be chang'd.

Provided always, That no Commission Officer shall break open any House to search for Deserters, without Warrant from a Justice of the Peace; and that every Commission Officer who shall, without Warrant from one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, (which

said

aid Warrants the said Justice or Justices are hereby im-
power'd to grant) forcibly enter into, or break open
the Dwelling-house or Out-houses of any Person what-
soever, under Pretence of searching for Deserters, shall,
upon due Proof thereof, forfeit the Sum of 20 l.

His Majesty is authoriz'd by this Act to make Ar-
ticles of War.

Deserters beyond Seas may be try'd here or in Ire-
land.

If any Person or Persons shall, in a Court-Martial
constituted as aforesaid, be try'd, and acquitted, or con-
victed of any Crimes or Offences herein before men-
tion'd, such Acquittal or Conviction shall be a full Bar
to any Indictment or Proceedings for the same Offence.
[See the 16th and 44th Articles of War.]

This Act to extend to Deserters or Mutineers in Ire-
land.

Paymasters, &c. to account with the Executors, &c.
of every Officer or Soldier.

Persons su'd for any Thing directed to be done by this
Act may plead the general Issue.

This Act is to continue from the 24th of March, 1717,
to the 25th of March 1719.

And whereas by an Act of the first Year of his Ma-
jesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual and
exemplary Punishment of such Persons as shall seduce Soldiers
to desert, or being Papists, shall enlist themselves in his Ma-
jesty's Service in Great Britain or Ireland, or in the Islands
of Guernsey or Jersey*, it is enacted, That any Person or
Persons whatsoever, who should directly or indirectly
perswade or procure, or endeavour to perswade or pro-
cure any Soldier or Soldiers in the Service of his Ma-
jesty, or of his Heirs or Successors, to desert, such Per-
son or Persons so offending, and being thereof lawfully
convicted, shall forfeit the Sum of 40 l. Now be it en-
acted, That for such Offences as shall be committed
against the said recited Act within that Part of Great
Britain called *England*, the Penalties thereby enacted
shall be su'd for and recoverable in any of his Majesty's
Courts of Record at *Westminster*; and for such Offences
against the said Act as shall be committed in that Part
of Great Britain call'd *Scotland*, the same shall be su'd
for and recoverable in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer
in *Scotland*; and for such Offences against the said Act
as shall be committed in *Ireland*, the same shall and may be

be su'd for and recoverable in any of the four Courts *Dublin*; any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

For preventing unjust and fraudulent Arrests of Soldiers, whereby his Majesty and the Publick may be depriv'd of their Service; it is enacted, That no Person whatsoever, who is listed, or shall list and enter himself as a Volunteer into his Majesty's Service, as Soldier either in the Kingdom of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, during the Continuance of this Act, shall be liable to be taken out of his Majesty's Service by any Process or Execution whatsoever, other than for some criminal Matter, unless for a real Debt, or other just Cause of Action, and unless before the taking out such Process or Execution, not being for a criminal Matter, the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs therein, or some other Person or Persons on his or their Behalf, shall make Affidavit before one or more Judge or Judges of the Court of Record, or other Court out of which such Process or Execution shall issue, That to his or their Knowledge the Sum justly due and owing to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, from the Defendant or Defendants, in the Action or the Cause of Action, on which such Process shall issue, or the Debt or Damages and Costs for which such Execution shall be issu'd out, amounts to the Value of 10*l.* at least, a Memorandum of which Oath shall be mark'd on the Back of such Process or Writ, for which Memorandum and Oath no Fee shall be taken: And if any Person shall be nevertheless arrested contrary to the Intent of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for one or more Judge or Judges of such Court, upon Complaint made thereof by the Party himself, or by any of his superior Officers, to examine into the same, by the Oath of the Parties or otherwise, and by Warrant under his or their Hands and Seals, to discharge such Soldier so arrested, contrary to the Intent of this Act, without paying any Fee or Fees, upon due Proof made before him or them, that such Soldier so arrested was legally listed as a Soldier in his Majesty's Service, and arrested contrary to the Intent of this Act; and also to award to the Party so complaining such Costs as such Judge or Judges shall think reasonable; for the Recovery whereof he shall have the like Remedy that the Person who takes out the said Execution might have had for his Costs, or the Plaintiff in the said Action might have had for the Recovery

ery of his Costs, in case Judgment had been given him with Costs against the Defendant in the said Action.

For enabling honest Creditors to recover their just Debts from Soldiers, it is provided, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, on Notice first given in Writing of the Cause of Action, to such Person or Persons so listed, or left at his or their Place of Residence before such Listing, to file a common Appearance in any Action to be brought for or upon Account of any Debt whatsoever, so as to enable such Plaintiff to proceed therein in Judgment and Execution, and to have an Execution thereupon, other than against the Body or Bodies of him or them so listed as aforesaid.

A Penalty not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 40 s. to be paid on Constables, &c. taking or agreeing for Money to excuse any Person from Quartering, and on Victuallers refusing to quarter Soldiers.

And for the better preventing Abuses in Quartering or Billeting of Soldiers in Pursuance of this Act, be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, within their respective Counties, Cities or Liberties, by Warrant or Order under his or their Hands and Seals, at any Time or Times during the Continuance of this Act, to require and command any High-Constable, Constable, Beadle, or other Officers, who shall quarter or billet any Soldiers in pursuance of this Act, to give an Account in Writing unto the said Justice or Justices requiring the same, of the Number of Officers and Soldiers who shall be quarter'd or billeted by them, and also of the Names of the House-keepers or Persons upon whom every such Officer or Soldier shall be quarter'd or billeted, together with an Account of the Street or Place where such House-keepers dwell, and of the Signs (if any) belonging to their Houses, to the End it may appear to the said Justice or Justices where such Officers and Soldiers are quarter'd or billeted, and that he or they may thereby be the better enabled to prevent or punish all Abuses in the Quartering or Billeting of them.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to establish Rules and Articles for the better Government of his Majesty's
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Land Forces for the Year 1718, pursuant to the Parliament for that Purpose. An Extract of which Articles follows, those only being omitted which relate to the Discipline of the Forces among themselves.

I. **A**LL Officers and Soldiers (not having just Indulgent) shall diligently frequent divine Service and Sermon in such Places as shall be appointed for each Regiment, Troop, or Company, to which they belong; and such as either wilfully or negligently absent themselves from Divine Service or Sermon, or else, being present, do behave themselves undecently or irreverently during the same, if they be Officers, they shall be severely reprehended at a Court-Martial; but if private Soldiers, they shall for every such Offence forfeit each Man 1 s. to be deducted out of their next Pay, and for the second Offence shall forfeit 1 s. and be kept in Irons for twelve Hours; and for every like Offence afterwards shall suffer and pay in like Manner; and the Money so forfeited shall be apply'd to the Relief of sick Soldiers of such Troop or Company to which the Offender does belong.

II. If any Sutler, in any of our Ports, Garrisons, Camps, Barricks, or Guards, shall, during Divine Service or Sermon, presume to sell any Beer, Brandy, Wine, or other Liquors, or any kind of Victuals, or other Merchandize, he shall be deliver'd over to the Civil Magistrate, to be punish'd according to Law.

III. Whosoever shall use any unlawful Oath or Excommunication (whether Officer or Soldier) shall incur the Penalties express'd in the first Article.

IV. If any Officer or Soldier shall presume to blaspheme the holy and undivided Trinity, or the Person of God the Father, God the Son, or God the Holy Ghost, or shall presume to speak against any known Article of the Christian Faith, he shall be deliver'd over by the Commanding Officer to the Civil Magistrate, to be punish'd according to Law.

V. If any Officer or Soldier shall abuse or profane any Place dedicated to the Worshipping of God, or shall offer Violence to any Chaplain of the Army, or any other Minister of God's Word, he shall be liable to such Penalty or Corporal Punishment as shall be inflicted on him by a Court-Martial.

VI. If any Officer or Soldier shall presume to use traitorous or disrespectful Words against the Sacred Person of his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of the Royal Family, or shall behave himself with Contempt or Disrespect towards the General, or other Commander in Chief of the Forces; or speak Words tending to his Hurt or Dishonour, he shall be punish'd according to the Nature of his Offence, by the Judgment of a Regimental or General Court-Martial.

VII. If any Officer or Soldier shall excite, cause, or be in any Mutiny or Sedition in the Company, Troop, or Regiment, to which he belongs, or in any other Company, Troop, or Regiment in his Majesty's Service, or on any Party or Post, where the Duty is done, or Detachment from several Regiments, or otherwise in the Army, he shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as a General Court-Martial shall inflict.

And if any Officer, Non-Commission Officer, or Soldier, shall hear any Words tending to Mutiny or Sedition, or being any Way privy thereto, do not immediately use his utmost Endeavours to suppress the same, or also to discover to his Superiors; if an Officer he shall be cashier'd, and if a Non-commission Officer or Soldier, he shall be severely punish'd at the Discretion of a Court-Martial.

VIII. If any Officer or Soldier shall refuse to obey the lawful Orders of his Superior Officer, he shall be punish'd with Death, or otherwise, as a General Court-Martial shall think fit.

X. All Officers and Soldiers who have receiv'd Pay, or have been duly listed in our Service, and shall desert the same, either in the Field, upon a March, in Quarters, or in Garrison, and be convicted thereof before a General Court-Martial, shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as by the said Court shall be inflicted.

XII. If any Officer or Soldier shall persuade or advise any other Officer or Soldier to desert our Service, he shall suffer such Punishment as shall be inflicted by the Sentence of a General Court-Martial.

XVI. If any Officer, Non-commission Officer, or Soldier, shall be accus'd of any capital Crime, or of any Violence or Offence against the Person, Estate, or Property of any of our Subjects, which is punishable by the known Laws of the Land, the Commanding Officers of every Regiment, Troop, Company, or Party, are hereby

by requir'd to deliver over such accus'd Person to the Civil Magistrate, so soon as apply'd to; and are also to be aiding and assisting to the Officers of Justice in seizing and apprehending such Offender, in order to bring him to Trial, under pain of our highest displeasure.

XIX. No Officer or Soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking Speeches or Gestures to another, upon pain of Imprisonment, and asking Pardon of the Person offended in Presence of his Commanding Officer.

Nor shall any Officer or Soldier presume to send a Challenge to any other Officer or Soldier to fight a Duel, upon pain of being cashier'd if he be an Officer, or of suffering the severest corporal Punishment if a Non-commission Officer or private Soldier.

And if any Officer or Non-commission Officer commanding a Guard, shall wittingly and knowingly send any Person whatever to go forth to fight a Duel, he shall be punish'd as above: And all Seconds also, and Carriers of Challenges in order to Duels, shall be taken as Principals, and punish'd accordingly.

All Officers, of what Condition soever, have Power to part and quell all Quarrels, Fights, and other Disorders, tho' of another Company, Troop, or Regiment, and to command Officers to Arrest, and Soldiers to Prison, until their proper Officers be acquainted therewith.

And whoever shall refuse to obey such Officer (tho' of inferior Rank) or draw his Sword upon him, shall be punish'd as a General Court-Martial shall appoint.

Nor shall any Officer or Soldier upbraid another for refusing a Challenge, since, according to their Orders, they but do the Duty of Soldiers, who ought to subject themselves to Discipline; and we do acquit and discharge all Men who have Quarrels offer'd as Challenges sent to them, of all Disgrace or Opinion of Disadvantage in the Obedience hereunto; and whosoever shall upbraid them, and offend in this Case, shall be punish'd as a Challenger.

XXI. Every Non-commission Officer and Soldier who shall enlist himself in our Service, shall, at the Time of his so enlisting, or within a Month afterwards at the farthest, be taken before a Justice of the Peace, by the enlisting Officer, or the Officer commanding the Troop or Company into which he is enlisted, and shall there take the Oath following;

I swear

Swear to be true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and to serve him honestly and faithfully in defence of his Person, Crown and Dignity, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever, and to observe and obey his Majesty's Orders, and the Orders of the Generals and Officers set over by his Majesty.

So help me God.

XXVIII. All Officers and Soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in Quarters and on the March, and whoever shall commit any Waste or Spoil, either on Walks of Trees, Parks, Warrens, Fish-Ponds, Houses or Gardens, Corn-Fields, Inclosures or Meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any Property whatever belonging to any of our Subjects, or belonging to any Person whatever, unless by Order of the then Commander in Chief of our Forces, to annoy Rebels, or other Enemies in Arms against us, he or they that shall be found guilty of offending herein, shall (besides such Penalties as they are liable to by Law) be punish'd according to the Nature and Degree of the Offence, by the Judgment of a Regimental or General Court-Martial.

XXIX. No Officer shall demand Billets for quartering of more than his effective Men, nor quarter any Women or Children in the House assign'd him for the Quartering of Officers and Soldiers, without the Consent of the Owners; nor shall take Money for freeing of Landlords from quartering of Officers or Soldiers, under pain of being cashier'd for it.

XXX. Every Officer commanding a Regiment, Troop, Company, or Party, whether in settled Quarters or on the March, shall see his own Quarters, and the Quarters of every Officer and Soldier under his Command, paid according to the Rates specify'd in the Act of Parliament now in Force.

And upon every Payment to be made in Quarters, the said Officer shall give publick Notice thereof to the Landlords, in order to see them satisfy'd as aforesaid. And in case any such Regiment, Troop, Company, or Party, shall be order'd to march, before Money may be come to the Hands of the Commanding Officer, as aforesaid, he is hereby requir'd, before his Departure out of any Town or Village, to make up the Accompts with all Persons concern'd in Money due to them for quartering

ring of Officers and Soldiers, for what Time soever shall have happen'd to remain there; and grant to every such Party a sign'd Certificate for the same, therein specifying the Name of the Regiment, Troop or Company such Officer or Soldier do belong to, under pain of being cashier'd for it, upon Proof of having wilfully offend'd herein.

XXXI. On Marches the Commanding Officers are to apply to the proper Magistrates for the Carriages necessary for the Service, and to pay for them according to the Act of Parliament in that Behalf; taking Care not to abuse, nor to suffer any under their Command to beat or abuse the Waggoners, or other Persons attending such Carriages; nor to put more than 2000 Weight on any Wain or Waggon so furnish'd to them by the Country.

And whatever Officer shall be convicted of offending herein, or of refusing to grant Certificates in Case of Failure of Money, as in the preceding Article, shall by the Judgment of a General Court-Martial be cashier'd or otherwise punish'd according to the Degree of his Offence.

XXXII. All Officers commanding in Garrisons, in Quarters, or on Marches, shall keep good Order, and redress all such Abuses or Disorders may happen to be committed by any Officer or Soldier under their Command: And if on Complaint made to any such Commanding Officer, of beating Landlords, or of extorting of more from them than they are oblig'd by Law to furnish; of Soldiers disturbing of Fairs or Markets, or committing any other Kind of Riots, to the disturbing or disquieting our People; he, the said Commander, who shall refuse or omit to see Justice done on the Offender, and Reparation made to the Party injured, so far as Part of the Offender's Pay can enable him, he shall, upon Proof thereof, be punish'd by a General Court-Martial, as if he himself had personally committed the Crimes or Disorders complain'd of.

XXXVII. If any Officer shall protect any Person from his Creditors, otherwise than is allow'd by the present Act of Parliament; or any one who does not actually serve in the Ranks, and constantly do all the Duties of a Soldier, (according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act) he shall be cashier'd for it.

XLIV. In Case any Officer, Non-commission Officer or Soldier, be accused of any Violence or Offence against
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the Person, Estate or Property of any of our Subjects, punishable by any of our Civil Courts or Magistrates, the Officer to whom such Accusation is brought, shall not proceed to the Trial of such Offender or Offenders by Court-Martial within the Space of eight Days, unless at the Desire of the Person or Persons injured. And in Case no Application be made to the Commanding Officer in Quarters, during the said Space of eight Days, by the Person or Persons injured, the Offender or Offenders may be try'd by a Court-Martial for any Offence mention'd in these Articles; provided that within the Space of the said eight Days, the Person injured hath not proceeded to the Prosecution of such Offender before a Civil Court or Magistrate, and Notice given thereof to the Officer commanding in the Quarters where such Offence shall be committed.

XLV. These our Rules and Articles are to be observ'd by, and do in all Respects regard our Troops and Regiments of Horse and Foot-Guards, as well as our other Forces.

XLVI. The foregoing Rules and Articles shall be read and publish'd at the Head of every Regiment, Troop and Company, muster'd or to be muster'd in our Service, once every two Months at farthest, and are to be duly observ'd by all Officers and Soldiers in our Service; and also by our Companies of Gunners, and other Military Officers of our Trains of Artillery, with such Alterations only as relate to the Payment of Soldiers Quarters and Carriages, which in the Kingdom of *Ireland* are to be regulated by the Lord Lieutenant thereof, and in our Islands, Provinces, and Garrisons beyond the Seas, by the respective Governors of the same, according as the Nature of the Thing shall require: And notwithstanding it is express'd in the 16th Article of these our Rules and Orders, that every Commanding Officer is requir'd to deliver up to the Civil Magistrate all such Persons (under his Command) as shall be accused of any Crimes which are punishable by the known Laws of the Land, yet in our Garrisons of *Gibraltar*, *Island of Minorca*, *Ports of Placentia* and *Anapolis-Royal*, where our Forces now are, or in any other Place beyond the Seas, to which any of our Troops may hereafter be commanded, and where there is no Form of our Civil Judicature in Force, the Governors or Commanders respectively are to appoint General Courts-Martial

Martial to be held, who are to punish Criminals their Sentence; as has been practis'd heretofore, authoriz'd by former Articles of War.

Moneys advanc'd and paid off in the Exchequer the following Funds, to June 10, 1718.

In.	Exchequer:	Advanc'd	Paid off.
6	16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1869821
4	5th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1108982
6	Hops ———	180000	173778
	Malt 1717 ———	700000	213899
4	Lotter. 1713, Civ. List	633000	511100 5th Pay
4	Dit. 1714, Benefices } Dit. 1714, Blanks }	1876400	105270 8th Pay
6	Subsidies 1710 ———	1210000	904053
	Coals for Churches	133000	89900
	Sale of Tin ———	1214740	1104840

Blanks 1710, of 14 s. per Annum for 26 Years ———
Blanks 1710, due Sept. 29, 1717, are paid to 89821

Annuities for 99 Years.

1693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise	10
1705, 3700 l. per Week Excise	20
1706, $\frac{1}{2}$ additional Customs and Excise	20
1707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars and Customs	20
1708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20
1708, 40000 l. Surplusses	20
9 l. per C. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Sugar	14
Prizes 1710, for 26 Years, Coals and Windows	24

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THE Historical Register.

NUMBER XI.



ON the 21st of *April* last, at the general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, held at *Westminster-Hall*, *Whitlock Bulstrode*, Esq; Chairman, gave an excellent Charge to the Grand Jury, which highly tending to the Service of his Majesty, and his Government, and being besides very useful, and even

necessary to be known by most of those for whom this is chiefly design'd, shall be inserted here at large, follows :

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

YOU are call'd together to this Place, by the Wisdom of our Laws, from the several Parts of this County, to present to us what Violations have been made of the Laws of the Land, by any Persons whatsoever within the County of *Middlesex*. I hope that you, who are to be the Instruments of punishing Offenders, will be careful to keep the Oath you have taken, viz. In not omitting your Duty by not presenting Offenders, through Favour, Affection, or Fear : And that you will not present any Persons for Faults you think them innocent of, through Hatred or Malice. And as he that takes an Oath to give Evidence, swears that he will speak the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth, is guilty of Perjury before God, if he wilfully conceals any Part of the Truth ; so, Gentlemen, if you know of any Offences that I shall give you in Charge, and do not present

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present them, you will be equally guilty of Perjury before God.

The Oath you have taken, to present such Matters as I shall give you in Charge, does more than hint to me my Duty, not to omit acquainting you with a full Account of what Offences you are to enquire and present; so that if Offences committed are not punished for Want of Presentments, the Fault will lie at your Door, and not at mine.

The Trumpeter that blows the Trumpet, and gives Warning, is free from the Blood of him that is slain. Justice is painted blind; a good Emblem to shew that in Judgment we are neither to Pity the Poor, nor favour the Rich; to shew Love to our Friends, or Hatred to our Enemies; to know no Man in Judgment, nor to fear the Face of any Man that is an Offender, but never so great.

When you do your Duty on a Principle of Obedience to God, you are sure of the Divine Protection. But when you positively transgress, or negatively omit it, for Fear or Love of Man, you put your selves out of the Divine Protection, which is Almighty, and trust to Man, who is no better than a broken Reed.

I shall divide my Charge to you, for your better Remembrance, into three General Heads; and then subdivide them into proper Particulars, with as much Brevity as the Matter will admit. And to avoid Prolixity, I shall wave the Definitions of some Terms of Art (which I must necessarily make Use of) presuming you understand them by your frequent Service in this Place.

The first Part of your Duty, and what you are to enquire of, is relating to the Divine Majesty. The second relates to his Vicegerent the King. The third to your Fellow-Subjects.

As to the first, you are to enquire and present all Persons that are guilty of Blaspheming the Name of God. Blasphemy is, in its general Sense, an Evil speaking of any one, *Maledicentia*: But by Use and Custom (the Governor of the Sense of Words) it is appropriated to an Evil-speaking of God, and sometimes it is taken for prophane Cursing and Swearing. By the Law of Moses he that cursed his Father or Mother was to be put to Death, that is, who spoke Evil of, or wish'd Evil to his Father or Mother. What an heinous Crime then must it be, and what Punishment does he deserve, that speaks Evil of our Great Creator and most munificent Benefactor?

that blasphemes his most holy Name! God himself pronounc'd Judgment against the Blasphemer, and bid
 es bring forth him that cursed, that he might be
 'd to Death, which was accordingly done.

Under this Head, I think, prophane Cursing and Swear-
 by the Name of God, may be well comprehended;
 the Divine Majesty has so adjudg'd it. Blasphemer
 Curser are synonymous Terms in the Language of
 ly Writ. Had not God forbid this Sin by the third
 commandment, the Light of Nature would have told us
 ere a great Crime: For Reason tells us, that Mankind
 ould have such a Veneration for the Divine Majesty,
 Creator, as not to use that Word, which forms an
 of God in our Minds, but on solemn Occasions. The
 us were forbid, on Pain of Death, to pronounce the
 at and tremendous Name of God, *Jehova*; it was lawful
 the High Priest only to use it, and that but once a
 ar, at the solemn Benediction of the People, at the
 Feast of Expiation. The *Turks*, when they pronounce
 Name of God, put their Hands to their Foreheads,
 bow in Reverence to the Divine Majesty; they are
 tender in this Point, that if they find a Piece of Paper
 the Ground, on which the Name of God is writ, they
 e it up and lay it by carefully, that it may not be
 ly'd to an indecent Use. The *Heathens* never did,
 now do imprecate Damnation to themselves or in
 ir common Conversation curse themselves or others,
 the Name of the true or false Gods, unless it be in
 e Parts of the Coast of *Africa*, where our Ships passing
 the *Indies*, put in for fresh Provisions: Our naughty
 riners have taught the Natives, with a little *English*,
 phane Cursing and Swearing, which poor Creatures
 taught to think that such Oaths are an Embellishment to
 Language; such is the Vileness of a bad Example! Our
 our has forbid in our common Conversation, all manner
 Oaths, and has permitted us in our Asseverations to
 a Belief, only by a double Affirmative, or a double Ne-
 ve, and to carry it no farther. If a Man can't be be-
 y'd upon his Word, I am sure, he ought not to gain
 dit, by breaking the Laws of God to attain it.
 e that has no Awe of the Divine Laws, can have no
 ck or Restraint to keep him within the Bounds of
 th: No Principle of Honour can be of equal Tye
 Force to keep Mankind within the Laws of Virtue
 Truth like that of Religion, *viz.* The Fear and
 of God: For, as for Honour, alas! when the Can-
 dles

dles are out, or in Masquerade, Honour is gone; Virtue flowing from Religion, is chaste in the Day. Such is the Difference between Religion, and Honour. Is it not an Astonishment, that the People of Great Britain, who yet call themselves Christians, curse and damn themselves and others, by the Name of God, in a Moment of fasting, in cool Blood, without any Provocation? The Jew that was ston'd to Death, by the Command of God for prophane Cursing, was in a great Passion, warring with another Person, and might have had his Provocation to curse, which, though not excusable, might mitigate somewhat the Fault, in respect of human Frailties. But many Christians, in their common ordinary Conversation, invoke God to damn them, when they ask what o' th' Clock it is, or even one how the other does. The most senseless Practice in the World, and which nothing but the Excess of Folly and Wickedness could make Mankind ever be guilty of. Oh! that the Christian Religion, which is the best Religion in the World; and that this Nation, which is the principal Part of the Christian Church, should have such recreants for its Professors! The Sin of prophane Cursing and Swearing is so very great, and become so general among the common People, the Soldiery and Mariners, Hackney Coachmen and Carmen especially, that 'tis much to be fear'd, if there is not some Stop put to it, it will draw down Vengeance from Heaven upon us: No wonder that our Ships so often miscarry, when our Mariners curse and damn themselves through the Sea to Hell. When the moral World is so much out of Order, why should we expect a Calm in the material? The Storm arose for Jonah's Sake, and even the Heathen idolatrous Mariners, (who did not curse and swear as ours do in a Storm, but call upon their several Gods) by the Light of Nature found out the Cause by the Effect, and adjudg'd *Jonah's* Crime to be the Cause before God's Providence had confirm'd it. Why should not the Elements, made to serve us, oppose and resist our Designs, turn their Point and Edge against us, when we rebel against their Creator in so vile a Manner, as by blasphemous Oaths and Curses, even affront the Divine Majesty to his Face? An habitual Swearer is a common Nuisance to the Place where he lives, worse then a Dunghil before one's Door. He has no right to Credit in whatever he says or swears. This Sin comes not alone, for these People let themselves loose to Lewdness, and other Vices, in the highest Degree.

they breathe Contagion wherever they come, they de-
stroy human Bodies by their corrupt and filthy Emanations,
and they taint human Souls by their execrable
Words and Curses, which is the worst Sort of Plague.
The common Plague infects only the Body, which is
only the Case or Instrument of the Soul; but these Mis-
creants taint even the Soul, the every Man himself, for
the Soul is the very Man himself; they teach by their vile
Example, even Women and Children to curse and swear.
There are particular Laws provided against this great
and crying Sin.

The Statute 21 *Jac* 1. *Cap*. 20. gives 1 s. for every pro-
phane Oath or Curse.

The Statute 6 & 7 *W*. 3. confines the Penalty of 1 s.
Day-Labourers, Servants, commons Soldiers and Sea-
men; and every other Person is to pay 2 s. for the
first Offence, for the second double, for the third treble;
the Prosecution of which is to be within ten Days after
the Offence committed: You see what Penalty the
Law hath put upon these Offenders; if you have any
Regard for your Country, for the Honour of God, or
for your own Souls, set your Faces against this Sin. You
ought to complain of these vile Wretches to the Magi-
strates, that they may be brought to condign Punishment;
so that where the Love of Virtue cannot restrain them,
the Fear of Punishment may.

You are to present Persons that do not come to Church,
or to some religious Meeting allow'd by Law, every
Lord's Day, for the Act of 1 *Eliz*. which gives 1 s. a
Sunday for absenting from the Church, is not taken away
by the Toleration Act of 1 *W*. & *M*.

Present all that follow their Trades on the Lord's Day,
except in Cases of Necessity or Mercy; for God hath re-
serv'd to himself a seventh Part of Time for his pecu-
liar Service, and in infinite Goodness hath indulg'd us
six Parts in seven for our honest secular Affairs: Remem-
ber that God himself gave Judgment to stone the Man
to Death, that gather'd Sticks on the Sabbath Day: Now,
though our Saviour, both by his Example and Doctrine,
has abated of the Rigour of that Law, and justly expos'd
the Folly of the *Jews*, in their superstitious Observance
of that Day, so as to deny Mercy to a Man on that Day,
and at the same Time to exercise it to a Beast; and though
the seventh Day is transfer'd to the first Day of the
Week, yet the Morality of that Law is eternal, and binds
not only Christians, but the whole Race of Mankind duly
inform'd,

inform'd, to set apart a seventh Portion of Time for the more solemn Service of God: And they who exercise their Trades or Employments on that Day, except in Cases of Necessity or Mercy, or spend their Time that Day in Sports or Games, (Gaming Assemblies especially) or in vain Diversions, may justly be said to be guilty of the crime, in robbing God of the publick Honour and particularly to his Majesty that Day. The Week sticks too close to us, by our six Days Conversation with it, and 'tis well if we can divest our selves of it, if with Sincerity we apply our selves more intensely to the business of our eternal Welfare on the seventh Day. The great Man the Lord Chief Justice *Hale*, made it his Observation, That the more strictly he kept that Day, the better Success he had the Week following. Try the Experiment of it in your Families, and you will find the same Effect as he did; for God is no Respector of Persons; but exercises the same Providential Goodness to all that equally love and obey him. The Heathens in *Mahaba*, on the Coast of *Africa*, keep every fifth Day holy and cannot we Christians afford to keep the seventh Day so? You are to take Care, that the Laws be put in Execution against Immorality and Prophaneness, as the Parliament directs. Take Care of Religion, and suppress Vice: Present the Authors of Books writ against Religion; as for Atheism, such as that of *Spinoza* and other detestable Authors, or that are *contra bonos Mores*, or that revile the Scriptures; Authors that deny their Creator and yet swear by him; or if they acknowledge a God they confine his Majesty to *Heaven*, and exclude a Providence, or that God governs the World, or presides over human Affairs. Whereas the Scriptures assert, and good Sense attests, that not a Sparrow (one of the lowest in Value of the animal Creation) falls to the Ground, without permissive or directive Providence. For what can be difficult to an Almighty Power, or what too low for infinite Goodness? If you can't find the Authors, present the Publishers or Printers of them.

Zeal in these Matters will never sink or deprave itself into Superstition: A Lukewarmness herein is a very great Sin, a Sort of Indifferency for the Honour of God, for which there can be no Excess of Zeal. Gentlemen, You will not act so in your own Affairs; have the same Zeal for the Creator of the World, as you have for the World, and you will not act amiss; though the Ballance ought to turn on the Creator's Side.

Perjury

Perjury is to be enquir'd into, which is a very heinous Crime, both with respect to God and Man. To God; he that takes an Oath judicially, calls God to attest witness what he says is Truth. Now to invoke the God of Truth to attest or witness a Lye, is the greatest Affront both to the Purity and Truth of the Divine Majesty imaginable. To Man, for Perjury tends to pervert Justice, by which every Kingdom is establish'd, nor can it subsist without it.

Abhorrence of Perjury is a great Crime, for he that turns a Man to commit Perjury, acts the Part of the Devil, in tempting one to commit a great Sin ——— Sent such Offenders.

Forgery is to be enquir'd into, (which is generally a concomitant with Perjury) punishable both at Common Law, and by the Statute of 5 *Eliz. Cap. 14.* and has two divisions. 1. It's the falsly forging, or making, or assenting to the forging or making, of any entire Deed, Court-roll, or Will of any Person, to the Intent the Free or Feehold Estate of any Person may be molested. 2. The forging or altering a Deed after it is executed, in a material Point, is within the Statute. The publishing such a forged Deed, or Will, as true, knowing the same, either of one's own Knowledge or Relation of another, to be false, is, by another Branch, within this Statute. If A aliens an Estate to B, and afterwards aliens the same to C, with an Antedate to the Deed of B, he is a Forger within the Statute. The Punishment is Pillory, plucking off his Ears, slitting his Nostrils, searing them with an hot Iron, Forfeiture of Lands for Life, and Imprisonment for Life for the first Offence, and Felony for the second, after Conviction for the first. These Faults are the more heinous, and consequently deserve the greater Punishment, because they are committed with great Deliberation, and are always Sins of Wilfulness and Preconception, therefore the more carefully to be prevented. This Crime was frequent before 5 *Eliz.* but the Punishment being so remarkable, has deterr'd Men from the Frequency of its Guilt. Thus wise Laws, duly executed, prevent much Evil.

As for Witchcraft, Sorcery, and Inchantments, which are anciently the common Topicks under this Head of Offences against God, by the Learned of old, I shall not trouble you with them, there being no such Practise now, but be God, within this Kingdom. And so much for this general Head of Offences against God.

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The second general Head relates to the King. Under this Head you are to enquire of High Treason, the several Parts of it. Before the 25th of Ed. 3. was High Treason by the Common Law, was very certain; but that Statute hath reduc'd the several Species of High Treason to a Certainty. They are of four Kinds, viz. 1. What concerns the King and his Family. 2. What concerns his Officers in the Administration of Justice. 3. What concerns his Seal. 4. What concerns his Coin. 1. As to his Majesty and Royal Family: To compass, or even imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or Prince, and declaring the same by an Overt Act, is High Treason. This Law comes the nearest to the Divine Law, of any of our Laws; for the Divine Law, punishes the evil Thoughts and evil Intentions of the Heart: For from thence is the Spring of our Actions, and God sees them as plainly before they come out into Overt Acts, as Men see them when they do. The Overt Act is but the Means whereby the Wickedness of the Heart is known and discover'd by the short Capacity of Man; but the Sin is in the Thought or Intention of the Heart, to contrive the Death of the King. The King is the Life and Soul of the Kingdom; there is the utmost Care is to be taken for the Preservation of his Person; and especially at this Time, when Apprentices pretend to determine the Title and Right of Kings, and are blown up by the Disturbers of our Peace, into such an Height of Enthusiasm and Madness, into such a desperate Wickedness, as to think it lawful to murder his Majesty, whom God's Providence and the Laws of the Land have set over us, and bless'd us with being our King. A King who has made the Laws of the Kingdom the Rule of his Government, and done no Act of Violence to the meanest of his Subjects. Is it not an unaccountable Thing that Men who pretend to be Protestants, to love our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, should yet be so zealous for a *Popish* King? Whom, whenever for our Sins God shall send such a Prince to rule over us, with him will come Superstition and Idolatry, Slavery, Oppression, and Tyranny, and I shall be contented when I am dead, to have that Sentence writ on my Tomb, with a *Hic jacet* and *hujus sententia*.

Have a care of the Lives of the Prince and Princess in whose Preservation, next to that of the King, Safety and Joy of the Nation, under God, consists. Doing by an open Act a Design to depose or impair

King, is an Overt Act to manifest a compassing of his Death: For the Prisons and Graves of Princes lie close one another.

Conspiring the Death of the King, and providing Weapons to effect it, or sending Letters to second it; assembling People to take the King into his Power; writing Letters to a foreign Prince inviting to an Invasion, are Overt Acts. Words put into Writing, are another Act of compassing; but bare Words are not.

To levy War against the King, is another Species of High Treason; but what is a levying a War needs some Explication. A raising a Force to burn or throw down particular Inclosure, is only a Riot; but if it is to go from Town to Town, and cast in all Inclosures, or to change Religion, or to enhance the Salaries of Labourers, these are respectively, by Construction of Law, a levying of War, because the Design is General.

As to the London Apprentices breaking of Prisons, was adjudg'd a levying of War. *Kelynge 72. 1 Vent. 251.* Holding a Fort or Castle against the King's Forces, is a levying of War.

The third Species of Treason under the first Head, is adhering to the King's Enemies, which is explain'd by the Statute itself; and that is, a giving them Aid, with the Land or without. The Word *adhering* needs some other Explication; the Writing and Sending the Secrets to the King to the Enemy, is adjudg'd an adhering to the King's Enemies, though Delivery not prov'd, if put to the *Post-Office* to be sent beyond Seas, as was lately adjudg'd in *Gregg's Case, 6 Anna.*

Surrendering the King's Castle or Fortrefs for a Reward to an Enemy, is likewise an adhering.

But who is an Enemy? The King's Subject becoming Rebel, is an Enemy; but he that succours him out of the Realm, is not an adhering within this Clause.

There are some other Species of High Treason relating to the Royal Family, within 25 E. 3. which, because you'll have no Occasion to enquire into, I need not trouble you with the Particulars; and therefore I shall apply myself to the other Branches of High Treason mention'd before, which are Treason by Interpretation only. As killing the Chancellor, Treasurer, Justices of either Bench, Justices in Eyre, of Assize, or of Oyer and Terminer, in their Places doing their Office.

That which concerns the Great Seal. The Counterfeiting the Great Seal, or Privy Seal, is High Treason.

And Aiders and Consenters to such Treason, are within this Act.

The fourth and last Kind of Treason, by this Statute concerns the Coin of his Majesty. The Counterfeiting of which was Treason by the Common Law; so this Statute, as to this and some other Points, is but an Amendment of the Common Law.

But the Clipping, Washing, and Filing the Money of the Realm, or of other Realms, allow'd to be current here by Proclamation, for Lucre or Gain, though not within 25 E. 2. yet it is made High Treason by 1 Eliz. And so is the Impairing, Diminishing, Falsifying, Scaling, or Lightening such Money, by 18 Eliz. And by 1 Mar. 1. the Forging and Counterfeiting Money made current by Proclamation, is High Treason. By the Statute 1 Q. 2 P. 3 M. the bringing into this Realm from foreign Parts beyond the Seas, any false or counterfeit Coin, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited to the Intent to pay away the same, and their Procurers, Aiders, and Abettors, are guilty of High Treason. And the bare forging the King's Coin, without uttering, is declar'd High Treason by the Judges, 6 H. 7. And as to Mill'd Money, it's High Treason to make or assist in making Puncheons, Edgers, or other Tools, for the making of Mill'd Money, by 8 W. 3. cap. 26. and so much for the Coin.

There are some other Offences of another Nature than High Treason, by preceding and subsequent Statutes.

By the Statute 5 Eliz. cap. 1. they that maintain the Authority of the Bishop of Rome, by Writing or Printing in the King's Dominions; for the first Offence incur Præmunire, and for the second Offence (a Conviction being had of the first) if they do it only by Words, it is High Treason; and the bringing in of Bulls, or putting them in Execution, or reconciling any to the See of Rome, is High Treason, by 13 Eliz. cap. 12. And the Aiders and maintainers of such Offenders, or that maintain the Authority of the See of Rome within this Realm incur a Præmunire by the same Law. And so do they who conceal an Offer of Absolution from, or Reconciliation to, the Church of Rome. Likewise they who bring into this Realm a Thing call'd an *Agnus Dei*, or any Crucifixes, Pictures, or Beads, from the Bishop of Rome, or from any Persons having Authority deriv'd from the See of Rome, and shall deliver them to any Subject of the Realm, incur a Præmunire. This Statute wisely call

se Things Vain and Superstitious, and takes Notice, that the Pope himself us'd to consecrate the *Agnus Dei*, and that other Things were hallow'd by Bishops, and Substitutes from the Pope; and that the Pope granted divers Pardons, Communities, and Exemptions, to such as should receive and use them. In the Days of Popish Ignorance, the foolish People were made to believe, that these Things worn by them, would fright away the Devil, and other evil Spirits: But the true Use was for the crafty Priests to gull the People out of their Money for them. So the crafty *Spaniards*, for broken Glass Beads, and other Trinkets, got Silver and Gold in Exchange from the foolish *Indians*.

By the Statute of 23 *Eliz. cap. 1.* the absolving the King's Subjects from their Obedience to his Majesty, or reconciling them to the Obedience of the Pope, is High Treason, in the Reconciler and Reconciled.

A Popish Priest that is a Native of the King's Dominions, coming into this Realm, and not submitting to his Majesty, by taking the Oaths appointed, within two Days after his Arrival, incurs the Penalty of High Treason, by 27 *Elizabeth*. And by the same Statute, it's Felony without Clergy, to receive, retain, or maintain him knowingly.

These Laws may look severe to those who are not acquainted with the History of those Times. To vindicate therefore the Honour of the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Justice of the Nation, I will inform you of the Reasons for making these new Laws. Pope Pius V. excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth* by a Bull dated in the Year 1569; whereby he depos'd the Queen, absolv'd her Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and anathematiz'd, i. e. curs'd those who continu'd in Obedience to her Majesty: This Bull of Excommunication was published in London; and as for the *Agnus Dei*, Pictures, Beads, and such *Roman* Trinkets, they were us'd likewise to withdraw the Affections of those who were attach'd to Rome from their Allegiance to the Queen. This that great Man, Dr. *Burnet*, late Bishop of Salisbury, has made manifest by a Letter of Secretary *Walsingham's*, which he has perpetuated in his excellent History of the Reformation, and by a Copy of a Bull itself. And my Lord *Coke*, in his Treatise of Ecclesiastical Laws, hath confirm'd the same; where he shews, that in *Edward* the 1st's Reign, the bringing a Bull of Excommunication from Rome into this Kingdom, by one Subject against another, was adjudg'd High Treason by the Common Law. This

Pope *Pius V.* was that wicked Author of Schism in England for the Christians of all Perswasions here came to the publick Service of the Church, 'till the 11th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but when that Bull of his came forth that depos'd the Queen, those who obey'd the Pope declin'd coming to our publick Devotions; and since the Schism has continu'd. Were it not common for the Bishops of *Rome* thus to do to Protestant Princes, whom they call Hereticks, it were an Impudence in the Pope never to be forgiven: That the Crown of England, which is an Imperial Crown, subject to none but the Divine Majesty, the Bishop of *Rome*, that hath no jurisdiction here, shall pretend to take away from the Queen, absolve all her Subjects from their Allegiance, and command them that paid their Duty of Obedience to her; which besides the Law of Nature, and the express Law of God by the Laws of the Land, and the Sanction of an Oath solemnly taken in the Presence of God, they were oblig'd to perform, is an Astonishment; if these things are the Doings of Antichrist, there never was Antichrist. If the People of *England* been as wicked as the Bishop of *Rome*, to have obey'd his Decrees, what Bloodshed and Confusion would this Nation have been brought to! There were some Plots and Rebellions occasion'd thereby: But God preserv'd the Queen against all the Plots and Attempts of Popish Princes, the Pope, the Jesuits, and all the rest of their black Crew, through a Course of 40 Years glorious Reign, she having continu'd steadfast in the Protestant reform'd Religion, and trusted in her God. While at the same Time God suffer'd *Henry III.* and *Henry IV.* of *France*, her Contemporaries, both to be assassinated, who were Protestants in their Hearts; but vilely (*Henry IV.* at least) turn'd Papist, in Hopes to enjoy the Crown of *France* more safely; the one being murder'd by *Clement* a Fryer, and the other by *Ravilliac*. Thus you see how much wiser and better it is to trust in the Arm of God, than in the Arm of Man. Excuse this Digression.

Putting in Practice to Perswade any Person, or to absolve him from his Obedience to the King, or to reconcile him to the See of *Rome*, is High Treason in both; and so it is in all Aiders and Procurers, by 3 *Jas. 1. Cap. 4. Sess. 22, 23.* This Act was made soon after the Discovery of the Gunpowder-Treason Plot.

By the Act 6 *Anna*, it is High Treason to maintain, that the King and Parliament cannot bind the Descent of the Crown.

own. And so it is if any Person by Writing or Printing maintains, that the Pretender hath Right to the Crown; and if by Words, the Party incurs a Præmunire. And so much for High Treason.

You are to enquire of Misprision of Treason, that is, Knowledge and Concealing of Treason, and not discovering it; but when the Knowledge and Consent concur, High Treason: As when one receives and comforts a Traytor knowingly, let him be a Counterfeiter of Coins, any other Species of High Treason, such a one is a Principal; for there are no Accessaries in the highest and worst Offences, as in Treason, nor in Trespass, Riots, Outrages, and forcible Entries.

The Counterfeiting of any foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, which is not permitted to be current in this Kingdom, Misprision of Treason, by 14 Eliz.

My third general Head relates to your Fellow-Subjects. And first for Petty Treason, by 25 E. 3. it is Petty Treason for a Servant to kill his Master, or a Wife her husband. This Law extends to similar Cases; as when a Servant kills his Mistress, that is a single Woman, or a Master's Wife; and where a Servant, upon Malice then during his Service, kills his Master after Departure from his Service; these are Petty Treason. So if a Son or daughter receives Meat, Drink, or Wages, from his Father or Mother, kills either of them, it's Petty Treason; for these Respects, when of adult Age, he is look'd upon as a Servant.

You are to present all Persons guilty of Felonies, as Murderers, Burglars, Robbers on the Highway, Slitsters of Noses, Cutters out of Tongues or Eyes, Poisoners, Pick-Pockets, Cut-Purses, Ravishers of Women, Burners of Houses, Barns with Corn, Sodomites, and all other Sorts of Felonies; and all Accessaries to these Crimes, both before and after the Facts. But whoever are present and acting are Principals; if two or more come to do an unlawful Act, and are present at a Felony committed, though some of them only doth it, they are all Principals in Law. In some Cases a Person absent may be Principal; as he who puts Poison into a Thing to poison another, and leaves it, and is absent when taken, he is a Principal in Law. Accessaries before a Felony, are those who command or advise a Felony to be done, which accordingly is done in their Absence. Accessaries after, are those who know a Felony to be committed, and not only not prevent it, (for that is only a Misprision) but conceal and

and help the Felon, either to make his Escape, or wife assist him. A Felon fled to his Brother's House, who receiv'd him, and shut the Doors against the Pursuers; adjudg'd an Accessary.

An Adulterer advis'd a Woman to murder an Infant when born; the Adulterer is Accessary, though at the Time of the Advice the Infant was not in Being. *1 Dyer 186.* One may be Accessary before the Fact, when he commands one Evil to be done, and the Principal does another, for Example, If *A.* commands one to rob a Person, and he attempts to rob him; the Party robs, and they two fight, and the Thief kills the other, *A.* shall be Accessary to the Murder, because in attempting to rob the other, the Thief pursu'd the Command of *A.* Then, if in Pursuance of the Command of *A.* the Execution of it, another Thing ensues, *A.* shall be a Partaker of it, because his Command was the Occasion.

By the Statute *5 Anna, Cap. 31.* if any Person receive or buy stolen Goods knowingly, or shall harbour or conceal a Felon, knowing him to be such, he shall be taken as Accessary to the Fact, and suffer Death as a Felon. Though the Accessaries are not to be try'd till the Principal is convicted by Verdict or Outlawry; yet Receivers of stolen Goods, by *1 Anna,* knowing them to be stolen, may be prosecuted for a Misdemeanor, before the Principal is convicted.

You are to present all forcible Entries, Riots, Breaches of the Peace.

The speaking of ill Words of his Majesty, for they are punishable at Common Law; the King not being within the Statute of *Scandalum Magnatum.*

Libels that are made Publick against the Ministry, or other great Men; present the Printers and Publishers, as well as the Authors.

Present Nuisances, for a Nuisance is an Offence of publick Nature against the common Good. If publick Bridges are out of Repair, the County must repair them, unless by Prescription private Persons are to do it, they may present the County. So of Highways, the County of common Right, is to repair them: You may present the Parishes in which they lye, if they are not kept in Repair. The scouring of Ditches must be taken Care of.

All Nuisances in the River of *Thames* are presented for all publick Rivers are as the King's Highway; throwing Filth, or any Thing else that may annoy Vessels passing to or fro, are Nuisances.

Enquire whether any Officers are guilty of Extortion, taking more than their due and allow'd Fees. Whether the Clerk of the Market does his Duty; he ought to summon in all Weights and Measures, and break them that are less than they ought to be, according to the Standard. Holy Writ tells us, That false Measures, and false Weights are an Abomination to the Lord.

Enquire whether the Under-Sheriff performs his Duty, whether he takes more than he ought to do, or returns wrong at the Instance of either Party. How his Bailiffs behave, whether they extort.

Whether the Coroners perform their Duty. Whether Justices do theirs, if they neglect to make Presentments. Whether they take and Cry after Felons; whether they omit to execute Warrants deliver'd to them; or Watch and Ward.

Whether Gaolers extort from those unhappy Wretches their Prisoners; or hinder their Ordinaries for coming Malefactors to prepare them for another Life.

You are to present all Forefallers, Regrators, and Inofficers, for those enhance the Price of Victuals.

I hope you will not think it too minute to mention to you, that there are divers People that make their Cellar-windows come so far into the Street, that Passengers in dark evenings are in danger of falling in, and breaking their Heads and Arms, and even their Necks. These are publick Nuisances, and Incroachments on the King's Highway, which ought not to be obstructed by any one. And it is the setting of Forms or Benches in the Street; made use of to lay Goods on expos'd to Sale. This is a narrowing and straitening of the King's Highway, whereby the King's Subjects that pass along the Street are often in danger, and sometimes thrown down by Hackney Coachmen, who drive furiously for a Fare, and lose their Lives thereby. Gentlemen, it is your Duty to present these Offenders, and ours to punish them for what is past, and thereby prevent the Evils for the Time to come.

You are to present all Bawdy-Houses; and all Ale-houses, Brandy-Shops, and other Sellers of Drink that have not Licenses, and those that have, who keep Shuffle-tables, Bowling-Alleys, and Ninepins; for these Amusements keep Gentlemens Servants and Apprentices long from their Master's Service: Here they learn gaming, lose their Money, then rob and pilfer from their Masters or Parents to recruit; and by quick Progress at last come to the Gallows: Nip this Vice in the Bud. Present all Night-walkers, Men and Women; that

that walk the Streets to pick up one another to commit Lewdness on Sight; a Sin little less than that of Sodomy.

Present all Play-houses not duly licens'd by the 39th Ed. all common Players of Interludes are adjudg'd Rogues, and to be punish'd as such: By this Statute, there was a Privilege given to all Barons of the Realm, and to all other Persons of a greater Quality, to authorize or license Players of Interludes, under their Hands and Seals, by way of Exception; but the Parliament of *England* found this so very inconvenient to the Nation, that that Liberty continu'd but six Years. For in the 1st Year of King *James* the Privilege was taken away by Act of Parliament, and, to shew the Sense of the Nation, continu'd the same the Act of 12 *Anna*, which renders all the Acts touching Rogues, Vagabonds, and Vagrants into one, in the enumerating the several Sorts of Persons call'd Rogues by the Statute, common Players of Interludes and Jugglers reckon'd among them as such, and to be punish'd accordingly. So that for 120 Years past, and to this Day the Parliament of *England* have, and do call and charge these common Players, Rogues. 'Tis for the Honour of some Gentlemen that sit here, that have suppress'd the use of them: Men should not make themselves Monkeys to get Money; or taint the Morals of those who see or hear them: It is below the Dignity of humane Nature: To converse yourself, is a good Rule. What Person ever frequented the Company of the Actors of either Sex, was ruin'd in his Morals, Person, and Estate? One *House* ruins more Souls, than fifty Churches are able to save.

All Gaming Houses, and other disorderly Houses, need Care to present; and all common Gamesters, that draw young Gentlemen of Fortune, they ruin many whole Families; they are common Nuisances, and a Pest to the Nation: When the young Heir, who has a great Estate and an unequal Wit, has the Misfortune to fall in love with them, they are so many Horse-Leeches, that suck out the Blood and Vitals of the young Squire or Lord; who loses as much Money in one Night, nay at one throw, as his industrious Ancestor had been gathering together in many Years.

Have an Eye to the *Drury-Lane* Houses, that receive young Women and Gentlemen to commit Lewdness therein; who being too near the Play-House, have their Minds tainted by hearing lewd Plays; when the Mind is once corrupted, the Body is soon prostituted: We have punish'd some

se naughty Houses some by Fine and Imprisonment, and if the rest will not take warning by them, to reform and amend, they ought to be extirpated: I cannot in this place but commend those high constables who, with the assistance of other virtuous Men, and good Subjects, have been very instrumental in presenting some of these naughty Houses; I hope they will go on, and finish what they have so well begun: They may be sure of due Encouragement from this Court; for all good Men should set their Faces against all Manner of Wickedness, and zealously encourage the promoting Virtue and Piety, which many excellent Persons, to the Honour of this Nation, have so worthily and successfully apply'd themselves to. There are Masquerades lately set up, even in Lent, near these Houses; these are a Scene of Lewdness, a Congress to an unclean End; the Debauchery is here begun, and flourish'd in the Neighbourhood.

There is a Law made 4 Jac. 1. against Drunkards, &c. for the first Offence, and on Conviction a second Time the party is to be bound to his good Behaviour for six Months. The Drunkard debases himself, and sinks below even the bruta Nature, for Brutes won't be drunk; Man, foolish as he is, only by painful Practice arrives at that Privilege; Men take more Pains to be excessively bad, than Men of good Dispositions do to attain to exalted Virtue; the Industry of the one, will even shame the Slothfulness of the other at the last Day; the slothful Servant was call'd wicked.

There is a penalty on the Ale House-keepers, Inn-keepers, and Victualers, that suffer People to continue Tippling in their Houses. These Houses were never intended to entertain loose and idle People, to squander away their time and Money, by sitting guzzling there for many hours: But for poor People, that are labouring Men, to refresh themselves after their Work, that cannot lay in stock of their own; and to entertain Travellers in their passage upon lawful Occasions.

You are to present all Parishes that have not Stocks, Whipping-Poles and Cages in them: The Want of this, occasions very often great Expences to Parishes remote from hence, and sometimes the Escape of Criminals, while the Facts are under Examination. And if there be any Things else of a publick Nature that are mischievous to Mankind, that I have omitted, you are to present them also, from the highest to the lowest Offences, from Treason to Trespass.

You see now, Gentlemen, how the Common and Statute Law have provided against all Manner of Wickedness. No Nation under Heaven has better Laws than we have; besides, we have every Session of Parliament, (which is annually) new Laws made to redress emergent Evils; but yet the Nation is but little amended by them. What is the Reason of it? 'Tis because the Laws are not duly put in Execution; Foreigners may justly complain, that our Laws are very numerous, and ill executed, which is a Reproach to the Nation. If you, Gentlemen of the grand Inquest, would be industrious in presenting the Enormities you know of; what with the excellent Discourses and virtuous Lives of our learned Divines of the Church of *England*, what with your Presentments of Immoralities and Prophaneness, and the Justices of the Peace of the Kingdom executing speedy Justice against all such Offenders, and giving a good Example, it may still be hoped that the Nation may be somewhat amended and reformed; Atheism and Irreligion quite discountenanced; Virtue and Piety encourag'd, and thereby the Honour of God promoted, which will bring down Blessings from Heaven upon the Nation; for Holy Writ tells us they that honour God, God will honour; but they that despise him, shall be lightly esteem'd. I pray God direct you in your Presentments.



F R A N C E.

There has happen'd in this Country a very remarkable Misunderstanding between the Regency and the Parliament of *Paris*; the Occasion of which was as follows. The Government being sensible that it would be impossible to retrieve the Credit of the Nation, so long as there are any State Bills Abroad, resolv'd on a very extraordinary Method to sink those Bills; and on the 31st of *March* order'd to be register'd in the Court of the Mint an Edict of the King for Coining new Species of Gold and Silver. This Edict contains in Substance, That great Part of the Effects of the People consisting in State-Bills, his Majesty to give his good Subjects an Opportunity of converting them into Money, had ordain'd, that all such Bills should be brought into the Mint with Money of the

now current) Species, so that the Bills exceed not fifths of the Sum so brought in, should be repaid in Money and Bills in full Value, in the new Species to be coin'd. The Standard of which Species is as follows: The Louis d'Or of 22 Carats [that is, 22 Carats old Standard, with 2 Carats Alloy] of the Weight 7 Deniers, 16 Grains, and 8 25ths the Piece, at the Rate of 25 to the Mark, [Note, the Mark contains 8 French Ounces, and is equal to 8 Ounces wanting 3 dwt. of our Weight] to pass for 36 Livres; the Doubles and Halfs in Proportion. The Silver Crown-Piece, of the Title of 11 Deniers fine, and of the Weight of 6 Grains, 1 Denier 1 Fifth each, at the Rate of 10 to the Mark, with Remedy of 36 Grains, and of 2 Grains fine the Mark, to pass for six Livres apiece; the Halfs, Quarters, &c. in Proportion; and all other Species are to be coin'd to pass. 'Tis computed that at this Rate, the new Species to be reform'd and new-coin'd will amount to 200 Millions of Livres; by which the Government will receive an immense Sum; for as they receive 2 Fifths above the Species in State-Bills, there will thereby sink out 200 Millions in the said Bills: But the Parliament having taken this Affair into Examination, found that the putting that Edict in Execution would be very prejudicial to the Publick, and therefore made the following Remonstrance against it to the Regent, which was deliver'd to him the 19th of June last by M. de Mesmes first President, and several Members deputed by the Parliament.

S I R,

THE Parliament should think themselves very unhappy, if you could suspect them that they ever forgot their Duty so far, as to make any Step which would make them deviate from the profound Respect they owe to the King; and that they, who are establish'd to cause his Will to be put in Execution, should ever be wanting in giving to all his Majesty's Subjects the Example of the strictest Submission to his Orders.

The Parliament has had no other View in all the Steps they have taken in this present Occasion, than to render themselves able upon the best Informations to make the necessary Observations on an Edict, which they can now only by the great Uneasiness it causes throughout this great Kingdom; and herein they have had nothing in view more than the Good of the King and the State.

After having, during several Years, examin'd as much as possible into this Matter, the Parliament thought they could do nothing more conformable to their Intention to promote the Ease of the People, than to lay, by their most respectful Remonstrances, before a Prince of so great Penetration as you are, Sir, the numberless Circumstances in this Edict, both with Regard to the Manner after which it has been spread in Publick, and to the Dispositions contain'd therein.

Penetrated as we are by the Solidity of the Reflections which we have now the Honour to offer you, we should have been wanting in our Duty towards the King, the State, and you, Sir, (for these Interests are inseparable) if we had not most humbly intreated you to be pleas'd to give the necessary Orders to stop the Recoining of the Species, which we are convinc'd in our Conscience must prove so considerable a Prejudice to the State.

We even almost flatter ourselves, that when you will be pleas'd to hear and weigh our Reasons with that natural Goodness of yours, and with that Penetration which is so much admir'd in you every Day by those who have the Honour to approach your Person, you will not take it amiss if we press you to grant us the same Favour, and you will rest satisfy'd, that the Parliament does not act out of a Motive of Vanity, and that it is far from their Thoughts, to oppose the Royal Authority. God forbid! They acknowledge that they have no other Authority than what our Kings have been pleas'd to give them, and they are never to act but with a Design to serve the King, and with that profound Respect they owe to you. These are, Sir, the true Sentiments engrav'd in our Hearts.

The Shortness of the Time we have had since Yesterday in the Evening, not having permitted us to digress as well as we wish'd an Affair of such Importance, we desire you, Sir, to take in good Part, that we only offer you our Remonstrances by Way of Articles without the Reasons, and almost without any Method of Reasoning, being perswaded that your Penetration will supply what we shall omit.

We have learn'd from our Fathers, that every Law comprizing a Regulation of a general Policy relating to the whole Kingdom, must be register'd in Parliament, and 'tis in this chief Court of Justice of the King that the Publication thereof is made; 'tis by its Authority that the same is issu'd out to all the Bailliwick

and Seneſchalcies of its Jurisdiction, and this Formality necessary for promulgating a Law, cannot be supply'd by any other Court: All that relates to the Disposition of State-Bills has been sent to and register'd in the Parliament.

The King sent to his Parliament an Edict of the Month of December, 1715, concerning the Species and the Value of Gold and Silver. All Sorts of Differences were brought before the Parliament, to whom the Decision thereof belongs. They must indispensibly judge of such as arise upon Occasion of Reimbursement or Payment in Species, of Disputes concerning State-Bills, or other Affairs of the like Nature, conformably to the Laws they are acquainted with, and which cannot be annull'd unless by Laws made with the same Solemnity: This is a Principle beyond Dispute.

Since 1551, that the King attributed to the Chamber of the Mint the Privileges of a Sovereign Court, abundance of Edicts have fallen under the Cognizance of the Parliament, relating to Coin; and amongst others, November 15, 1571 an Edict about Coin, directed to and consider'd in Parliament in several Sitzings. In June 1575, an Edict consider'd in Parliament relating to Coin. In 1577, an Edict relating to the general Reformation of the Coin, brought to the Parliament, about which some Remonstrances were made. August 20, and November 15, 1609, an Edict consider'd in Parliament relating to Coin. Almost all of those Examples are Edicts sent to the Parliament in the Time of Majority.

As to the Inconveniencies attending several Dispositions made by the Edict in question, we beg Leave, Sir, to represent to you, in the most respectful Manner; that whereas the Edict is calculated for sinking the State-Bills by procuring their Payment, those who carry them to the Mint are absolutely Losers by it: The Instance we are going to alledge to you will make good that Proposition.

A private Man carries to the Mint 125 Marks of Silver, which make 5000 Livres, at the Rate of 40 Livres per Mark, and 2000 Livres in State-Bills; he receives back 7000 Livres in new Species, which weigh but 116 Marks; consequently he loses 9 Marks out of 125 he carry'd thither, and all his State-Bills over and above.

This Law being general, one who has no State-Bills has his Share in that Loss, as well as he who has of those Bills, though the Payment of those Bills is a privileged Debt

Debt of the State, particularly after they have been so many Times reduc'd, and that the King has taken upon himself to pay them.

The Proof, that all the Subjects of the King, of what Condition soever they be, have a Share in that Loss, is that it may be said without any Exception, that each private Man will find his Expences augmented by a fourth Part through the raising of the Price of Commodities, the Consumption whereof will remain the same, and at the same Time will find his Income lessen'd by a third Part, through the forc'd Reduction of his Interest, or through the Purchase of Lands beyond their true Value: Trade in general, and chiefly foreign Trade will suffer immense Loss by the Difference between the Value the new Edict gives to the Species, and their intrinsic Value.

As to Foreigners, if we draw upon them for one Mark of Silver, which intrinsically is worth but 25 Livres, we shall be oblig'd to pay to them 60 Livres; and they will pay us for what they purchase from us, in our own Money, which will cost them only its intrinsic Value.

Besides, we have Reason to apprehend, Sir, that a World of Species counterfeited in foreign Countries, will be brought into the Kingdom: Our Apprehensions are grounded upon the immense Profit which will accrue thereby to Foreigners, and upon the Experience of Times past.

All these Reasons convince us, that Foreigners only will get by the Loss, which will only fall heavy upon France. What remains after these Reflections, is, to desire you, Sir, to take them into your Consideration, as we believe they deserve, and to repeat to you those Protestations we have already made, of our being intirely devoted to the Service of the King and the State, of our perfect Submission to his Orders, and of the profound Respect we have for you, Sir, from which we shall never depart.

His Royal Highness return'd the following Answer to these Remonstrances of the Parliament.

I Did not send to the Parliament the last Edict concerning the Coin because I thought I ought not to do it, by Reason that the Court of the Mint having been erected into a superiour Court, Matters of this Nature belong to

em. And since 1650, which is one of the Examples have quoted, no Edict concerning the Coin has been to the Parliament, except that of *December 1715*, the Beginning of the Regency, which I was willing end out of Deference and Friendship to the Parliament. However, I will cause the Example you have to be examin'd again.

As to the Inconveniencies, I was sensible of them, and thought them, but could not forbear issuing out the Edict. However, I will cause them to be examin'd again, in order to remove them. Concerning the third Article relating to superseding of the Edict, Things are gone so far, that there would be an Impossibility to recall it. There is a very great Quantity of the new Coin distributed, and Debts which must necessarily be charg'd.

The Parliament being not satisfy'd with this Answer, at the next Day, being the 20th of *June*, and gave the following Arrest.

His Day all the Chambers being assembled, after reading the Representation of Yesterday to the Lord Regent, made by the first President of the Parliament, and the Deputies of the Court, in Consequence of what was resolv'd the 18th, the Report of the said Deputies, and the Answer given by the Duke of *Orleans* being heard,

The Court continu'd their Deliberations of the preceding Days, upon the new Edict which is spread abroad concerning the Coin; the King's Advocates being heard, and the Matter taken again into Consideration, and fully debated; it is determin'd and resolv'd, that without Delay, and as speedily as may be, most humble and respectful Remonstrances, both by Word of Mouth and by Writing, shall be made to the King, to obtain Letters patent address'd to the Court, containing a Revocation of the new Edict concerning the Coin, which is not register'd in this Court, the said Edict being prejudicial to the King, to the State, to Trade, and to the Welfare and Estates of every one in particular.

And in the mean Time, the Court by Provision forbids all and every Person whatsoever, to tender, give out, or receive the Species of the new Coinage, upon the Penalty of suffering condign Punishment.

And

And in the mean Time, to relieve the Possessors of new Species, and that they may receive due Satisfaction, the King shall be pray'd, that he will be pleas'd to cause to be taken in the Offices of his Receipts, so much of the said Species as are, on the Day of the Date of the present Arrest, spread abroad in publick, or have been given out of the Mint.

The said Court doth moreover most expressly forbid all Notaries to pass any Acts of Payment or Reimbursements, which are made in others Species than such as were current to the 30th of May last inclusive.

And considering the many Alterations that have been made in the Coins, the King shall be most humbly besought, that he will be pleas'd to send to the Court a new Regulation, that the Price thereof may be first established; and to prevent Disorders in Trade, the Court doth provisionally ordain, that 'till such Time as the aforesaid Regulation be sent, consider'd, and register'd in the Court, the Species that were current to the 30th of May, shall continue to be taken; the Silver Louis, or Crown, at 5 Livres, and the Gold Louis at 30 Livres, and the other Species in Proportion. And the present Arrest shall be read and publish'd wherever it is needful; collated Copies thereof shall be sent to the Bailiwicks of the Resort or Jurisdiction of the Court, to be there in like Manner read and publish'd &c. &c. Done in Parliament, &c.

The Court had immediately Notice of this Arrest, and to prevent the Consequences thereof, the following Arrest of the Council of State was publish'd the same Day.

June 30, 1718.

THE King being inform'd that the Parliament of Paris, by an Arrest of this Day, in ordering the Remonstrances be made to his Majesty about the Edict of the Month of May last, which orders the Receiving of the Money, and settles the Price at which the ancient and new Species are to be current in the Publick, makes provisional Prohibitions upon Penalties to all Persons who execute the said Edict, and receive the Species reckon'd as it is order'd by the said Edict; to the Prejudice and in Contravention of which the Parliament orders, that their Arrest shall be read and publish'd, and Copies sent to the Bailiwicks of their Jurisdiction: And as this Arrest is an Attempt against the Royal Authority, his Majesty being in Council, with the Advice of Monsieur

Duke of Orleans, Regent, without having any Reason to the said Arrest, which he has annull'd and made void, has order'd and orders, That the Edict given in the Month of May last concerning the Coin, shall be executed according to its Form and Tenour, and that the present Arrest shall be read, publish'd, and affix'd, on every Occasion shall require, that no Person may be ignorant thereof. Done in the King's Council of State, His Majesty being present, held at *Paris* the 20th Day of June 1718.

Sign'd,

PHELYPEAUX.

Besides this Precaution, the Regent sent a Guard to the House of the Printer of the Parliament, to forbid the printing the said Arrest, and People were appointed to order the Officers of the Parliament to affix it in Writing in any other Parts, but within the Palace; whereupon the Parliament came to the 21st of June to the following Resolution :

His Day, June 21, 1718, the King's Council having signify'd to the Court, that they had something to communicate, the Chambers were assembled, and the King's Council being come in, they said ; That the Lord Regent had put into their Hands an Arrest of the Council, with a Letter seal'd up directed to them, which they were commanded to deliver to the Assembly, and let them know that it was not in their Power to print their Arrest. The King's Council being withdrawn, and the Matter taken into Debate, as also upon what was necessary to be done for the Execution of the Arrest of Yesterday, &c. it was resolv'd, That the King's Council shall immediately repair to the Palace Royal, and return to the Regent the Arrest of Council with the seal'd Letter ; with a Declaration, that it was not read by the Court, because they were not acquainted with such kind of Arrests. The Court farther charg'd the King's Council, that they this Day cause written Copies of the Arrest of Yesterday to be fix'd up throughout the whole Palace, &c. and order'd that like Copies shall be sent in a few Days throughout all the Jurisdiction of *Paris*, &c. And that Commissioners of the Court shall be nam'd to cause the same Arrest to be publickly proclaim'd by Word of Mouth in all the Markets To-morrow, which is Market-

H h

Day,

Day, and especially the Prohibition therein contained concerning the new Species, &c.

The same Day another Arrest of the Council of State was publish'd, and is as follows :

IT having been represented to the King, being in his Council, that many Differences are arisen on account of the Edict of the Month of May, register'd in the Court of the Mint, which ordains the coining of new Species of Gold and Silver, and the Prices at which they shall be current, and receiv'd in Payments; and that many Law-suits, Differences, and Disputations may arise, within the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of Paris, which has contradicted the said Edict by its Arrest of Yesterday: Which Arrest has been destroy'd and annull'd by the Arrest of the Council of State of the same Day, and it being necessary to provide against the Arrest; his Majesty being in his Council, with the Advice of the Duke of Orleans, Regent, has revok'd, and doth revoke, by himself and his said Council, all the Processes, Differences, and Disputes, mov'd, and to be mov'd, in the Parliament of Paris, and in its Jurisdiction, by Reason of, and in Execution of, the said Edict; his Majesty making most express Inhibition and Prohibition to the Parties to proceed any where but before the said Council, and to the said Parliament of Paris, in its Jurisdiction, to take Cognizance of the same upon Pain of Nullity. Ordain'd that the present Arrest should be read, publish'd, and fix'd up every where, that the Body may be ignorant of it. Done in the King's Council of State, (his Majesty being present) held at Paris the 21st Day of June, 1718.

Sign'd,

PHELYPEAUX

The next Day, being the 22d, a Messenger of the commonly call'd *de la Chaine*, because of a Chain the wear, was sent to the Greffier or Chief of the Parliament to whom he deliver'd this last Arrest; but the Parliament refus'd to accept the same. On the 23th, the Arrest was transmitted to them, with Letters Patent, and Orders to register the same; whereupon the Parliament resolv'd to make of it an Article in their Remonstrance which Monsieur de Mesmes, first President, accompan

Several Members of the said Parliament, presented the King on the 27th of June, and are as follows.

S I R,

T the Time that your Parliament could ardently wish to appear before your Majesty, only to admire the Perfections which it has pleas'd God so liberally bestow upon you, that early Penetration which renders you capable to understand in so tender an Age, Matters which are commonly reserv'd for riper Years; that Grace and Comeliness which attend your Majesty in all your Actions. Your Parliament find themselves oblig'd, in order to discharge the most essential of their Duties, to bring to the Foot of the Throne of your Majesty the Uneasiness of all the Orders of your Kingdom, about an Edict concerning the general Recoining of the Species, which will impoverish all such of your Subjects as are poor or easy in their Fortunes, without relieving the poor, who are so numerous. We have in this Affair, Sir, no other Object than the Service of your Majesty, and the Good of your People. We have besides in View, to avoid the just Reproaches which your Majesty would doubtless cast one Day upon us, if we should remain silent on the most important Occasion that may offer in the whole Course of your Minority.

The Parliament has no other Authority but what has been granted to them by the Kings your Majesty's Predecessors, and that Authority ought never to be employ'd, but for causing the Ordinances of our Kings to be executed. We are oblig'd besides, to do whatever is in our Power, for maintaining a good Order in the Kingdom, procuring publick Tranquillity, and representing, upon proper Occasions, to your Majesty, the Want and Uneasiness of your Subjects, as we do this Day, by most humble and respectful Remonstrances. We do not know any other Way to intercede in Favour of a People, who have given, on so many Occasions, undoubted Proofs of their Affection for the King your great Grandfather, and who carry to so high a Degree their respectful and tender Love for your Majesty, that we can scarce hope to distinguish ourselves in that Respect from the rest of your Subjects.

The most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, which we take the Liberty to bring to the Foot of the Throne of your Majesty, consist in two Points; the first relates to the Manner, in which the Edict in Question

has been made publick ; and the second relates to the Inconveniencies that would attend the different Dispositions of that Edict, if your Majesty, mov'd with the Reasons and Motives, did not order the Revocation thereof.

To begin with the first : We dare say, that it is not only the Interest of all your Majesty's Subjects, but also your own, that your Will and Intention be transmitted to your People by the ordinary Ways, which are the Registering and Publication in Parliament, to be sent afterwards to the Bailiwicks of its Jurisdiction. That necessary Formality for promulgating a Law, cannot be supply'd by any other Tribunal, especially in Relation to an Edict, which implies not only a general Regulation of Polity, and concerns the Commerce both at home and abroad, and in general the whole State ; but also contains also some Dispositions concerning the State Bills, which would set the Pretensions of the Parliament beyond all Question, altho' the Right of deliberating about the Regulation of the Coin should not appear so indisputable and so well establish'd, not only before but also since the Erection of the Chamber of the Marquis into a Sovereign Court, which was in the Year 1551. It is from that Time we take the Liberty to alledge for Examples to your Majesty, that we may trouble you as little as possible.

November 15, 1571, An Edict concerning Coin directed to the Parliament, which was consider'd during several Sittings. In 1577, an Edict concerning Coin consider'd in Parliament. In 1577, a Remonstrance of the Parliament concerning an Edict directed to them, about a general Reformation of the Coin. Aug. and Sep. 1609, an Edict consider'd in Parliament concerning the Coin. Dec. 1614, an Edict about Coin consider'd in Parliament. March 1635, an Edict concerning Coin consider'd in Parliament. June 1656, a Declaration concerning the Currency, Weight, and Value of the Species sent to the Parliament, in Consequence of their Remonstrances, which they had repeated four Times about the Question, Whether the Cognizance of Matters relating to Coin did belong to them ? This last Instance is so much the more important, because it contains a Fact that happened in the Reign of the late King your Majesty's Grandfather, several Years after his Majority, and about an ample and exact Discussion of the Rights of the Parliament, of which the King pleased to inform him in so authentick a Manner,

If the Parliament is so highly concern'd in this Matter, that your Majesty, Monsieur the Regent, nor the publick, cannot suspect them to have made any Step in the least contrary to the Submission they will always owe for the Royal Authority, they hope they may be allow'd to represent to your Majesty, that in the Arrests they have given on this Occasion, they have only follow'd the Precedents found in their Registers; and we have the Satisfaction, that the late King did not look upon what was transacted in Parliament in the Year 1652, about Coin, as an Invasion of his Authority.

In January, 1652, the Parliament gave two Arrests, conformable to the Requisition of the Attorney General: by the first, the Value of the Species was provisionally order'd, and it was forbidden to utter them at a higher rate; which Arrest was order'd to be read, publish'd, and sent to the Bailiwicks of their Jurisdiction: By the second, which was a Consequence of the first, a Contestation before the Council about the raising the Species, was order'd to be brought before them.

In 1688, the late King order'd, that the first Greffier of the Parliament, and the principal Clerk of that Office, should, in the Presence of four Counsellors of the Court of Parliament, bring to the Chancellor the Minutes of such Arrests as his Majesty order'd to be suppress'd. We have the Original of the verbal Process of the Chancellor, and the four Counsellors aforesaid, which sets forth at large the Arrests which his Majesty was willing should remain in the Registers of the Parliament, whereby it appears, that the two Arrests of January, 1652, are by Name excepted from such as were to be suppress'd, and we have the Minutes thereof. We conjure your Majesty to be perswaded, that we in Conscience believe ourselves to oblig'd, for the Good of your Service, to act as we do at present.

This Affair is of so great Consequence, that we cannot forbear to set before your Majesty the Example of one of the most powerful and best Kings that has govern'd this Kingdom.

Henry the Great, having made, in 1609, a general Regulation for the Coin of the Kingdom, the Parliament, after having taken all the necessary Informations, represented to the King, how prejudicial this Edict would prove to the State; and we find in our Registers the answer made to the Parliament by the Chancellor, on the

the King's Part; which I (the first President) have copied myself after the Original, that nothing might be alter'd.

Monsieur the Chancellor told Monsieur the President *Seguier*, and Monsieur the President *Molle*, whom he sent for by the King's Order, that he had given an Account to the King of what had been done concerning the Edict about Coin, and had represented the Reasons upon which the Court of Parliament had refus'd to verify the same; and in particular, that the Weakening of the Standard of the Coin had been, as it appears by History, always revok'd, because of the ill Consequence that ensu'd thereupon; and that at last the King had been made sensible of the Reasons of the Parliament, to which *de Sully* had contributed; and that his Majesty had told thereupon, That he had not made that Edict to get any Thing by it, but only, because he thought it was for the Good of his People; but that since it was not found to be so, he took in good Part those Reasons, and would no more hear of it; that he revok'd the same, and desir'd, in Order to prevent all Disorders about Coin, that proper Persons might meet, to make such Regulations as should appear necessary. Whereupon the Chancellor added, That not doubting but the Parliament would be satisfied therewith, he desir'd them to name some Deputies of their own, which they did, and thank'd the King for the same, &c.

The Parliament hopes, that you Majesty will take into your Consideration this great Instance. A King who was a Conqueror, and the Darling of his People does not refuse, in an advanc'd Age, to yield to the Reasons which his Parliament laid before him; he acknowledges that he has been deceiv'd, and retract and revokes an Edict as soon as he is satisfy'd, that it is prejudicial to the State.

We fear we have too much enlarg'd on this first Article, but hope your Majesty will forgive us, upon Account of the Importance of the Matter. We have but one Word to add in respect to the Court of the Mint. That Court by their Erection have no other Right than to take Cognizance of what concerns the Work and Coining of the Species, the Decision whereof is left us; but they have no Manner of Jurisdiction upon the Differences that may happen to arise between your Subjects upon Account of the Payments and Reimbursements in new Species, and less still in regard to the State-Bills, mention'd in the Edict. As to the convenience

inconveniencies that attend the said Edict, they are num-
berless; the Commerce in general, both at Home and
abroad, would suffer thereby an irreparable Loss.

The Undertakers of Manufactures in *France* will not
be able to support their Works, as well through the
dear Price Provisions and others Neccessaries for Life be-
ing to be advanc'd to, as by reason of the Largeness of
the Wages they must for that Reason be obliged to give
their Workmen. 'Tis very well known, that the
Manufactures of Cloth have been carry'd in *France* to
that Point of Perfection, as to exceed Cloth made in
foreign Countries; and it is as notorious, that we want
foreign Wooll to mix with our own, which Expence our
Workers will not be able to bear, without raising the
Price of their Goods one third. We shall thereby have
the Grief to see our skilful Workmen going into foreign
Countries; and every Body knows that the retrieving of
such a Loss must be the Work of whole Ages.

As to our Trade with Foreigners, the Loss is still
more visible; the intrinsic Value of a Mark of Silver is
60 Livres almost in all Parts of *Europe*, and it would
be advanc'd in *France* by the last Edict to 60; so that
we shall be oblig'd to pay 60 Livres for any Thing we
shall buy, whereof the Value will only be 27; and
when Foreigners buy any Thing of us, it will cost
them only 27 Livres to pay us 60.

The new Edict seems to have in View the acquitting
and paying of the State-Bills, and yet the Bearer thereof
does not only lose them entirely, but loses also a consi-
derable Portion of the Money, which he carries to the
Mint with his Bills. One who has State-Bills to the
Value of 2000 Livres; carries them to the Mint with
25 Marks of Silver, which, at 40 Livres per Mark,
make 1000 Livres, and receives back 7000 Livres in
new Species, which weigh only 116 Marks, and conse-
quently he loses 9 Marks of his Silver, and all his State-
Bills; and this, after they have suffer'd such Diminu-
tions, and after the King has made them his own Debt.
Each who have not State-Bills, and shall carry to the
Mint old Species to have new ones, will be still greater
losers; for when they shall carry 1000 Livres to the
Mint, which weigh 25 Marks, they will receive only
16 Marks and two Thirds.

The Reimbursement which the Owners of Contracts
of Constitution (Rents, Annuities, Interest) will be
oblig'd to receive, will oblige them to consent to reduce
their

their Contracts to so low an Interest, as will occasion the Loss of one Third of their Revenue, or to buy Lands or Houses at double their Value; insomuch, that the Edict in Question will prove a severe Tax upon all the Subjects of your Majesty, in which will be included such who by their Birth and Employments ought to be undoubtedly exempted from the same.

There is another Article which appears to us to deserve, if possible, still a more particular Attention. 'Tis the personal Interest of your Majesty; your Revenue, Sir, will be lessen'd one Third, in receiving the same Sum; for supposing for Example, that your Majesty receive 60000 Marks of Silver, you will receive for the future but 40000. What an Expence will it therefore be to your Majesty, when you shall think it necessary, for the Good of your State, to make Remittances into foreign Countries? What Diminution in the Produce of your Farms through the Interruption of Commerce and the Diminution of the Consumption of Goods?

What augments our Grief is, that not only your Majesty will not be benefited by the Loss which will fall upon your Subjects, but that Foreigners will not only make a vast Profit by the Difference between the intrinsic Value and the current Price of our Coin. We say besides this Profit they will infallibly counterfeit the Species, which they have never fail'd to do, even when the Profit by it was not near so great.

The Sovereign has the Right alone to Coin Money in his Dominions; but it is not his Effigies that give the Value to the same: It is only a Security to the Publick, that the Species are worth the Price at which they are utter'd, that they are of such a Weight, and of such a Fineness; but it is the Matter itself that makes the Value thereof. Therefore we see in our Histories, that the Custom was to make no Alteration of the Price of the Value of Gold and Silver, without first sending to the principal Towns of the Kingdom, to give in large Instructions and Memorials drawn up by People experienced in Matters relating to Coin, that they might consider thereof; it being reasonable, says the Historian, That as Things relating to Coin concern every Body, they may be resolv'd by a common and unanimous Consent of the Nation. We find accordingly, several admirable Regulations concerning Coin, deliberated and concluded in the general Assemblies of the States; so considerable has this Affair been thought.

One of our most famous Authors goes farther, and in his *Treatise of the Mint Right*, That Coin is a Dependency of the Law of Nations, and that it is necessary that the Prince should proportion the Value of Coin to that of his Neighbours, for otherwise his Subjects could not trade with them.

Lastly, Sir, our Consciences oblige us to represent to your Majesty, that whenever there has been a raising of the Coin, the State has always suffer'd a considerable Loss thereby: That our Kings have almost always been us'd to hearken to the just Complaints, that their Subjects have had the Honour to lay before them, with the sound Respect and Submission due from them.

Be mov'd, Sir, with what your Parliament, sincerely affected with Love for your sacred Person, with Respect and Submission to your Will, and forc'd by their Duty to make this Step, has had the Honour to tell your Majesty.

A new Fact, which happen'd on Saturday last, obliges us to represent to your Majesty, that the Evocation or Order contain'd in your Letters Patent for bringing Matters contain'd therein before your Council, which was brought by your command to your Parliament, cannot be put in Execution. Although we are oblig'd to maintain the sacred Trust of Justice such as it has been entrusted to us by our Kings; yet being in this Particular more concern'd for the Interest of your Subjects than our own, permit us, Sir, to have the Honour to represent to you, that out of an hundred Disputes and Contestations, which happen in the Provinces, there is scarce above ten brought before the Parliament, the others being determin'd upon the Spot, by the Wisdom of the ordinary Judges; and if this Evocation or Order should take Place, your Subjects would be oblig'd to come from the most remote Parts of *Amurges* and *Poisson*, to the Council, to obtain Justice. That Inconveniency is too plain to enlarge farther thereupon before your Majesty, whose Pardon we most humble beg, for having detain'd you so long,

These are, Sir, the most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, which were thought necessary to be presented to your Majesty, by your most humble, most obedient, most faithful and most affectionate Subjects and servants, holding your Court of Parliament.

Sign'd, G. L. B. A. S. T.

The King having signify'd by the Keeper of the Seal that he would cause their Remonstrances to be examin'd, and signify to them his Intentions, the first President and other Deputies were sent for the 2d of July; and the Lord-keeper deliver'd unto them, in the King's Name, the following Answer.

THE King has caus'd the Remonstrances of his Parliament to be examin'd, has very graciously receiv'd them, and has been well pleas'd to see their Submission therein. He shall receive with Pleasure the Advice that are given him, provided they tend not to shew or limit his Authority. The Edicts have no need of being registr'd to give them the Force of Law. The Authority of the Law is in the Person of the Legillator, and the Registering serves only to publish and notify by the Courts, the Edicts to the Jurisdictions that are subordinate to them: There are divers Examples of Edicts and Letters Patents address'd to the Bailiwicks and Seneschalries inferior to Parliament.

The Debts of the State being contracted by the State, ought to be discharg'd by those who compose it: It becomes certain Persons to pretend, that by their Rank and Dignities they ought to be exempt from contributing to it. The Edict in Question has been maturely examin'd: 'Tis the best Means that can be found for discharging the Debts of the State. It does not oppress the Publick; but those only who contract for their private Profit by obligatory Acts. It relieves the Deputies by encreasing their Revenues, and the Price of the Lands which are the principal Part of the Revenues of the State. Besides, it facilitates the Payment of the Imposts, as appears by the Receipt in the Month of June which is much above the other Months.

It were to be wish'd that the Examples cited by the Parliament, and the Times which produc'd them, were bury'd in eternal Oblivion.

In short, the King forbids all Assemblies tending to a Want of Submission, and all Convocations that assemble without his Royal Permission. He commands the Registering of the Letters Patents upon the Arrest of the Council, by which the Cognizance of the Differences relating to the Coin is referr'd to the Council of State; and his Majesty will take the necessary Measures that those Disputes and Differences may speedily be

decided, to the End that his Subjects may not suffer by them.

The Parliament was not well pleas'd with this Answer; they appointed a Committee to search their Registers, to know whether there was any Precedent in Relation to the Registring of the Arrest of Council and Letters Patent order'd by the King: But they could find no Precedent of any one Instance of the Registring any Arrest, which the Cognizance of Affairs which naturally belong to their Tribunal, is taken from them. Upon this they resolv'd to send another Deputation to the King, with new Remonstrances; but when they waited upon the Regent to know when the King would be attended by his Deputies, they were answer'd, That his Majesty would not be fatigu'd with Audiences of this Nature; and if they had any Thing to propose, they might do it by Writing. Some Members of the Assembly, who distinguished themselves in these Disputes by an extraordinary Zeal for the Authority of the Parliament, propos'd, that the Parliament should go on Foot in their Formalities to the King's Palace, and desire to be admitted to Audience; and if they were refus'd, then that all the Judges and Peers should be summon'd to attend in Parliament, to consider what was proper to be done in the present Conjuncture; but this Proposal was rejected, lest it should be interpreted as a Step towards promoting Intrenchments and a Civil War. However, they have forbidden all their Officers to receive any of the new Species, and have forbid all the Notaries to pass any Acts of Obligation, or others, in which the Payments shall be stipulated to be made in the new Coin.

Thus stands this grand Affair at present, which has given much Uneasiness to the Regent: But it being impossible to retrieve the Publick Credit, so long as the State-Bills continue to cause a Stagnation of the ready Money, that Prince seems fully bent to cause this new Edict concerning the Coin to be put in Execution, as the only Means to sink the State-Bills; tho' the Parliament are of a contrary Opinion, and take the Remedy to be worse than the Disease.

HOLLAND.

ON the 15th of May, Earl Cadogan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty arriv'd at the Hague; and on the 8th of June N. S. being the King his Master's Birth-day, he made his Publick Entry, which was very magnificent, and being arriv'd at the House of Prince Maurice, the usual Place of Entertainment of all foreign Ministers, their High-Mightinesses sent a solemn Deputation to his Excellency, consisting of eight of their Members, of whom the Baron de Wynbergen was one, and made the following Complément to his Excellency.

My Lord,

THIS with very great Pleasure and Satisfaction we see ourselves honour'd with sufficient Power to signify to you the special Joy and sensible Pleasure of their High-Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, to see you so happily arriv'd at their Court, after that solemn and more than magnificent Entry, which you have now made here, with such extraordinary and sumptuous Splendor, and more and more convinces their High-Mightinesses, of the Affection already experienc'd, of the inviolable Friendship, and the most perfect Attachment, of the worthiest Prince upon Earth that sways a Scepter, (viz. your Master the King of Great Britain) to this Republick.

On the other Hand, my Lord, we think we may venture to assure you beforehand, That no other Person could ever be chosen fitter or more agreeable to their High-Mightinesses than your self; considering your Excellency's personal Merit. On how many Occasions your well-known Bravery distinguishes itself during the whole Course of the last War, in an infinite Number of heroick Actions and glorious Expeditions for the Defence of these happy Provinces, and the Good of our dear Country; and with how much Zeal your Excellency in this Time of Peace espouses the Interests of this State, in this extraordinary Embassy which your Excellency comes with to their High-Mightinesses.

But what farther raises the Glory of this great and illustrious Day, is, that we may have likewise the Honour to celebrate this, the happy and ever memorable Day of his Britannick Majesty's Birth, upon which we congratulate your Excellency with all our Hearts: Earnestly beseeching the Almighty

hty, that he would be pleas'd to pour his most precious
 blessings upon his Majesty's Sacred Person, and all his Illu-
 rious Family, for the Security of his faithful Subjects dear
 berties, and for the Defence of the holy and pure Religion
 his glorious Ancestors; to continue a Life so useful and
 advantageous to all Europe to a long Tract of Years; and
 ally, that God would be pleas'd to transmit the Crown of
 Majesty's Kingdoms to the Heads of his remotest Poste-
 ry, 'till the End of Time,

To which his Lordship answer'd as follows :

Am extremely oblig'd to their High-Mightinesses for the
 special Honour done me. I most humbly thank you their
 Deputy, for your obliging Complément, and cannot but testify
 singular Esteem for the Persons who accompany you on the
 me Account.

I can assure you from the King my Master, that the fun-
 damental Rule and constant Maxim of his Government will
 always be to contribute voluntarily to his Service of this
 State, as far as shall be in his Power; and if he ever alters
 his Designs, it will be to tie more firmly the Bands of his
 friendship with their High-Mightinesses, for whom he has
 great a Value.

I esteem myself happy in being employ'd to this glorious
 end, and shall exert all my Zeal and Abilities in Conse-
 quence of the Express Commands of my Master, to espouse
 the Interest of this famous Republick as heartily as his
 Majesty, in order to obtain the End propos'd and so much
 desir'd.

On the 11th of June, his Lordship was introduc'd with
 the usual Ceremonies to his Publick Audience of the
 States-General, to whom he made the following Speech,

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King my Master having nothing so much at Heart,
 as the cultivating and maintaining the most strict Friend-
 ship with this Republick, has thought fit to renew the Assu-
 rances of it to your High-Mightinesses in a publick and solemn
 Manner; and has done me the Honour to chuse me to give
 them to you in his Name.

It is with infinite Satisfaction, High and Mighty Lords,
 that I now acquit myself of his Majesty's Orders, by ac-
 quainting your High-Mightinesses, that the fundamental
 Maxim of his Reign will be always to preserve that per-
 fect

fect Union which is establish'd between his Majesty and the State, and even to tie closer, if possible, the Bands of happy an Alliance; no less useful for maintaining the Ballance in Europe, and the Support of the Protestant Religion, than it is necessary for the Good of his Majesty's Kingdoms and of this Republick, whose Interests are always inseparable: A Maxim so essential to the Welfare of the State, that none can offer at the least Violation of it without being an Enemy to both.

And as the King my Master makes his principal Glory and Grandeur consist in the Happiness of his People, and in making them enjoy a solid Peace and perfect Tranquillity, he has not ceas'd, since his Accession to the Crown, to use by all Manner of Ways to preserve and secure the Peace of Europe: And he does not doubt that your High-Mightinesses, having the same Views, will concur in so good a Work, and that you will join with him, for compassing an End so salutary and so desirable, and which alone can secure the Peace we enjoy.

May your High-Mightinesses enjoy that Peace many Years! May you abundantly reap the Fruits you propose to yourselves by it! And may your Grandeur, Prosperity, and Power augment more and more, and have no other End than the Good of the World!

In our last Register we took Notice of a Project that had been concerted between the Courts of Great Britain and France, for Accommodation of the Differences between the Emperor and the King of Spain; and of the Endeavours that were us'd to bring the States-General into that Scheme. On the other Hand, the Marquess of Beretti Landi, the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, us'd all Methods to dissuade them from entering into that Alliance. To this Purpose he presented the following Memorial in June last to their High-Mightinesses,

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King my Master, understanding that a Project of Accommodation betwixt his Majesty and the Arch-Duke has been communicated to your Lordships in the Name of their Majesties the Kings of France and Great Britain, with Advice, that the Arch-Duke has already accepted it; that the States-General are invited to come into it, and also that the two Crowns abovementioned have invited the States in another Conference

enter into the Quadruple Alliance; I am come hither most humbly to shew your Lordships, that as his Holick Majesty wishes the publick Repose, as much *France and England*, he will not be averse to enter into a Negotiation for attaining to such a pious and desirable End.

But nevertheless, as the Project of Peace presented your Lordships is altogether prejudicial to the Interest, and still more to the Honour of his Majesty, and that all the World may perceive 'tis not capable to contain that Publick Tranquillity which ought to be its End, and that the Proposal of the Quadruple Alliance should be a Consequence of it, his Majesty hopes the States-General will, notwithstanding all Instances to the contrary, forbear entering into any of the said Engagements, which may give Uneasiness to his Majesty, which at the same Time he believes not to have desired at your Lordships Hands, by the good Correspondence which is betwixt himself and this Illustrious Republick; of which there needs no other Evidence, than the publick and particular Testimonies of your Provinces and Towns, as to his generous and cordial Manner of acting towards you; and which he is not only willing to continue, but also to increase on all Occasions that may offer, wherein his Majesty may entirely favour you.

Do me the Honour, my Lords, to allow me to remonstrate to you, for the Discharge of my Duty, (and which I am sure you know very well) that you are not in the Alliance which *England* made with the Arch-Duke, and which I congratulate you; and dare almost believe that it is not agreeable to the Interest of any one whatever. Besides, tho' the Answer that might be made to thereupon, being not seasonable, cannot perhaps convince this Truth at present; I must also say, the Lords of the States-General are not Guarantees of the Neutrality of *Italy*, (as the Crowns of *France* and *England* have alledg'd them to be.) And you know moreover, that the Duration of that Guaranty is a very disputable Point, with Respect to the Time of its Execution; and, in short, one of the Tokens that you are not engag'd in it, is, That you have not own'd nor acknowledg'd the said Treaty, any Article to which the other Powers have given their Consent. Your Lordships, in short, have not been consulted upon the Project of Peace unexpectedly sent you; and you cannot but plainly perceive

perceive that your Concurrence is demanded to be agreed upon, and despotically concluded by themselves alone; Circumstances which I ought to leave to your superior Prudence and Inquiry, and whether you can ever oblige you to concur therewith, since you cannot in this Affair take such a Step (I beg Pardon for the Expression) as is agreeable to the Figure of a sovereign State. You enjoy, my Lords, the Favour of the good and solid Friendship of the Catholick King, and your Commerce with *Spain* and the *Indies*; and since for Peace, his Majesty has not done you the least Damage nor will he do it in Time to come; but will maintain and protect you in all the Advantages you reap from it, and now solemnly promises you this by me.

Therefore his Majesty cannot believe, that the *States-General* will enter into an Affair, which, for the Reasons abovemention'd, they are not at all oblig'd to do; but as without doubt your Desires and Votes ought to be for the publick Repose, his Catholick Majesty has the same very much at Heart; the Motion of his Armies last Year were wholly design'd for that, hoping that while he undertook to repress the Insults and Insults of the Court of *Vienna*, it would at last run up in God's Name all the Princes in *Europe*, to see the Necessity of fixing a better Ballance and Security for publick Peace, as to which it appear'd they did not take timely Precautions, when there was such a Need of doing it: His Majesty will not only willingly enter into a Negotiation to find out and concert the just and convenient Means as may obtain it; but I desire to assure you, that the good Offices, especially of your Lords the *States-General*, will always be agreeable to him, provided they keep within the Bounds of imposing only their good Offices; because his Majesty is willing to believe, that you will always act an impartial Part, as well at *Madrid* as *Vienna*, and every where else where there is Occasion for it; and perswades himself that in this Case you will weigh every Thing in the Ballance of Honour and Justice; and he will, (if you think fit) with the Participation of *France*, *England*, and *Venice* consider of reasonable Methods to please all Parties.

Your Lordships, perhaps, are not ignorant that the Royal Highness the Regent of *France* endeavours to improve the Terms of the Project, and that the King of *Great Britain* has signify'd his Intentions to do the same. 'Tis true, it is said that the Court of *Vienna* may re-

Project, if it be any way alter'd, and that the Arch-Duke may complain that they have not given him all that was demanded in *Italy*.

It is very probable that he knew the Contents of the Project before it was publish'd; but 'tis evident on the other Hand, that whatever Inconveniencies might result from it to the King of *Spain*, his Majesty knew not the first Syllable of it. What Disparity and what Satisfaction on the one Side, and what Surprize on the other!

But you must not believe, my Lords, that tho' his Majesty has signify'd his Willingness to treat of Peace, he will ever agree to quit *Sardinia*, which is his in Point of Honour.

Shall I be allow'd, my Lords, to reason a little on this Project? The Arch-Duke himself has given us a very good Example, in the Treaty which he is to make with the Turks; for now they talk of a Congress at *Passarowitz*, that Prince will not quit one Inch of Ground that he has in *Hungary*, in which God bless him, for it rejoyses because the Christian Religion will be extended farther on that Side; and to contribute towards it, the King of *Spain*, notwithstanding all political Considerations to the contrary, did, as a Proof of his heroic Intentions, send two Years ago a very strong Squadron, which sav'd *Yfu*. It is also affirm'd from all Parts, that the Arch-Duke is dispos'd to re-obtain for the *Venetians* all that the Turks have taken from them. It wou'd seem to me that the Court of *Vienna* ought to observe that we follow their Steps; since they will not only retain what they have taken from the Infidels, but judge it their Interest to force them to restore what they have taken from a Christian Republick, the Arch-Duke's Ally. If this Example deserves it, I would most humbly intreat you to reflect upon it.

But, to conclude, having advanc'd to you that his Catholick Majesty expects, and is fully perswaded that this potent, Illustrious, and Just Republick will engage in nothing against him; I think I have, with that Brevity which the Nature of such a Memorial requires, represented to you as much as possible, that it is agreeable to the Welfare of all *Europe*. And his Majesty hopes that the Kings of *France* and *Great Britain*, when they farther consider it, will also have the Goodness to believe so; and likewise that to demand of you to enter into no Engagement, contrary to the Requests and equitable Intentions of his Catholick Majesty, either by adhering to the Project,

jest, or consenting to the Quadruple Alliance, is agreeable to the true Interest of the United Provinces, to the good Correspondence which you ought to preserve with a Monarch who never gave you the least Cause of Displeasure, and who is still willing to enter into a Negotiation for a good Peace, hoping that God will inspire all Parties, so as this universal Comfort may be obtained. This is what his Majesty desires, and 'tis certain that you desire the same; therefore I conjure you, my Lords, to believe me, and I shall be indebted to you for this generous Confidence, that your good Offices with his Majesty, which you may also employ with the said other Powers, if you think fit, cannot but be very acceptable to the Catholick Majesty, since that great King persists in the former gracious Offers, which he order'd him to make to your Lordships in the Memorial I had the Honour to present to you the 21st of Sept. last.

Sign'd,

Marquess *BERETTI LANDAU*

Besides this Memorial, the Marquess *de Beretti* was represented by Word of Mouth to the States Deputies that the more he consider'd the Plan or Project of the pretended Accommodation, the more unjust and impracticable it appear'd; that the Princes of the Countries dispos'd of, upon the extinction of their Families, would claim the same, in Virtue of their Sovereignty, at the Courts of *England* and *France*, and entirely oppose the said Plan, those Dutchies not being capable of passing by certain Investitures: That it would be another monstrous Innovation to make them change their Nature: That instead of augmenting the Emperor's Forces, it behov'd them well to think of a Ballance, which the Ambassador look'd upon as the Basis of all solid Treaties; and not to adjudg'd *Sicily* to a Prince who is already so superior in *Italy*, whereby he would become more formidable, and even absolute Master of that Country: That he thought it very strange that to put a Colour upon what they were going to do they had pitch'd upon such a Trifle, and insinuated by thousand artificial Turns, that the King of *Spain* had violated the Treaty of the Neutrality of *Italy*: That he hop'd he should now hear no more of this, since his Catholick Majesty, by his Manifesto's, and the Informations advanced by his Ministers, had sufficiently expos'd the continual Infractions of the Court of *Vienna*, and consequent

their Intentions to proceed : That it ought to be more surprising yet, that while this broken Neutrality was the Effect of Complaints on both Sides, the Guarantying Power to remedy the same, should recur to the unexpected Method of making Dispositions contrary to the Peace of Utrecht, by the design'd one of the Kingdom of Sicily. It in vain had Men nois'd Abroad an Accommodation between the Emperor and the King of Sicily, since the Declarations of the latter upon that Subject were well known : That above all, it concern'd the States-General to learn what the King of Spain, thro' the Greatness of Soul, and the Forces which it hath pleas'd God to put into his Hands, had positively resolv'd upon : That his High-Mightinesses would give him Leave to say, that Treaties of such high Importance were not so easily made, nor divulg'd with so little of Order and Decorum, especially when they regarded so great a Prince as the King of Spain : That it was partly his Business, at present to assure them again, that his Catholick Majesty would believe, that the States-General, reflecting with Propriety upon some Time past, would be convinc'd of the Danger and Irregularities of the Project of Peace, which neither the King of England, nor the French King, being transported with the laudable Zeal of preventing the Effects of War, had sifted to the Bottom; and would therefore refrain from joining and concurring in the Quadruple Alliance to which they were invited : That the Project, entitled, *The Project of Peace*, had a Name which did not suit it; and the Quadruple Alliance, if it regard the Affairs of Italy, was of the same Nature : That the Project to have its right Name, ought to be call'd, *Project of War*, innocently form'd, and propos'd as a Project of Accommodation; but nevertheless found such, if maintain'd, could afford no other than sinister Pretences : That the King of Spain neither would nor ought to accept of it : That a Project so injurious wounded his Honour, prejuic'd his Interest, and every Way precipitated the Liberty of the Princes of Italy, whose Chains were already too visible and weighty : That if the Emperor should continue in Italy, with the exorbitant Superiority some Powers would allot him, that Prince would lose the Opportunity of a precarious Peace, when the Princes Guarantees least think of it, to fall upon the rest of that Country, and bring it under his Yoke : That then the Powers, who, without considering it at present, had resolv'd the Project in Favour of the Emperor, the Guarant-

tees themselves would be oblig'd to take up with the Novelty of repenting of what they have done, and of doing it too if they could, but with a great deal more Difficulty than they now have Power to remedy it.

Lastly, That the King his Master, who had a good Confidence in them, and would stick to the mutual Treaties between them, had order'd him [the Embassador] to acquaint them once more, that their good Offices towards the attaining a Peace would be highly acceptable to him. But then those Offices must not exceed the proper Bounds of such Offices, to the End they may take Effect, and prevail with the King his Master to hearken to them.

These Representations having not produc'd the Effect the Embassador expected, he had several Conferences with the Deputies of the States on the same Subject; and in one of them he communicated a Letter from Cardinal *Veroni* on the same Subject, dated *June 13, 1718*, which is as follows.

S I R,

THE King being appriz'd, that *France* and *Spain* have form'd a Project, no less prejudicial and contrary to his Interests and his Honour, than fatal to the common Liberty and Tranquillity, I have it in Command to order Your Excellency to make known to that Republick, in the clearest and most serious Terms, that his Majesty will never Submit to the hard and unjust League which they pretend to impose upon him. And forasmuch as the King is farther inform'd, that the King of *Great Britain* and the Duke Regent take all imaginable Pains to perswade the States-General to contribute towards the Execution of the said Project; it is his Majesty's Pleasure that your Excellency should declare to them, that he neither doth, nor ever will, accept of such dishonourable Conditions as the same contains, his Honour and due Satisfaction appearing therein to be altogether wounded; and that your Excellency should admonish the Republick to be careful not to suffer herself to be drawn into what the aforesaid two Powers sollicit; because, not to mention that it is obvious to every Mans Understanding, that those Powers, for their own private Ends, tempt the Republick to her own Ruin, under the fallacious Maxims of averting War, tho' at the Expence of a short-liv'd Peace; it would be extremely piquant and offensive to his Majesty, to see the States-General choose a Conduct repugnant to the p

Tranquillity, and to the Continuation of his Royal Friendship and good Correspondence. Should that be the Case, the King would find himself oblig'd to have Recourse to such Conjunctions, as Time and the Justice of his Cause might afford him, for taking of proper Measures. And agreeably hereto, the Marquess *de Grimaldo* hath receiv'd Orders to discourse the Secretary of the Embassy of *Holland*, residing at *Madrid*, upon this Subject, to the End that he may write to his Masters in the same Terms, and that they may know, by that Canal also, his Majesty's Intentions. I am, &c.

The States-General are not yet come to any final Resolution in this Affair; for some of the Provinces have consented, but others not. The Reasons given by these last are, 1. That the Republick having suffer'd so much by the last War, without having obtain'd any Satisfaction for the prodigious Expences they were then compell'd to undergo, they ought not to concern themselves in the Quarrels of a Prince, who when his own turn was serv'd, refus'd, and even continues to refuse them some Inches of Land, notwithstanding the many Millions they had expended to make him Master of almost half the World. 2. That they are bound by no Treaties to concern themselves in the Affairs of *Italy*. 3. That they ought to prefer the Friendship of *Spain*, who can give them so many Advantages in Point of Trade, before any Alliance with the Emperor, of whose good Intentions to the Republick the whole World is fully appriz'd, by the Difficulties that are daily started to evade the Execution of the Barrier Treaty. 4. That after having exhorted their Neighbours to Peace, they ought to let them fight their own Quarrels, if they will needs be fighting, and in the mean Time make Use of the several Opportunities that may offer on this Occasion to enlarge their own Commerce which will in a great Measure be lost if they enter into any Alliance with the Enemies of *Spain*.

On the other Hand, those who are at all Adventurers for coming into the Alliance against *Spain*, trouble not themselves with confuting the Reasons of the other Party; but pretend to shew by undeniable Arguments, That if a War be kindled in *Italy*, between such Powers as the Emperor and *Spain*, and their Allies; it will not fail to spread itself all over *Europe*; so that the States General will be unavoidably involv'd in it; and that therefore it is of absolute Necessity to join with *France* and *Great Britain*, in

in Order to prevent the Breaking out of a War, or at least to suppress it in its Birth, though the Trade of their Subjects should suffer upon that Occasion: They conclude their Arguments with saying, That the Spaniards themselves cannot take it ill of the Republick, seeing this Quadruple Alliance tends to bring them off with Honour out of a War in which they have perhaps inconsiderately engag'd themselves, in Hopes that the War between the Emperor and the *Turks*, would have continu'd much longer.

This Alliance has not yet been made publick; but the Substance of it is as follows.

ALL *Europe* having found, that the Disposal of *Sicily* in Favour of the House of *Savoy* which was made by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, with the single Design of securing the Peace, and not that the King of *Sicily* had any Pretence of Right to the said Kingdom, far from contributing to that End, had been the principal Obstacle which hinder'd the Emperor all along from concurring therein; the Powers who were the most instrumental in bringing about the Treaty of *Utrecht*, thought they had good Ground, even without the Consent of the Parties concern'd, to make an Alteration in that one Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* which regards the Disposal of *Sicily*, the same not being essential to the Treaty. And seeing, that by the Exchange of the Kingdom of *Sicily* for that of *Sardinia*, the fresh Troubles would be prevented which the Emperor might occasion by claiming *Sicily* in the way of Arms, as having a Right to attack it, since the Blow that hath been given to the Neutrality of *Italy* by the Reduction and Possession of *Sardinia*, and that at the same Time, a certain and permanent Estate would be secur'd to the King of *Sicily*, by a solemn Treaty with his Imperial Majesty, and by the Guaranty of the principal Powers of *Europe*; it is agreed, that the King of *Sicily* shall deliver up to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of *Sicily*, without a Clause of Reversion to the Crown of *Spain*. In Exchange, his Imperial Majesty shall deliver up to the King of *Sicily* the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, in the same Condition wherein he shall receive it from the Catholick King. As the Entrance upon the Successions to the Territories, now in the Possession of the Duke of *Parma*, and the great Duke of *Tuscany*, in Case of Failure of their Issue-Male, might be attended with a War in *Italy*,

Account of the Right which the Queen of *Spain* now signing pretends to have to the said Successions; and on the other Hand, by the Right which the Emperor and Empire may have to dispose of the same; therefore, to prevent the dismal Effects of those Disputes, and do Justice to the Queen of *Spain* as well as to the Empire, the said Territories, now in the Possession of the great Duke of *Tuscany*, shall be acknowledg'd hereafter, and forever, by all the contracting Parties, to be masculine Fises of the Empire; and whenever they shall happen to devolve, for Want of Male-Issue, his Imperial Majesty, as Head of the Empire, consents, that the Son of the Queen of *Spain*, and his Issue-Male, shall succeed to all the said Territories. For this End, his Imperial Majesty will procure the Consent of the Empire, and cause the Investitures or Expectatives to be made out for the said Son of the Queen of *Spain*, and his Issue-Male; with an express Clause, whereby, in Default of the Queen of *Spain*'s eldest Son and his Issue-Male, the younger Sons of the said Queen and their Male Issue shall succeed in their Order. In Consequence of the Renunciation which the King of *Spain* hath made (or rather is to make) of all the Territories in *Italy* which belong'd to the *Spanish* Monarchy, he shall deliver up to the said Prince, his Son, the Place of *Porto Longone*, with whatever his Majesty possesses in the Isle of *Elba*, after that (by the Vacancy of the Succession to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, for Want of Male Heirs) the said Prince of *Spain* shall be put in actual Possession of the said Territories. It is likewise stipulated, that none of the said Territories shall ever be capable of devolving to a Prince who is at the same Time King of *Spain*; neither shall he ever be able to have the Guardianship of any of the said Territories. Moreover, no Prince of the House of *Savoy*, who shall succeed to the Crown of *Spain*, (in Case of Failure of King *Philip V.* and his Posterity) shall ever be capable of possessing at the same Time, any Territory upon the Continent of *Italy*; but that then his Territories shall devolve to the collateral Princes of that House, who shall succeed thereto, one after another, according to their Proximity of Blood.

The main End of this Treaty seems to be, to leave no Subterfuge for the eluding hereafter the Effect of the Renunciation of his Catholic Majesty to the Crown of *France*, under Pretence that the Emperor reserves his Pretensions

tentions to the Monarchy of *Spain*, by prevailing with his Imperial Majesty to subscribe thereto.

It may not be improper in this Place to add the following Piece, which contains the Reasons of his Britannick Majesty's entering into the said Alliance with *France*, and of his sending a Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, in order to preserve the Tranquillity of *Italy*, as they were deliver'd in a Memorial on the 26th of *May* to the Marquess of *Monteleone* on the Part of *Earl Stanhope*; in Consequence of a long Conference those two Ministers had had the Day before; the Substance of which Memorial is as follows:

THAT the said Earl could add nothing to what he had told the Marquess the preceding Day, naturally, upon hearing Cardinal *Alberoni's* Letter to his Excellency read, for that when Facts and Sentiments were true, there was no Room for Variation.

That the King his Master had always desir'd a particular Friendship with his Catholick Majesty; and his Eminence knew well, that *England* had propos'd a defensive Alliance to him, before she made one with any other Power; and that before that made with the Emperor in *May* 1716, or that with *France* and *Holland*, in *Jan.* 1717, were concluded, not only they were communicated to him, but also Copies thereof were deliver'd to him before they were sign'd.

That no sooner had the Desire of contributing to the Publick Tranquillity inspir'd into his Britannick Majesty the Project in View, but his Lordship wrote from *Hanover* to Cardinal *Alberoni*, in *December* 1716, to let him know that View, which by his Answer he seem'd to approve; and this encourag'd his Lordship to pursue it.

That soon after passing thro' the *Hague*, on his return to *England*, he desir'd the Marquess *Beretti Landi*, Ambassador of his Catholick Majesty in *Holland*, to cultivate his Eminence's good Dispositions, of the Continuation whereof he had since assur'd them several Times.

That indeed the Enterprize upon *Sardinia*, form'd since those Advances, had surpriz'd and alarm'd them; because whatever Colour might be put upon it, it was a formal Aggression, contrary to the Neutrality establish'd in *Italy*, which laid them under an indispensable Obligation, in pursuance of the Treaty of *May* 5, 1716, to assist the Emperor, when his Territories, whereof he had the Possession, were attack'd.

But the Fear of being oblig'd to commit Hostilities against his Catholick Majesty, quicken'd the Zeal of the King his Master for an Accommodation ; and instead of declaring himself a Party in this Quarrel, according to his Engagement, he had not hitherto been pleas'd to appear otherwise than as a Mediator, and had endeavour'd with the Regent of France to find out Means of reconciling the Interests of his Catholick Majesty and the Emperor, and did believe that was the only Way to put a Stop to the War which was breaking out in Italy, and might become general.

That for this end, it was his Britannick Majesty's first Care to exhort his Eminence to concur therein, and to dispose his Catholick Majesty to give such Orders and Instructions as would put it in his Power to stand up for his Interests and Advantages in the ensuing Negotiation. That Mr. Bubb, Envoy of his Britannick Majesty at Madrid, mention'd this frequently to his Eminence ; and Colonel Stanhope was afterwards sent thither, on Purpose to repeat the Instances which had been made to him upon that Subject ; which he did for five Months without Intermission, while at the same Time the Marquess was constantly call'd upon at London, to inform them of his Catholick Majesty's Intentions ; but they could never get any other Explanation from him, than general Declarations that his Catholick Majesty demanded an adequate Satisfaction for the Breaches which he pretended the Emperor had made upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*, a Ballance of Power in Europe, and the Security and Liberty of the Princes of Italy ; with other Answers no less indefinite than those made by his Eminence himself to the King's Minister at Madrid, tho' from the very Beginning he had communicated to him the Conditions which were design'd, to be demanded for the Advantage of his Catholick Majesty ; so that, notwithstanding their utmost desire to procure all that would be for his Catholick Majesty's Interest, they could never learn of the Cardinal what would be most agreeable to him, nor obtain so much as the Naming of a Minister with whom the same might be concerted. Infomuch that all that the King his Master, with the Regent's Assistance, could do, was to insist upon such Things, as in the present Juncture they thought most advantageous for his Catholick Majesty, and most substantial too, Regard being had both to Time present and future ; to wit, an absolute Renunciation to the Monarchy of

Spain and the *Indies*, and a considerable Settlement in *Italy* for a Prince of *Spain*.

That it was therefore offering a manifest Injustice to the King his Master, to complain that that Project was made without his Catholick Majesty's Knowledge, and to the Good-liking of his Enemy, to whom they were forc'd to do the greatest Violence to obtain the Conditions that were thought agreeable to his Catholick Majesty, particularly the Totality of *Tuscany*, which he did not give his Consent to, 'till he could no longer doubt, but that if he persisted in his Opposition, he should not receive from *England* the Assistance he had a Right to demand by virtue of the Treaty made with him.

That his Eminence was perswaded, that the Emperor found such great Advantages in that Project, that he ought to think himself happy in obtaining them; which might be: But they had learnt by Experience, that he thought otherwise, and that he imagin'd he lost all that his approaching Peace with the *Turks* and the unlimited Offers of the King of *Sicily* gave him Hopes of compensing by Force of Arms, when *Italy* should be the only Object of his Forces, and those of the King of *Sicily*.

That as the Emperor's Pretensions to *Sicily* were the principal Cause of his opposing the Treaty of *Utrecht*, from which he could not afterwards be brought off at the Treaty of *Baden*, so they remain the principal Object of the War, which his Imperial Majesty might, and peradventure design'd to carry, into *Italy*. Could there an Accommodation be expected, without disposing of it in his Favour, for the same Reasons that it was put into the Hands of the Duke of *Savoy*, who had no Right to it? And was it not more for the Advantage of *Italy* itself, at a Time when it could not receive Succour from Powers that were not in Circumstances to engage in War, that the Emperor should have it, upon Condition that a Prince of *Spain* should have a Settlement in *Italy*, which should divide his Territories, than to have left the Emperor at Liberty to attack it with his Armies, and to have expos'd all *Italy* to undergo the Yoke?

That it was by no means to despoil the great Duke and the Duke of *Parma*, of their Territories, to make such Dispositions thereof, as they themselves, following their own and their Peoples Inclination, would have made; such as secur'd their Repose, and that of their Subjects during their Life, and prevented the Trouble
which

which might happen after their Death, upon Account of their Successions, should they not be fix'd by a Convention made with the Emperor, who claim'd a Right to dispose thereof, and perhaps to put himself in Possession of them, and guaranteed by the principal Powers of Europe.

Considering the reasonable Distrusts which the King of Sicily had given to all the Powers of Europe, and particularly to his Catholick Majesty, by the importunate Demand of an Archduchess for the Prince of Piedmont, what could be done more for the Interest of Italy, and of himself, than to fix his Situation by common Consent, by securing to him the Possession of the Augmentations he had acquir'd, which might have been disputed and taken from him? And could he ask more, without giving the reasonable Distrusts he had inspir'd?

That since the Project had been fix'd and accepted by the Emperor, the Regent had made divers Instances to continue to his Catholick Majesty the Possession of Sardinia, and Colonel Stanthope had dispatch'd an Express to communicate the Intentions of his Catholick Majesty upon that Subject: But the Emperor having for three Months refus'd to enter into the Negotiation, unless Sardinia were previously restor'd to him, and unless Italy were put in *statu quo*, infinite Pains had been taken to prevent the Negotiation's being stop'd by that preliminary, from which his Imperial Majesty pretended his Honour would not suffer him to depart, and to obtain the Disposition of Sardinia in Favour of the King of Sicily. That, however, had they known in the beginning, or even during the Course of the Negotiation, that his Catholick Majesty had that Conquest at heart, all possible Care would have been taken so to have contriv'd Matters, that it should have remain'd his: But his Eminence judg'd rightly, that considering the Engagements they were now under, the same could not any Way be hop'd: And in Effect they knew, that if they should insist any longer upon giving his Catholick Majesty that Satisfaction, the Emperor would look upon the Continuation of their Instances as an affront offer'd to his Dignity, and as a Prevarication repugnant to good Order and common Decency, and thence take Occasion to retract. Wherefore, it was impossible, and at the same Time a real Mortification to the King of Great Britain, as well as to the Regent of France, that they could not give Content to his Catholick Majesty upon

that Article, without undoing all that had been done. But to let his Eminence frankly into the true Sentiments, not only of the King his Master, and of the Ministry, but of the whole *English* Nation, they preferr'd Peace to all other Considerations; and with Peace they should always prefer the Freindship and Advantage of the Catholick King to those of all other Powers. That it was upon this Maxim that the King had determin'd to send a Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, which should have no Orders more precise, than to maintain all the Interests of his Catholick Majesty, which should not be contrary to the Execution of the Treaty; tho' it must indispensibly also maintain the Tranquillity of *Italy*, and perform the Engagements of *England* with regard to the Emperor, if unfortunately his Territories there should be attack'd, and the War, which it was propos'd to extinguish by that Treaty, should be design'd to be renew'd. That for the rest, the King his Master would not be sparing of any Pains or Endeavours to give his Catholick Majesty, upon this and all other Occasions, unquestionable Proofs of the Part he bears in his Glory and his Advantage, whereunto he was equally excited by Inclination, by Gratitude, and by Interest. That the same Disposition had so far the Ascendant over all his Ministers, that if any Partiality, or Prejudice of those Sentiments were attributed to them, his Catholick Majesty had certainly been abus'd, and the Marquess had not done them Justice, if he had not born them Witness to his Eminence, that they had never waver'd in those Thoughts. That when his Eminence should be inform'd by equitable and judicious Persons, he would be entirely undeceiv'd, and especially by Events. But that it were to be wish'd that the last Efforts of the King his Master, made to contribute to the Catholick King's Satisfaction, might determine him not to withhold any longer his good Intentions for the publick Welfare; but to give his Orders for concurring in the Conclusion of that Project of Peace, at a Time when his Generosity and Love to the publick Tranquillity might shine out with greater Lustre than ever, and make a deeper Impression upon all Nations of the World; assuring him that such a Resolution would be attended with all the Care, all the Offices, and all the Efforts, which *England* could make for the Interests of his Catholick Majesty; and that it would cement the Union betwixt *England* and *Spain*.

all the Ties that should render their Interests in-
separable.

Court of the Czar of Muscovy.

IN our last Register we gave an Account of the Proceedings of the Czar against his Son Prince *Alexis*, and his excluding that Prince from the Succession. We likewise inserted a Manifesto the Czar had caus'd to publish'd, containing the Reasons, that had induc'd him to that Exclusion: The Emperor of Germany was satisfy'd at some Expressions, us'd in that Manifesto; particularly where it says, That his Imperial Majesty had not only advis'd that unfortunate Prince to return Home, but even threaten'd to refuse him his Protection, if he did not comply with his Father's Decrees. They indeed appear'd very hard in the Emperor, who had not obtain'd the Promise at least of a full Pardon for a Prince, who was his Brother-in-Law; and therefore his Imperial Majesty notify'd to the Diet of the Empire, That the Czar had been misinform'd in that Point; and that he had never perswaded the Prince to return Home: On the contrary, That if he had intimated to his Imperial Majesty his Resolution not to do so, he would not have refus'd him his Protection, which he had so just a Claim, both by the Law of Nations, and by his being so nearly related to him. Besides, the Emperor was so highly concern'd at the above Expressions in the Czar's Manifesto, that he writ him the following Letter on this Occasion.

Charles VI. Emperor of the Romans, &c.

AS we cultivate your Serenity's Friendship with a particular Affection, and are desirous constantly to preserve it, as much as in us lies, the Proof of your grateful Dispositions towards us, on Account of the Favours bestow'd by us on Prince *Alexis* your Son, as it were at large express'd in your Serenity's Letter to us of the 21st of March last, was very acceptable to us: But we were affected in a different Manner, when we saw the Manifesto publish'd by your Serenity, in several Passages of which it is said, that Prince *Alexis* had prevail'd upon, by our Persuasion and Exhortation,

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to return into his own Country ; and even as the said Manifesto insinuates, by our threatening him in such Manner ; when the Truth is, that we so far refer'd the whole Matter to his own Judgment, that as we did not hinder him when he was willing to go Home, so likewise, in case he had refus'd to return, he should, according to the Law of Nations, and out of the Regard due to a Prince related to us, have found farther Protection and Refuge at our Hands, 'till some Means or other had offer'd for his Reconciliation : We have thought fit to give your Serenity this genuine Information of our past Behaviour and present Sentiments in this Affair, and so we wish you all Sort of Prosperity. *Laxemburg near Vienna May 8, 1718.*

We know not whether the Czar return'd any Answer to this Letter ; but the Exclusion of the Czarowitz from the Succession to the Throne of *Russia* was follow'd a few Months after by the Death of that unfortunate Prince, whom his Father never desist'd to persecute till he procur'd a Sentence of Death to be formally pronounc'd against him. It seems his Partisans were more numerous than the Czar at first imagin'd, and several Persons of Quality, besides those mention'd in our former Register, were punish'd with Death. Prince *Dorucki*, General of the Infantry, Colonel of the Guard and Knight of the Order of the White Eagle ; his Brother Prince *Michael*, one of the Senators of *Russia*, and another Person of Note, call'd *Abraham Lapouchin*, were condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, and sent with their Wives and Children into *Nova Zembla*, all the Estates being confiscated. The Mother of the degraded Prince, from whom the Czar was divorc'd some Years ago, and the Princess *Mary*, the Czar's own Sister, were brought from *Moscow* to *Petersburg*, and from thence sent to be confin'd in the Castle of *Slutelburgh*. But the Proceedings against the Czarowitz himself, and the Manner of his Death, we have an Account in two following Authentick Pieces ; the first of which is a Circular Letter written by the Czar himself, to the Ministers, in the Courts of the several Princes and States of *Europe*, in Order to prevent the false reports which this tragical Event might Occasion.

WE *Peter I.* by the Grace of God, Emperor and Dominator of all *Russia*. To our faithful

belov'd. Having caus'd all the Spiritual Persons, Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, and Archimandrites, together with all our Ministers and Principal Officers, to meet, three Days ago, in the Place of Assembly the great Council, and open'd to them the grievous Crimes of our Son, Prince *Alexis*, newly discover'd against our high Person, and for their fuller Conviction caus'd him to appear in the Assembly, as is hereafter mention'd more at large; and there being Ground to imagine, that the foreign Ministers and other Foreigners, residing at our Court, may write of this Affair, by this means, in injurious Terms and Expressions: We have therefore judg'd it necessary, by the same Post to communicate to the Publick, in a narrow Compass for the present, the most material Points thereof, to contradict the false Reports which may be spread concerning it. Namely, when our Son, Prince *Alexis*, return'd, upon the 3d of *February* last, from the Emperor's Territories to *Moscow*, and came into our Presence in the Hall Audience, where all the Spiritual and Temporal Ministers and Senators were met, the said Prince confess'd, both by Writing and by Word of Mouth, his conscious Flight and other evil Deeds, and prostrate himself at our Feet, begg'd Forgiveness of the same; which Transgressions were also mention'd in the Manifesto at that Time set forth: Whereupon, we did then, in the Presence of our said Subjects, of our Paternal Affection, promise him Forgiveness, but upon this express Condition, that he should not only publicly confess all the wicked Actions by him and by other Persons, who had been seduced with their Advice and otherwise, committed; and even, that if he conceal'd any Punctilio relating either to Things or Persons, this Forgiveness should be of no Effect. To which he then answer'd, confirming the same with an Oath, that he would discover to us all that he knew, and desir'd Time to be allow'd him for making such Discovery: Whereupon we enter'd with him into a Private Conference, to hear what he had to say; and he then nam'd only *Alexander Kykin*, and *Zvan Azarov*, as the Persons who advis'd him to that Flight: And afterward, when before the Holy Altar in the Cathedral Church he took the Oath of Renunciation to the same, as was likewise set forth in the Manifesto, he acknowledg'd to us, that he had been oblig'd by the Imperial Court to write three Letters to the Metropolitans and the Senate, and promis'd to disclose other Matters

Matters at another Time. But tho' he was interrogated the following Days, concerning several Articles put with our own Hand, and press'd to make an open Confession of the whole; and even threaten'd, that in case he now kept any Thing back, and the same should afterwards come to light, he would certainly be punished with Death, yet he did not own any Thing considerable with regard to the Points; insomuch that we were forc'd to come at the Knowledge of them by Degrees, by Means of the Inquisition afterwards sent. But beside that his Confession was equivocal throughout, he would never own one Jot of the evil Design afterward, 'till his Letters being intercepted upon his Mistress at *Berlin*, and brought with her thither, we found his Inclination to stir up Rebellion against us; the same moreover, his Mistress, without much Enquiry, freely and frankly, and particularly confess'd; and tho' he at first deny'd it, yet at last, when he was brought before us, he confess'd all, as well by Writing, as by Word of Mouth: Namely. That when he heard the News (which was false and groundless) written in *Mynheer Pleyers* Imperial Resident's Letters, that there was an Insurrection and Rebellion among our Troops then in the Duchy of *Mecklenberg*, who had conspir'd to take away our Life, he did not only express his Joy thereat, but he design'd to go and join the said Rebels; and to draw the more Men into the Rebellion, he had written the Letters above-mention'd to the *Metropolitans* and *Senators*, which for the greater Security he had sent to the Imperial Court were the same were however kept, and deliver'd to the said *Metropolitans*: Therefore we brought all these Things before the Assembly of all our Spiritual and Temporal Servants and Senators, three Days ago, in the most solemn and particular Manner; and we made him appear'd in the said Assembly, where he openly confess'd all his Crimes, namely, That he had wish'd our Death, and had even design'd to dethrone us. Upon which Confession, we sent a Declaration to the Clergy to give us their Sentiments according to the Holy Scriptures, and the Sacred Laws and Canons, and to what Punishment was due to such great Crimes against us. And we order'd our Ministers and principal Officers, quize down to Captains, and also the Civil Officers, Governors, Sub-Governors, Commanders, Presidents of Chancery, &c. to do the same, without any Partiality for us, or for Prince *Alexis*. Which Affair they have

Obedience to our Command, undertaken ; so that in short Time an ample Manifesto of all the Particulars of this whole Proceeding will be printed and publish'd. For the present, we have only thought it necessary to touch upon the said Matters briefly, that the World may see what may be written upon the Subject without ground. And you shall not fail to give us in your Letters an Account of the Discourses that shall be occasion'd thereby in the Place of your Residence.

By Order of his Czarish Majesty,

Given at S. Petersburg,
June 16, 1718. O. S.

Count Gallofkyn, Great
Chancellor of the Empire.
F. P. Schaphiroff, Sec-
Chancellor of the Empire.

EXTRACT of the Rescript Dated at St. Petersburg,
June 27, 1718. O. S.

WE have let you know by our Rescript of the 16th of this Month, the criminal Steps which our Son Alexis had taken with regard to us, namely, his seditious Designs, and the intended Revolt against us his Father and Master ; and that we had submitted all that to the Consideration of the Clergy, and to the Judgment of our Council, the Senate, and the States Military and Civil. Who having, according to our Will, maturely examin'd and weigh'd this Affair, they have discover'd more and other Circumstances and Letters, by which it clearly appears, that he had entertain'd Designs of Revolting against us, and to make himself Master of our Throne during our Life, which is what he has publicly confess'd before us, after he had been convicted. So that our faithful Ecclesiastical Subjects, to the Number of seven Archbishops, and four Archimandrites, (or Abbots) with many other Ecclesiasticks of Distinction, have presented to us their Thoughts, whereby they have acknowledg'd, that according to the Divine Law, and the Canons of the Church, he is guilty to Death. And the said Secular Judges, establish'd by us, to the Number of one hundred twenty six Persons, after having sincerely examin'd, and weigh'd the Enormity of the Crimes of our said Son, pronounc'd Sentence by Mouth and by Writing, that according to all the Laws Divine and Human, our said Son had incur'd the Penalty of Death, submitting for the rest the Decision to

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our arbitrary Power, and to our Clemency. Which said Sentence was notify'd to him by our Order; and while we were debating in our Mind, between the natural Motions of Paternal Clemency on one Side, and the Regard we ought to pay to the Preservation and the future Securities of our Kingdoms on the other Side, and in ponderating still upon what Resolution to take in an affair of so great Difficulty and Importance, it pleas'd the Almighty God, by his particular Will, and by his just Judgment, and by his Mercy, to deliver us out of that Embarrass, and to save our Family and Kingdom from the Shame and from the Dangers, by abridging Yesterday the Life of our said Son *Alexis*, after an Illness which he fell into as soon as he had heard the Sentence of Death pronounc'd against him. That Illness appear'd at first like an Apoplexy, but he afterward recover'd his Senses, and receiv'd the Holy Sacraments as a Christian; and having desir'd to see us, we went to him immediately, with all our Counsellors and Senators, and then he acknowledg'd and sincerely confess'd all his said Faults and Crimes committed against us, with Tears, and with all the Marks of a true Penitent, and begg'd our Pardon, which according to Christian and Paternal Duty we granted him. After which, on the 20th of this Month, at Six in the Evening, he surrender'd his Soul to God. Altho' this be a great Affliction to us, we nevertheless judge it has happen'd by the particular Providence of God for the Good and the Rest of our Kingdoms; so that it is with a Christian Duty and Submission we receive this Affliction from the Hand of God, &c.

The Czar has complain'd at the Court of Vienna the Imperial Resident at *Petersburg*, mention'd in the Circular Letters insert'd above, about his having receiv'd false Advices relating to the Differences in his Family and the pretended Revolt of his Troops in *Mechlenburg*, and desir'd the Emperor that the said Resident might be recall'd. He has at the same Time, made known by his Minister at *Vienna*, that the Letter writ by the late Czarowitz to his Imperial Majesty, wherein he complains against his Father, calling him a Tyrant, might be communicated; but this has been declin'd by the Imperial Court. About the same Time his Czar Majesty caus'd to be publish'd at *Petersburg* a certain Treaty between the Emperor *Maximilian II.* and *Bar*

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monowitz, the great Prince of *Russia* then reigning, which was found in the Archives of the *Russian* Chancery, and thereby it appears, that the said Emperor styl'd the great Prince of *Russia* Emperor and Dominator of all *Russia*. The Subject of that Treaty is an Offensive and Defensive Alliance, made in the Year 1514, between the two abovesaid Monarchs against *Sigismund*, who was elected King of *Poland* in Opposition to the said Emperor, who stood Candidate with him, but was postpon'd. Copies of that Treaty have, by the Czar's Ministers, been communicated to several Courts, and inserted in some News-Papers at their Desire. The Czar looks upon this Treaty not only as a Proof, that the Title of Emperor cannot be deny'd him, as having been own'd long ago by the first Christian Prince, and enjoy'd without any Interruption by his Predecessors, but also that the Title of Sovereign of all *Russia*, which the *Poles* will not own, is a new Pretension, and was given him likewise by a Prince who stood Candidate for the Crown of *Poland*. The Reader need not be told, that the Country call'd *Russia* is divided into two Parts, viz. the White and Black, the latter belongs to the *Poles*, and the former to the *Muscovites*. It happen'd at *Hamburg*, that when it was to be inserted in the printed News of that Place, the Censor, who is appointed by the Magistrate to overlook all that appears in print before 'tis sent to the Press, struck out the Title of Emperor given therein to the Czar, of which the *Russian* Resident there made heavy complaints to the Magistrates, and desir'd Satisfaction.

GERMANY.

In the Register No. IX. Notice is taken of the Electoral Prince of Saxony's having embark'd the Roman Catholic Religion, of the Unpleasantness that were caus'd thereby among the Protestant Princes of the Empire, and the Declarations publish'd by the Father of that Prince, King *Augustus* of *Poland*; who finding that all the Assurances he had given were not sufficient to remove the Apprehensions of the States of Saxony, of what might be the Consequences of his Son's having chang'd his Religion, caus'd the following Edict to be publish'd in his German Dominions.

Frederick Augustus, by the Grace of God King of Poland, &c. Duke of Saxony, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. Be it known by these Presents, on our own Part, and in the Name of our Heirs and Successors to the Electoral Dignity: Whereas it has been duly represented unto us, that our faithful States, consisting of Prelates, Counts, Lords, the Nobility and Deputies of the Towns assembled in their present Meeting, have at several Times address'd us in a most dutiful Manner, earnestly desiring we would graciously be pleas'd to grant the said States, and other our Subjects and Inhabitants of the Electorate, and the Dominions and Bishopricks incorporated thereunto, a farther Security on Account of the Religion establish'd in their Parts, according to the Confession of *Augsburgh*, to the End, that our faithful Subjects may think themselves and their Posterity fully and in the most effectual Manner secur'd in that Respect: And altho' we are perswaded a sufficient security was already provided for them by our Letters Patent, issu'd immediately after we had chang'd our Religion, as to our own Person, by embracing the Roman Catholick Faith, the one of which bears Date at *Lobskowa*, August 7, 1697, and the other following at *Dresden*, August 24, 1705; as likewise by what has been farther transacted since the general and particular Assemblies of the States, besides the Declaration we have lately repeated on Occasion of the Electoral Prince's publicly professing himself of the said Catholick Church: Yet our faithful States having, notwithstanding the said Declarations, most earnestly insisted upon a farther Provision to be made for them by a repeated Declaration at their present general Meeting, we have graciously condescended to their Desires. Now therefore, as we never did intend to suffer any Thing to be introduc'd, tending against the Constitution, and contrary to the Assurances given them; seeing that all religious Matters and others are plainly determin'd by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Osnabruck* the Year 1648, which, as it is a fundamental Law of the Empire, binds all its Members, and consequently us and our Successors in the Electoral Dignity, to the Rules therein contain'd, and that accordingly our former private Declarations above referr'd to, are conformable to the same, so we do now, after a mature Deliberation, out of our Princely Favour and Affection towards our faithful Subjects, on our own Part, and the Name of our Successors to the Electoral Dignity, renew all Assurances, Promises, and Engagements

Agreements, Securities, or Reversal Letters, Resolutions,
 Edicts, and Mandates, issu'd on that Purpose, some of
 which have been publish'd in Print, concerning the State
 of Religion establish'd in these Parts, according to the
 Confession of the *Augsburgh Churches*, Divine Service,
 Ceremonies and Rights, Universities, Free-Schools, Col-
 leges, Benefices, Foundations and Indowments, Church-
 Lands, Revenues and Profits, Funds settled for pious Uses,
 with all their Appurtenances; as likewise all the Rights,
 Privileges, and Immunities of our faithful States and Sub-
 jects. We settle, confirm, and ratify, by this our Assurance,
 the same, as well as all Rights and Customs whatsoever,
 descend'd down from the Time of the Introduction of the
 Confession of *Augsburgh*, as they have been enjoy'd by them
 since that Time, and do still actually subsist, and are in
 Force. Accordingly, all that has been regulated, enacted
 or agreed to in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and especially
 the 5th Article, for the Support of the Evangelick Reli-
 gion, establish'd in these Parts, according to the Confession
 of *Augsburgh*, is to remain in its full Force and Effect,
 and shall firmly and inviolably be observ'd by us and our
 Successors. We likewise, by Virtue of these Presents, do
 enjoin, charge and command our present and future Mini-
 sters, Civil and Military Officers, Counsellors, and all
 that are promoted to publick Offices and Employments,
 even Subalterns not excepted, in whatsoever Offices and
 Courts, (the Regulations of which are likewise to remain
 on the same Condition) and in general to all our faithful
 States and Subjects, strictly to maintain the same accord-
 ing to their respective Duties, and the Oath they have
 taken, or shall take for the future, without however pre-
 judicing by these Presents the Exercise of our Religion,
 with Respect to us and our Successors, as it has been hi-
 therto observ'd. Moreover, we declare and promise, in the
 most solemn Manner, that we shall not undertake the least
 thing which may be prejudicial, contrary, or derogatory
 in any Way whatsoever, to the Agreements of Hereditary
 Succession made long ago between our most Illu-
 strious Electoral House and the other Electors and Princes
 of the Empire. And to the End that our faithful States
 and Subjects may the more rely thereon, we promise and
 assure them, upon our Sacred, Royal, and Electoral Word,
 Truth, and Faith, that as we reserve to ourselves all those
 Rights, which we claim in Quality of an Elector and
 Member of the Empire, by Virtue of the Treaty of *West-
 phalia*, and other Laws of the Empire; so the same Tre-
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ty, with its several Points, Clauses, Articles, Conditions, and Guaranty, shall always be a lasting Foundation of Support, and Protection to our faithful States and Subjects, (it being impossible to contrive or establish any Thing more binding than that) and we and our Posterity will, without any Alteration or Exception, keep sacred and inviolable, and will at present, for the future, and at all Times, observe what is conformable to the Disposition of the aforesaid fundamental Laws of the Empire, relating to our Prerogatives, and the Rights of our faithful States and Subjects, especially concerning the abovementioned State of Religion, and all its Dependencies, of what denomination soever they be, and shall never Act contrary thereto. For the greater Confirmation thereof, and in order to quiet the Minds of all our faithful Subjects, that they may the better rely upon their Security, we have made this present Declaration and repeated Assurance, which is to serve for a firm and standing Rule in the Electorate, and the Dominions annex'd or belonging thereto; and have sign'd the same with our own Hand, and caus'd our Royal and Electoral Seal to be affix'd thereto, commanding the same to be printed, to the End that it may come to every one's Knowledge. As to thereof, we assure our faithful States of our Protection and Favour.

Sign'd

Dresden May 6. 1718.

AUGUSTUS

Some Days after this new Declaration was published by the Minister of the King of Poland, at the Diet at Ratibor, communicated it to the Protestant Members of the Empire, and told them at the same Time, that his Majesty King Augustus of Poland, Elector of Saxony, did not doubt but these Assurances would be acceptable to the whole Protestant Body, and that they would look upon them abundantly sufficient to remove all the Jealousies which had been occasion'd by the Electoral Prince's having embraced the *Romish* Religion; and that therefore he hoped they would lay aside all Thoughts of making any alteration in the Directorships of the Protestants at the Diet, and that too the rather, because the States of Saxony had accepted those Assurances, and return'd his Majesty their Thanks for them. Upon this the Saxon Deputy was desired to withdraw into another Apartment, and then the other Protestant Deputies took that Declaration into Consideration.

ation, and at length came to a Resolution, that the Duties of the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Brunswick*, should return in their Name an Answer to the *Saxon* Minister to the following Effect: That this new Assurance of the *King of Poland*, touching the Security of Religion in his Protestant Dominions, was very acceptable to them; and that they were ready to contribute, on their part, all that might yet more and more secure it; but left it even to him to judge, whether this Matter should require farther Deliberation; and that they were ready to tell him, that they could by no means regard that is said in that Declaration, to be sufficient, and of such a Nature as to quiet the Minds of the Protestants, the Directorship should remain on the same Foot as it is: To this the *Saxon* Minister answered, that he would acquaint the King his Master with their Sentiments in this Affair; but that his own private Opinion was, that his Majesty's Declaration was so full and satisfactory, to leave no Room for any Exceptions.

About this Time another Affair happen'd, which threaten'd the Peace of *Germany*; an Account whereof is in the next as follows,

The Town and Castle of *Rhynfeld* having been long in Possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Rhynfeld* has set up a Claim to it as his ancient Inheritance, and after a Litigation of some Years continuance in the Imperial Courts, obtain'd Sentence in his Favour; and the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, whose District the said Fort is situated, was directed to put him into Possession, and the neighbouring Circles to be call'd in to assist, if there were Occasion. Envoys were us'd to bring this Matter to an Accommodation; but these proving fruitless, the Troops of the Circle were order'd to be in a Readiness to put the said Sentence in Execution; and the Elector Palatine, as the Member of the said Circle, undertaking that Affair, order'd his Troops, commanded by General *Isselbach*, to repair to *Gelhausen* on the Borders of the Landgrave of *Cassel's* Territories. The Landgrave on this Side order'd all his Forces to march towards *Mosspurg*, under the Command of General *Boinenbourg*, intending to defend his Possession. The Troops of the Circle consisting of 2500 Foot, 400 Men detach'd from the Garrison of *Mentz*, and 100 Auxiliaries of the Circle of *Franconia*, and being accordingly

accordingly assembled at their Rendezvous, did, on the 27th of the last Month, march from thence to Meiningen, a Place belonging to the Elector of *Mentz*, and surrounded by the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel's* Country. They pass'd thro' some Places belonging to the Landgrave without Opposition, and the Night following General *Isselbach* intended to have advanc'd farther in the Landgrave's Territories, hoping to have march'd undiscover'd thro' a thick Wood, and favour'd by the Darknes of the Night; but the *Hessians* having Intelligence of his March, he found, at quitting the Wood, 20 Squadrons of their Horse ready to receive him, besides 1000 Foot posted in a Village hard by, through which he must have pass'd. General *Isselbach*, however, order'd his Men to push forward; but having no more than five Weak Squadrons of Horse, and being cut off from their Foot, these, fastening their Bayonets to the End of their Musquets, would have attack'd the *Hessian* Cavalry; but by the great Prudence of the Officers on both Sides all farther Mischief was prevented, there being but one Shot made, which came from the *Hessians*, and did no Mischief; and all the Hurt that was done, was the killing of 4 or 5 of their Horses, the wounding of one of their Lieutenant-Colonels with a Bayonet, and one of the Dragoons belonging to the Troops of the Circle receiv'd some Wounds. General *Boinenbourg* and General *Isselbach* conferr'd together, and the latter find that the *Hessians*, who far out-number'd him, were resolv'd not to admit the Troops of the Circle, thought to retire; and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* having new Proposals to *Vienna*, in order to accommodate the Affair, there is yet Hopes of bringing it to an amicable Issue.

The Repose of the Empire is likewise secur'd on the other Side by the following Treaty of Peace between the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, and the Abbot and Chapter of *St. Gall*. By this Treaty the People of the County of *Tockenbourg*, who are Subjects of that Abbot, are re-establish'd and secur'd in those Rights and Privileges which the late Abbot had infring'd, and thereby given Occasion to the *Swiss* War in 1713.

Treaty of Peace concluded between the laudable Cantons of Zurich and Berne on the one Part, and M. the Abbot, the Dean, and the Chapter of St. Gall, on the other Part; containing LXXXV Articles, whereof the following are the Principal, and upon which all the rest are founded.

the Name of the most Holy and Indissoluble Trinity, God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

BE it known to all Men by these Presents, That there having happen'd, to the general Regret, some Disunion, Discontent, and Difference, upon the Subject of the Grievances of the County of *Toggenburg*, which were arisen between the two laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne* on the one Part, and the Prince, Abbot, Dean and Chapter of *St. Gall* on the other Part; notwithstanding all the Care, Pains, and Precautions made Use of, were so increas'd, that by the just Permission of God they came to Preparations for War, and to actual Hostilities, not only in the County of *Toggenburg*, but also in the adjacent Country of M. the Abbot of *St. Gall*: The above-said most honour'd Parties, thro' a singular Love and Affection for Peace, have consented and permitted, that some of their honourable Body, at first without a Character, are assembled here at *Baden*, and under the gracious Assistance of God, and with indefatigable Labour, have brought Things so far, that they have drawn up upon Paper, for the restoring of Peace, which God grant may endure forever, the following Articles, which by Virtue of full Powers afterwards receiv'd, they have sign'd, in Expectation that their Sovereigns will think fit to ratify them.

I. The Abbot of *St. Gall* shall be always Lord and Sovereign of the County of *Toggenburg*, and the Inhabitants of that Country shall be oblig'd to acknowledge him in that Quality, and to render him Homage; always provided, that the said Inhabitants shall constantly remain in the Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges.

II. The Council of that Country shall consist of sixty Persons, chosen out of all the Districts of the Country by the Commons, among the Evangelical and the Catholics equally: The Persons of that Council shall never be chang'd, as long as they are capable to serve, and shall comport themselves well. This Council shall have the Right of electing the President, his Vicar, and a Treasurer:

surer: The Vicar *du Banderet*, and his Offices, shall be alternate between the two Religions: The Council shall also name the Secretaries, the Commissaries, and the Souters, (but as many of one Religion as the other) and shall keep the Seal, and make Use of it for the Affairs of the Country: Their Duty shall be to take Care of the Privileges of the People, and other Interests of the Country, and in case of any Grievance, to have recourse with Respect to M. the Abbot, and if he doth not remedy it, to seek right in proper Place. They shall also regulate the Contributions, the Charges of War, distribute them, regulate the Account thereof, and treat of other like Things; but it shall not be permitted them to meddle with Things, the Cognisance whereof belongs to M. the Abbot, or to the ordinary Judicatures that are establish'd.

III. This Council of the Country shall assemble regularly every Year, upon a fix'd Day, for deliberating upon the Affairs of the Country; and if Necessity require, it may also, without Hinderance, assemble Extraordinarily, provided the Bailiff be before-hand advertiz'd of the Day: And if Affairs come before them that concern M. the Abbot, Notice shall be given of it to him, or, in his Absence, to his Bailiff, by some Deputies of the Council.

IV. That the Oath of the Country shall be renew'd in every general Assembly of the Country; to whom it shall belong also, according to antient Custom, to elect the Banderet; but in default of such an Assembly, the Council shall every 5 Years call all the young People under the Age of 14 Years, and make them take the Oath.

V. The Justiciary of the Country shall be compos'd of a President and 24 Judges; the President shall always be a Bailiff of *Toggenburg*: The Judges shall be nam'd by M. the Abbot, and shall be taken in equal Numbers of both Religions. This Court of Justice shall be held in the Name of the Prince, shall take Cognisance of all Criminal Affairs, shall administer Justice to every one, and as Council of the Prince, shall make and expedite the Ordinances and Statutes.

VI. All the Pecuniary Forfeitures shall belong to M. the Abbot, as also the confiscated Estates of Criminals. But M. the Abbot shall always, upon a Principle of Bounty, content himself with the Half, in case the Criminal be a Native, and has left one or more Children.

VII. The inferiour Courts of Justice shall remain as they used to be, with this sole Addition; that when the Secretary of Justice shall be of one Religion, the Sautier shall

shall be taken out of those of the other Religion; and that the Bailiffs of *Iberg* and *Swartzenback* shall never be capable of being Judges, or act in Justice, unless they are Natives of *Toggemburg*.

VIII. There shall be a Council of Appeal, which shall be compos'd of a President and 12 Judges. The President shall be always a Bailiff of *Toggemburg*: The Judges shall be elected, half by the Abbot, and half by the Council of the Country, out of its own Body, and equal in Number to each Religion: The Salary of each Judge shall be a *Dorin per Diem*, and they shall decide peremptorily without Appeal, unless when either the Accus'd or the Accuser be a Foreigner, in which Case it shall be permitted to appeal to the Abbot, who, for the prompt Administration of Justice, shall come once or twice in the Year into the Country, or in Case of Sicknes shall send his Deputies, without exacting other Charges than the ordinary Fees upon Appeals.

IX. M. the Abbot may establish for Bailiff of *Toggemburg* any, either Native or Foreigner, as he pleases: He has also the Right of naming the Secretary of the Country, and the Sautier of the Country; but with this Restriction, that always one shall be of the one, and the other of the other Religion. As for their Substitutes, the Jussiciary of the Country shall nominate three Persons, out of whom the Abbot shall chuse one to be Substitute.

X. No new Burgher shall be accepted; except it be on the Day that Homage is paid to a new Abbot, and that the Abbot, and at least one half of the People of the Country present, consent to it. Those who pretend to it are also to present themselves, and make themselves known before Hand; and the Commons shall never be forc'd to suffer or receive new Inhabitants.

XI. There shall be entire Liberty of Commerce, so that every one may buy and sell what he thinks fit, Salt not excepted.

XII. The Sale of immoveable Estates to Covents and other Mortmains, shall be for Perpetuity, and never interdicted: If any such Estates of theirs expire, the Commons may withdraw them according to the Estimation made upon Oath. The Abbot may be allow'd to buy Estates in the Country; but such Estates shall never fall to the Convent of *St. John*, nor into other Mortmains, nor be crested into Fifes, but shall be administer'd by Seculars.

XIII. The People of the Country, by virtue of their Privileges, may retire elsewhere, and withdraw their

Effects, without paying any Duties: But after they are gone, if they inherit, or if Estates fall to them, they shall pay the Duties for them, half whereof shall belong to the Prince, and half to the Country. The same Thing is to be observ'd of Pensions to be paid for *Toggenburg*, and the Duties which new Inhabitants owe; but the Revenues of that publick Purse shall not be made Use of for the particular Use of one or the other Religion, but for the Good of the Country, and for secular Uses.

XIV. The Sentences, Judgments, and Ordinances hitherto given by the establish'd Tribunals, as also all the Agreements made between private Persons; likewise the Accounts concerning the Affairs of the Country, order'd, examin'd, and approv'd by the Council of the Country, shall subsist, and have their Effect.

XV. There shall be a general Amnesty and an entire Oblivion for all that has been done, from the Beginning of the Diffensions, during the Course of the War, and to this Day; and no Person whatsoever shall have Power to make an Enquiry, &c. upon any Pretence whatsoever.

XVI. There shall be only the two establish'd Religions tolerated in the Country; but those that are of either the one or the other Religion, shall have equal Freedom in the Exercise of their Religion; and as the Catholics will not permit the Reform'd to prescribe any Thing to them, so likewise the Reform'd shall not be liable to the Observation of the Festivals, or other Practices of the *Roman Church*. In the mean Time, both Parties are expressly forbid to injure one another in the Pulpit, or otherwise, and the Offenders herein shall be exemplarily punish'd.

XVII. The Ministers are allow'd to exercise Discipline and shall not be subject to Visitations from any other than those of their own Religion; and the Tutors to be given to Widows or Orphans, shall be always of their own Religion. Each Religion shall have the Right of founding and building Churches at their own Expence whenever they please.

XVIII. If Difficulties arise upon Matrimonial Causes the Dean, the Minister, and the secular Members of the Synod, shall assemble and decide it without Appeal.

XIX. The Synod, as it is establish'd, shall continue and the Affairs of the Reform'd Religion and Church shall be there treated on and regulated.

XX. The Collation to Ecclesiastical Benefices belongs, according to the antient Titles, to M. the Abbot, except the Catholics of *Toggenburg* do, in the Term of three years, prove to the contrary.

XXI. If there be any Minister's Place vacant, the Commons ought to apply with Respect to M. the Abbot, to his Bailiff, to notify to him, and to ask Leave to provide a new one; and thereupon they may chuse themselves a Minister, who has been examin'd in one of the four Evangelical Cities of *Switzerland*.

XXII. It is expressly agreed, that this Treaty, after its Ratification, shall be immediately executed; that Homage shall be paid by the Inhabitants; and that if afterwards any Dispute or Difference arise between M. the Abbot and the Inhabitants, they shall not immediately proceed to Violence, but each Party shall chuse three Arbitrators out of the Cantons, who shall be equal in Number of each Religion, and by Plurality of Voices shall Endeavour to reconcile the Parties amicably, or decide by definitive Sentence, according to the Law hitherto us'd in *Switzerland*.

XXIII. For what regards the Commons and Villages that M. the Abbot possesses in the *Torgau*, and in the *Rhinthal*, M. the Abbot shall conform to the Peace of the Country, concluded by the Cantons at *Arau*, in the Year 1712, in all its Articles, without Exception. He shall no longer have Power to demand of those Villages and Commons, upon any Pretence whatsoever, any Contributions for the Charges of the past War, and shall permit them to enjoy a full and perfect Amnesty.

XXIV. The Town and Bailiage of *Weil*, the Bailiage of *Roschach*, and the Bailiages of *Gosan* and *Hessmeister*, shall enjoy the same Advantages, and shall not be molested for what happen'd in the Time aforesaid, nor tax'd for the Charges of the War past.

XXV. That which the Intendants have establish'd at *St. Gall*, and the Judicatures in the said Bailiages shall have regulated and pronounc'd, shall be firm, and have its constant Effect, and the same shall not be chang'd or abolish'd.

XXVI. After this Treaty is ratify'd, for which both Parties are allow'd the Term of two Months, the laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, shall remit to M. the Abbot the old Country, the Villages, and Commonalties, situate in the *Torgau*, and in the *Rhinthal*, whereof they have taken Possession, with all their Dependencies; as also

also all the other Revenues, Tenths, Rents and Duties in the Manner they took Possession of it, and possess now, except what is otherwise stipulated by this Treaty.

XXVII. After that the Inhabitants of *Toggenburg* shall have elected the Council of the Country, and the Moiety of the Judges for appeals, the Homage shall have been made, which shall be perform'd in 15 Days after the Ratification of the Treaty, the Act of the Treaty shall have been read in the general Assembly of the Country, and that three Days after M. the Abbot shall have publish'd the Nomination of his Officers, Members of Justice, and Judges of Appeal: All this being perform'd, the Inhabitants of *Toggenburg* shall let M. the Abbot enter into peaceable Possession of that Country, in the Manner conformable to this Treaty; for the Accomplishment whereof, the laudable Cantons of *Luzern* and *Bern* will employ all their Efforts.

XXVIII. For the greater Security of this Peace, the laudable neighbouring States, as the Canton of *Appenzel*, M. the Abbot, and the City of *St. Gall*, have promis'd upon the Faith of Honour and due Sincerity, to the Allies, no longer to employ violent Means in Case of Difference, but to endeavour to agree it amicably; and in Case that doth not succeed, to take for Arbitrators each Party, two of the laudable Cantons, which Arbitrators shall in Number be equal of the two Religions, and shall by Votes amicably agree; or if that cannot be done, they shall by Plurality of Votes decisively pronounce Judgment; and if either of the Parties refuse to abide by the Sentence, and to oppose it by way of Force, the said Cantons shall have a Right to employ all their Forces and the most effectual Means to obtain the Sentence have Effect, and that the Party aggrieved be refunded his Damages.

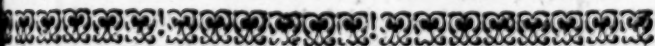
XXIX. What has been done amiss during the late Troubles, and against the said three laudable States, shall be and remain abolish'd, extinct, and entirely forgot. And on the contrary, a true Amity and good Neighbourhood shall be establish'd, cultivated, and maintain'd between them, and each Party respectively will oblige his People thereto with all necessary Zeal.

XXX. For what regards the Toll at *Languat*, the Thing shall remain in the State it is now in, till such Time as it may be regulated, either by Accommodation or by Judiciary Sentence, which ought to be done within the Term of a Year.

Seeing then, that the Parties contracting, the two laudable Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, and the Abbot, Dean, and Chapter of *St. Gall*, for themselves, and for their Successors and Descendents, have reciprocally promis'd, Faith of Honour, and with a true Sincerity, to observe inviolably and constantly this Treaty in all its Points, and according to its full Tenor, not to contravene in any Manner or to permit it to be contraven'd; they have accordingly stipulated reciprocally to maintain and defend the same, as express'd in this Instrument, whereof three Copies have been made and sign'd &c. &c.

We intended to have inserted here the Treaty of Peace, or rather the Truce for 24 Years, that was sign'd at *Passarowitz* on the 21st of *July* N. S. between the Emperor, the *Venetians*, and the *Turks*; but this *Register* already swell'd to so large a bulk, that we must refer to our next.

The Affairs of the North are still as variously reported ever, and therefore we chuse to be silent as to those Transactions, 'till we can relate them with greater Certainty.



S P A I N.

IN the last *Register* we inserted an Abstract of a Memorial or Manifesto presented to the Sacred College by the Count de *Gallas*, the Emperor's Ambassador at *Rome*, who therein charges the *Spaniards*, in plain Terms, with having propos'd to the *Turks* a League against Christendom: Upon which Cardinal *Acquaviva* thought not fit to remain silent, while so heavy an Accusation was laid on the Charge of the Court of *Madrid*; but writ to the Prince de *Cellamare*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *Paris*, who is accus'd in that Manifesto to have been the chief Manager of that Affair, to know the Truth of it; and that Prince in his Letter of the 28th of *April* assures the Cardinal,

That what is said in the Memorial of the Imperial Ambassador of his Negotiations with Prince *Ragotski*, is a meer Romance, without any Manner of Foundation; that he never saw Prince *Ragotski* but once in the Antichamber of *Lewis* the XIV. and another Time
by

' by Chance in the Academy of the *Belles Lettres*,
 ' the Abbot *Dahgou's*; from whence he concludes, that
 ' his pretended Conferences with that Prince and his
 ' Agents are notorious Untruths, contriv'd by the Mi-
 ' nisters of the Arch-Duke, and down-right Lies ad-
 ' vanc'd by them for reflecting upon the Honour of the
 ' King of *Spain*. He adds, that the pretended inter-
 ' cepted Letter from Prince *Ragotski* to him, must be
 ' a Forgery of the same Stamp, since 'tis impossible
 ' that Prince should have written to him of Treaties
 ' and Alliances, of which no manner of Mention had
 ' ever been made; and, in short, pretends that this
 ' Letter is a meer Fable, and proceeds from the same
 ' Authors who have forg'd a Letter from the Grand Sig-
 ' nior to the King of *Spain*, to thank him for the Con-
 ' quest of *Sardinia*, which all the World knows to be
 ' a silly, impertinent, and ridiculous Performance, to
 ' reflect on the Honour of his Catholick Majesty. He
 ' denies to have made any Remittances for buying Arms,
 ' and in a Word, all the Facts advanc'd by Count *Colley*.
 ' This, says he, I declare for the sake of Truth, for
 ' otherwise I should not think it a Crime to assist Prince
 ' *Ragotski*, who is so pious a Catholick, and help him
 ' to recover a State which he thinks rightfully belong-
 ' to him, and give thereby a Diversion to the Forces of
 ' the implacable Enemies of our Monarchy; and it
 ' would be no wounding of the Christian Piety, although
 ' such a Step should indirectly stop the Course of the
 ' Victories of the *Germans* against the Infidels; for the
 ' Ambition threatening the Liberty of *Italy*, and having
 ' prompted them to seize Part of the Ecclesiastical State,
 ' to the great Peril of the Tranquillity of Christendom,
 ' it is allow'd by the Law of Nature to apply a Remedy
 ' to the most pressing Danger.

' Thus, says he, it appears by History, That in the
 ' Time of the Crusado's for the Conquest of the Holy
 ' Land, the Popes found themselves oblig'd to cause
 ' the same Time the Crusado to be preach'd against the
 ' Emperor, and to turn against the Fury and Impiety
 ' of the *Germans* the very Arms that had been taken
 ' in the Name of *Jesus Christ* against the Infidels: That
 ' Partizans of the House of *Austria*, says the Embas-
 ' dor, who appear at this Time so scrupulous, ought
 ' to remember how their Master enter'd *Spain*, assisted
 ' by Troops of different Religions, and did not conce-
 ' him

himself for the Prejudice and Contempt which the Catholick Religion suffer'd under his Eyes.

The said Manifesto likewise charg'd Cardinal *Alberoni* with being the chief Concerter of that propos'd Alliance, and the Pope having written to him on that Occasion, he return'd the following Answer to his Holiness.

Most holy Father,

Receiv'd through the Hands of Signior *Aldrovandi*, your Nuncio at this Court, a Brief of your Holiness, together with a Paper which the Minister of the Arch-bishop has deliver'd to your Holiness. To undertake justify myself to you, of all the Calumnies contain'd in the latter, would be in some Manner giving Credit to the Lies of the Enemies of the King my Master. It is enough for me that your Holiness, who perfectly knows the Piety of his Catholick Majesty, and the ardent Zeal with which, according to the Example of his glorious predecessors, he continually endeavours to promote the Catholick Religion in all his Dominions: It is enough, say, for me, that your Holiness with your superiour knowledge examine that Writing, and give of it such Judgment as it deserves. But what most surprizes me, is that the Court of *Vienna* should have Recourse to propos'd Facts, in order to blast the Reputation of the Ministers of the King my Master, and to darken the Splendor of the Purple, with which your Holiness has been pleas'd to honour me out of meer Goodness: Their immoderate Passion is come to that Pitch, that they pretend his Catholick Majesty's Ministers shall be accountable to them for their Designs. By this your Holiness, and all the World besides, will easily see, to what Degree the Court of *Vienna* have carry'd their Presumption. I am sure your Holiness will be fully satisfy'd with what I offer to you with all Humility imaginable, and that you will not disdain to give me your Holy Blessing, which I implore upon my Knees. I am, &c.

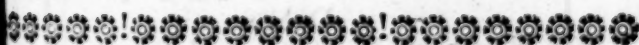
This remarkable Answer gives a great Idea of Cardinal *Alberoni*, who contenting himself to deny the Accusations of Count *Gallas*, employs the greatest Part of his Letter to make the Pope sensible of the too great Ambition of the Court of *Vienna*. This would

naturally lead me to speak of the *Spanish Expedition* in *Italy*; but as we are now become a Party in that War, I refer it 'till I come to speak of the Affairs of *Great Britain*, and shall here only take Notice that the Differences between the Courts of *Rome* and *Madrid* are grown almost to an open Rupture, which proceeds from the Pope's refusing to grant his Bulls to Cardinal *Alberoni* for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*; for the better understanding of which Affair, we will insert the following Reflections that have been publish'd at *Madrid* upon that Subject.

TH E Renunciation of the Bishoprick of *Malaga* which the Pope demanded, in order to grant Cardinal *Alberoni* the Archbishoprick of *Seville*, was one of the Effects of the Stratagems form'd to deprive his Eminence for ever of the Mitre. The King at several Times dispatch'd many Couriers to Cardinal *Acquaviva* to cause him to represent to the Pope, with all possible Submission, how much the Refusal which he made from Day to Day of expediting the Bulls, was offensive to his Honour and Authority. But his Holiness strongly insisting upon the Restoration of the Bishops of *Vic* in *Catalonia*, and *Sazer* in *Sardinia*, to their Dioceses, before the Bulls in Question could be expedited, it is necessary to declare the Motives which occasion'd their Expulsion. It is four Years ago that the Bishop of *Vic* was banish'd out of his Majesty's Dominions, by Advice of the Supream Council of *Castille*, because of his Infidelity; and although the King bore with him for some Time, he was at last forc'd to permit the Execution of the Decree, through the scandalous Conduct of that Prelate, who held dangerous Correspondences with the Enemies of the Crown, and shew'd great Respect for the Ecclesiasticks who were the most suspected; whom, to the Prejudice and Discontent of the King's good Subjects, he distributed the Benefices in his Diocese. With Respect to the Bishop of *Sazer*, all the World knows how much he contributed to the Trouble rais'd in the Kingdom of *Valentia*, from whence he went out with the Enemy's Troops, and was nominated Bishop by the Arch-Duke. While we were employ'd in conquering *Sardinia*, he neglected nothing for exciting the People to a rebellious and obstinate Defence, declaring publickly in all Places, that we usurp'd that Island from the Arch-Duke, to whom it belong'd of Right.

ing of *Spain*; and to give certain Proofs of his evil intentions, he imbarc'd all his Family and best Effects, and had the Boldness to refuse singing *Te Deum* in the Cathedral for the taking of *Saxer*, when requir'd by the *Marquis de Lede*, saying, He could not consent that his true Sovereign should be despoil'd of his Kingdom. His has been the Conduct of these two Bishops, whom his Majesty having excluded his Kingdom with so much reason and good Ground, the Pope nevertheless insists on their being restor'd to their Churches, before he will proceed to the Expedition of the Bulls for the Archbishoprick of *Seville*. Cardinal *Acquaviva* finding at last, that Docility and Representations had no Effect at the Court of *Rome*, caus'd all the *Spaniards* who had any Pretensions there to be gone, and dispos'd all things for breaking Correspondence with the Datary. The Pope on his Side sent a Courier to *Madrid*, by whom he gave Orders to M. the Nuncio *Aldrovandi* to put up the House of the Nunciature, and his Tribunal; which he executed accordingly on the 26th of *June*, with great Irreverence to his Majesty, to whom he gave no Notice of this Order; and sent out a secret Monitory to the Bishops and Churches of *Spain*, to give them Advice, that the Pope had suspended all Subsidies, Crusado's, and other Graces, which his Predecessors had granted to the Catholick Kings: So that his Majesty, his Kingdoms, and his Subjects, find themselves engag'd by Force, in a publick Rupture with the Court of *Rome*.

How this Church-Politician will extricate the *Spanish* Nation from the Difficulties in which his Advices and Subjects have involv'd them, 'tis Time alone must discover. We proceed now to the Affairs of *Ireland*.



I R E L A N D.

Some malicious and disaffected Persons having on the 19th of *June* defac'd and cut in Pieces his Majesty's Statue, which was set up in the Tholsel in *Dublin*, the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and the Magistrates of the City, did thereupon issue out the following Proclamations:

Middleton, Will. Dublin.

WHereas we have receiv'd Information, That on Sunday Night, being the 29th Day of June last, some infamous, wicked, and disaffected Persons did break into the Tholsel of the City of *Dublin*, and did there maliciously deface and cut in Pieces the Picture of his Majesty: To the End therefore, that the said Offenders may be known and discover'd, and prosecuted for the same, we the Lords Justices and Council bearing the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of so villainous and wicked an Action, and being resolv'd to give all due Encouragement for the Discovery of the Committers thereof, or of those who were any ways concern'd therein, do by this our Proclamation publish and declare, That we will give the necessary Order for the Payment of the Sum of 1000 *l. Sterl.* to such Person or Persons as shall discover one or more of the Persons concern'd in defacing and cutting in Pieces the said Picture, so as he or they may be legally convicted thereof: And we do likewise farther publish and declare that in case any one or two of the Persons concerned in cutting and defacing the said Picture do make the Discovery of his or their Accomplices, so as one or more of them may be apprehended, and thereof convicted; such Discoverer and Discoverers shall, before the said Reward, have and receive his Majesty's gracious Pardon for the same.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Dublin, the eighth Day of July 1718.

Abercorn, Jo. Meath. Santry, Tyranny, Tulla Meath. Ralph Gore, Joh. Forster, Jeff. Gilbert, Oliver George, Ben. Parry. God save the King.

A Proclamation by the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin

WHereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased in a particular Manner to distinguish the Loyalty of the Citizens of *Dublin*, and their firm and steady Adherence to the Succession in his Royal House, sending to them his Picture, which was plac'd in the publick Tholsel of the said City.

And whereas some base and infamous Persons disaffected to his Majesty's Person and Government, Enemies to our present happy Establishment, did on Sunday the 29th of June last in the Night, break

the said Tholsel and then cut and defac'd the said Picture, and several Copies taken thereof.

And whereas the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, of this City, in Common-Council assembled, from a just Abhorrence of all such disaffected and villainous Actions, and a deep Resentment of the Insolence, Baseness and Malice of such a Fact, and from a true Sense of such a peculiar Mark of his Majesty's Royal Favour conferred upon this City, have by Act of Assembly empower'd me the Lord Mayor to publish and declare, that whosoever shall discover all or any of the Persons who committed the said base and villainous Fact, so as they or any of them may be thereof convicted, they the said Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, will not only acknowledge the said discovery as a most acceptable Service to the said City, but also pay such Discoverer and Discoverers the Sum of 500 *l. Sterl.* upon the Conviction of the said Offenders.

Now I the Lord Mayor of the said City in pursuance of the said Assembly, do hereby promise to give the necessary Directions for Payment of the said Sum of 500 *l. Sterl.* to such Person or Persons who shall discover all or any of the said Offenders, so as they or any of them may be thereof convicted, over and above the Sum of 1000 *l. Sterl.* promis'd by their Excellencies the Lord Justices and Council of this Kingdom, by their Proclamation bearing Date the 8th Day of this Instant July.

And I do hereby strictly charge and require all and every the Officers of this City, and particularly the Constables, in their respective Wards, to make the strictest Search and Enquiry for the Discovery of and apprehending the Persons guilty of the Fact.

And I do hereby desire the several Justices of the Peace of this City, before whom any Person or Persons suspected of the said Offence, shall be brought, in the most strict and careful Manner to examine them, and such Evidence as shall be produc'd against them; to the End the most effectual Methods may be taken to punish such Enemies to our Peace and security.

Given at the Tholsel of Dublin,
the 9th Day of July, 1718.

Anthony Barkly.

GREAT

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Engagement that has happen'd at Sea between the Fleets of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, being the chief Transaction we shall mention under this Article, it may be proper to give some Account of the Invasion of *Sicily* by the *Spaniards*, which gave Occasion to the Action.

On the 17th of *June*, the *Spanish Fleet* sail'd from *Barcelona*, with the Gallies and Transports, under the Command of the *Marquess de Lede*, Capt. General, and *Don Antonio de Castagneta*. On the 23d they arriv'd at the Cape of *Pula*, on the Coast of *Sardinia*, where they imbarc'd some Troops. The 27th they again sail'd, and on the 1st of *July* arriv'd in Sight of Cape *Solanto*, three Leagues from *Palermo*, where before Night the Infantry and Part of the Horse and Dragoons were landed, and drawn up in Battalia; the 2d they Compleated the Landing of the Cavalry; and on the 4th the Troops march'd to *Malaspina*, near *Palermo*, whither the Fleet came at the same Time: Meanwhile *Count Maffei*, Viceroy for the King of *Sicily*, seeing the general Disposition of the Nobility and People to submit to the *Spaniards*, and to open to them the Gates of *Palermo*, went from thence with three Battalions, leaving 500 Men in the Castle; upon which the Deputies of the Senate, and the Principal of the Nobility, came and made their Submission to the *Marquess de Lede*; and when the *Spanish Troops* approach'd the Town, the Burghers open'd the Gates, and the *Spaniards* immediately took Possession of them. Then the Troops being march'd into the Place, and the Magistrates having appointed their Quarters, which was done without any Disturbance, the *Marquess de Lede* order'd the necessary Dispositions to be made for attacking the Castle; and Batteries being erected, they fir'd against it with so good Success, that in the Night between the 13th and 14th they had made a Breach in two Places, whereupon the Besieg'd resolv'd to capitulate, and demanded to have all the Military Honours granted them. This being refus'd by the *Marquess de Lede*, they surrender'd at Discretion, to the Number of 469 Soldiers and 18 Officers, who were immediately shipp'd off to be transported to *Barcelona* and *Alicant*; but many Soldiers list'd in the Service of *Spain*. The *Spaniards* had

about 50 Men kill'd or wounded in the Attack of the Castle. The *Spanish* Fleet sail'd the 14th for *Messina* with the Infantry on Board, and the Cavalry was sent either by Land. Count *Maffei* having left this Place upon the Approach of the *Spaniards*, march'd towards *Tracusa* by the Way of *Corlione*; but having found the Places secur'd in several Places, and great Numbers of *Spaniards*, Men, Women and Children assembled, who cry'd, *Long Live Philip the 5th*, his Soldiers kill'd several of them; which Violence occasion'd such a Tumult in the Country, that he was oblig'd to retire into the Town of *Caltanizetta*; and 2000 Horse were detach'd to block him up there. He lost many Men in the March, the Inhabitants having stop't his Passage, and put to the Sword all the *Savoyards* and *Piemontese* they could meet with. Even at *Caltanizetta* they kill'd some of them, and amongst others Count *Maffei's* Nephew, because he would compel the Inhabitants to furnish his troops with Bread and Barley, after having occasion'd great Commotion by plundering and committing other hostilities in the Neighbourhood of that Town. The Governors of the chief Places of the Kingdom having sent Couriers to *Palermo*, to desire Reinforcements from Count *Maffei*, and his Orders in the present Conjunction, most of them were seiz'd by the Country People, and brought to the *Marquess de Lede*, to whom others brought voluntarily their Dispatches, whereby it was discover'd that most of the Governors were not in a Condition to defend themselves. The Inhabitants of *Stanesa* made themselves Masters of the Castle, and the troops that were therein were made Prisoners of War. The Inhabitants of *Girgento* having, upon the first Advice of the Descent of the *Spaniards*, proclaim'd *Philip the 5th*, and set up his Picture in the chief Places of their Town, the other Party remov'd it three Times, which Boldness provok'd so much the People, that having taken up Arms they attack'd the others with so much Fury, that they dispers'd, and their Chiefs retir'd into the Castle, which was immediately invested. They threatened the Governor, who was not in a Condition to resist them, that they would grant him no Quarter if he did not drive out such who had retir'd therein, with which he was oblig'd to comply; and when they were out, the People fell upon them and kill'd seven, and among them two Gentlemen of the House of *Armi*, and Father *Salvador de Maro*, a *Capuchin* Fryar. They

They threw their Bodies into a Pit, but the French took those of the two Gentlemen, and having cut off their Heads set them up upon the Castle, as is practice towards Rebels. Several Houses belonging to Persons of that Interest were plunder'd and burnt, and several Clergy men were imprison'd, and *Don Paolo Pinski*, Sub-legate of the Judge of the Monarchy, made his Escape. The few *Savoyards* which were in the Country of *Mazara* were kill'd upon the first Advice of the landing of the *Spaniards* at *Palermo*, as were also those posted on the River *Nisi* for the Guard of the Coast.

Meanwhile the *Spanish* Fleet which sail'd the 17th of July from *Palermo*, came the 21st to an Anchor at *Cape delle Martelle*, not far from *Messina*, and the next Day appear'd before the Fort or Tower *de Faro*, which the *Savoyards* had abandon'd: The *Spanish* Infantry land there, and took Possession of that Fort: The same Day a Vanguard of the *Spanish* Cavalry, which had march'd by Land from *Palermo*, under the Command of *Don Luis Gonsola*, join'd the Infantry at *St. Agatha*, within six Miles of *Messina*; and on the 23d advanc'd to that City, taking Post about the Convent of the *Capuchins*, while the Fleet came into the *Faro* or Channel, and detach'd some Men of War and Gallies to block up the Harbour of *Messina*, and hinder the *Piemontese* Ships from getting out. The same Day, the King of *Sicily's* Troops abandon'd the Town, and retir'd into the Citadel, and the Fort *St. Salvador*; upon which the Magistrates went the next Morning to the *Marquess de Leide*, to whom they deliver'd the Keys of the City, of which the *Spaniards* immediately took Possession, and of all the Works: This Progress of the *Spaniards*, and the Affection the *Sicilians* in general had every where discover'd for them, gave them Reason to hope the Reduction of the whole Island would be but a short Work; but while they were attacking the Citadel of *Messina*, this fair Prospect was soon clouded by the Arrival of *Sir George Byng* with the *British* Fleet under his Command, who coming to an Engagement with the Fleet of *Spain*, entirely defeated them. But to take this Matter a little higher: *Sir George Byng* came to an Anchor in the Port of *Naples* on the 21st of July O. S. late at Night. The next Morning he went ashore and was receiv'd by the *German* Viceroy with great Marks of Esteem and Distinction. That Viceroy had by that Time receiv'd Orders from the Emperor to give the King of *Sicily* what Assistance he was able; and in Order to

so he caus'd 2000 Men to be imbark'd, under the Command of General *Wetzel*, to reinforce the Garrison of the Citadel of *Messina*: And that the Transports might go safe, the *British* Admiral unmoor'd on the 25th of *July*, O. S. designing to proceed that Night to Sea, and secure the Passage of the said Transports. On the 29th at Night he came off the Point of *Messina*; and sent Captain *Saunders* on Shore with a Letter to the *Marquess de Lede*, who, in the Conference he had with that Captain, and likewise in the Letter he sent to Sir *George Byng*, in Answer to his, declar'd; That he had no Powers to treat, and that he would pursue his Orders, which were to seize on *Sicily*. That every Morning the *Spanish* Fleet having Advice of the Approach of the *English*, weigh'd in some Confusion from *Messina*, and stood through the *Faro*. On the 30th, as Sir *George Byng* was standing in towards *Messina*, he receiv'd Advice from the *Calabrian* Shore, that the *Spanish* Fleet were in Sight of *Reggio*, upon which he resolv'd to follow them: Accordingly, coming up with them the next Day, an Engagement happen'd, of which that Admiral sent the following Account to the Court of *Great Britain*, by his eldest Son, Capt. *Byng*.

From on Board the *Barfleur*, off of *Syracusa*, Aug. 6.

O. S. Early on the Morning on the 30th of *July*, as we were standing in for *Messina*, we saw two Scouts of the *Spanish* Fleet in the *Faro* very near us; and at the same Time a *Felucca* coming off from the *Calabrian* Shore, assur'd us they saw from the Hills the *Spanish* Fleet lying by. Upon which, the Admiral stood thro' the *Faro* after the Scouts, judging they would lead us to their Fleet; which they did, for before Noon we had a fair Sight of all their Ships, as they were drawing into Line of Battle. On our Approach they went from us large, but in their Order of Battle; their Fleet consisting of 26 Men of War, great and small, two Fireships, four Bomb-Vessels, seven Gallies, and several Ships with Stores and Provisions. The Admiral order'd the *Kent*, *Superbe*, *Grafton*, and *Orford*, being the best Sailers in the Fleet, to make what Sail they could to come up with the *Spaniards*; and that the Ship which could get headmost and nearest to them, should carry the Lights usually worn by the Admiral, that he might not lose Sight of them in the Night; and he made what Sail he could with the Rest of the Fleet to keep up with them. It being little Wind, the *Spanish* Gallies tow'd their heaviest Sailors all Night. On the 31st, as soon as it was Day, they finding us

pretty near up with their Fleet, the Gallies and smaller Ships, with the Fireships, Bomb-Vessels, and Store-Ships, separated from the Admiral and bigger Ships, and stood in for the Shore; after whom the Admiral sent Captain Walton in the *Canterbury*, with the *Argyle* and six Ships more: As those Ships were coming up with them, one of the *Spaniards* fir'd a Broadside at the *Argyle*. The Admiral seeing those Ships engag'd with the *Spanish*, which were making towards the Shore, sent Orders to Captain Walton to rendezvous, after the Action, at *Syracusa*, (where the Viceroy for the King of *Sicily* was with a Garrison:) The like Orders he dispatch'd to the Flags, and to as many Ships as were within his Reach; that Place being defended against the *Spaniards*, and being the most proper Port on that Coast for the Fleet to gather together again. We held on our Chace after the *Spanish* Admiral with three of his Rear-Admirals, and the biggest Ships which stood by their Flags 'till we came near them. The Captains of the *Kent*, *Superbe*, *Grafton* and *Orford*, having Orders to make what Sail they could, to place themselves by the four headmost Ships, were the first that came up with them. The *Spaniards* began by firing their Stern-Chace at them; but they having Orders not to fire, unless the *Spanish* Ships repeated their Firing, made no Return at first; but the *Spaniards* firing again, the *Orford* attack'd the *Santa Rosa*, which some Time after she took. The *St. Charles* struck next, without much Opposition, and the *Kent* took Possession of her. The *Grafton* attack'd the *Prince of Asturias*, formerly call'd the *Cumberland*, in which was Rear-Admiral Chacon; but the *Breda* and *Captain* coming up, she left that Ship for them to take, which they soon did, and stretch'd ahead after another 60 Gun Ship, which was on her Starboard Bow, while she was engaging the *Prince of Asturias*, and kept firing her Stern Chace into the *Grafton*. About one a Clock the *Kent* and *Superbe* engag'd the *Spanish* Admiral, which, with two Ships more, fir'd on them, and made a running Fight till about three; when the *Kent* bearing down upon her, and under the Stern, gave her a Broadside, and went away to Leeward of her. Then the *Superbe* put for it and laid the *Spanish* Admiral on board, falling on her Weather Quarter, but the *Spanish* Admiral shifting her Helm, and avoiding her, the *Superbe* rang'd up under her Lee Quarter, on which she struck to her. At the same Time, the *Barfleur* being within Shot of the said *Spanish* Admiral a-stern, inclining on her Weather Quarter, one of their Rear-Admirals, and another 60 Gun Ship,

Ship, which were to Windward of the *Barfleur*, bore down and gave her theist Broadfides, and then clapt upon a Wind, ftanding in for the Land. The Admiral in the *Barfleur* flood after them 'till it was almoft Night; but it being little Wind, and they galing from him out of Reach, he left purfuing them, and flood away to the Fleet again, which he join'd two Hours after Night. The *Effex* took the *Juno*, the *Montague* and *Rupert* took the *Volante*. Vice-Admiral *Cornwal* follow'd the *Grafton* to fupport her, but it being very little Wind, and the Night coming on, the *Spaniards* galed away from the *Grafton*. Rear-Admiral *Delaval* with the *Royal-Oak* chac'd two Ships that went more away leewardly than the reft, (one of them laid to be Rear-Admiral *Chammock*) but we not having feen them fince, know not the Succefs. The Ship that fuffer'd moft with us was the *Grafton*; the Captain of which, though he had not the Fortune to take any particular Ship, yet was engag'd with feveral, behav'd himfelf very much like an Officer and a Seaman, and bid fair for flopping the Way of thofe four Ships that he purfu'd, who got away, not through his Fault, but Failure of Wind; and his own Sails and Rigging were much fhatte'r'd.

When the Admiral appear'd off the Point of the *Faro* on the 29th of *July*, the Governor of *Melazzo* fent off a Veffel with a Letter acquainting him, that of 700 Horfe which block'd up that Place, Part went away that Morning for *Meffina*, and that he believ'd the reft would follow the next Day; and that at the Sight of the *British* Fleet, the Country, which had taken the *Spaniards* Part, appear'd ready to return to their Duty.

From on Board the *Barfleur* at Sea, *August 7, O. S.* Juft now is arriv'd one of the eight Ships which the Admiral fent with Captain *Walton*, to purfue thofe of *Spain* that went in with the Shore, with a Letter from the Captain, dated the 5th *Instant*, giving an Account, that he with the faid Ships had taken 1 *Spanifh* Rear-Admiral of 60 Guns, 1 Man of War of 54, 1 of 40, which gave the *Argyle* the firft Broadfide, 1 of 24, 1 Ship laden with Arms, 1 Bomb-Veffel; and had burnt 1 Man of War of 54 Guns, 2 of 40 each, 1 of 30, 1 Firefhip, 1 Bomb-Veffel, 1 Sattree. At the Writing of this Letter, Capt. *Walton* was making into *Syracufa*. The Ship which brought this Letter faw Rear-Admiral *Delaval* laft Night, who had taken the *Ifabella*, a Ship of 60 Guns, with which he was ftanding in likewise for *Syracufa*, to which Place we are now going, and hope to get in there this Night.

From on Board the Basleur at Reggio, August 16, O. S.
On the 8th Instant Sir George Byng went to *Syracusa*, the Place appointed for the Rendezvous, where he was join'd by the rest of the Fleet. He there repair'd the little Damage some of our Ships had suffer'd, and put those which were taken from the *Spaniards* in a Condition to proceed to *Port Mahon*. The Admiral having Intelligence that some Ships were seen to the Southward of the Island of *Sicily*, he made a Detachment from his Fleet to look after them; they are to range round the Island by *Palermo*, and to rejoin the Fleet off *Messina* or *Reggio*. The 12th we sail'd from *Syracusa*, having left Vice-Admiral *Cornwall* there, with 10 Ships to convoy the Ships taken. Yesterday we came off of this Place. Since our last, we have been able to make an exact List of the *Spanish* Ships taken, burnt, and escap'd; which is as follows.

A List

A List of the Spanish Ships with were in the Engagement off Cape Passaro.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	
<i>St. Philip the Royal</i>	74	650	<i>Vice-Admiral Castagneta,</i>	<i>Struck to the Superbe,</i>
<i>Prince of Asturias</i>	70	550	<i>Rear-Admiral Chacon,</i>	<i>Breda and Captain.</i>
<i>Royal</i>	60	400	<i>Rear-Admiral Marq: de Mari,</i>	<i>Taken by the Canterbury.</i>
<i>St. Charles</i>	60	400	<i>Prince Chalay,</i>	<i>Struck to the Kent.</i>
<i>St. Isabella</i>	60	400	<i>D. Andrez Rezio,</i>	<i>Taken by the Dorsetshire.</i>
<i>Santa Rosa</i>	60	400	<i>D. Antonio Gonzales,</i>	<i>Struck to the Orford.</i>
<i>St. Isidro</i>	46	300	<i>D. Manuel Vilevicentia,</i>	<i>Seiz'd by the Dunkirk.</i>
<i>Volante</i>	44	300	<i>D. Antonio Escudera,</i>	<i>Struck to the Montague and Rupert.</i>
<i>Surprize</i>	44	250	<i>D. Manuel Saday, Kt. of Malta,</i>	<i>Dreadnought and Argyle.</i>
<i>Juno</i>	36	250	<i>D. Pedro Moyana,</i>	<i>Essex.</i>
<i>Tyger</i>	26	240	<i>Monfieur Cavaigne,</i>	
<i>Eagle</i>	24	240	<i>D. Lucas Masnata,</i>	
<i>Bomb-Vessel</i>			<i>One,</i>	<i>Loo Hospital-Ship.</i>
<i>Ship laden with Arms</i>			<i>One,</i>	
<i>Ships laden with Provisions</i>			<i>Three,</i>	
<i>Pearl</i>	50	300	<i>D. Gabriel Alderete,</i>	
<i>Hermione</i>	44	300	<i>D. Rodrigo de Torres,</i>	
<i>Esperance</i>	46	300	<i>D. Juan Delfino & Balandina,</i>	
<i>Fire-Ships</i>			<i>Two,</i>	<i>Burnt.</i>
<i>Bomb-Vessels</i>			<i>Two,</i>	
<i>Sattoc</i>			<i>One,</i>	

St. Lewis

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
<i>St. Lewis</i>	60	400	<i>Rear-Admiral Guevara,</i>
<i>St. Ferdinand</i>	60	400	<i>Rear-Admiral Cammock,</i>
<i>St. John Baptist</i>	60	400	<i>D. Francisco Guerrera,</i>
<i>St. Peter</i>	60	400	<i>D. Antonio Arifaga,</i>
<i>Porcupine</i>	44	250	<i>A Frenchman,</i>
<i>La Gallera</i>	30	200	<i>D. Francisco Alverez,</i>
<i>Castilla</i>	30	200	<i>D. Francisco Leanio, Kt. of Malta,</i>
<i>Count de Toulouse</i>	30	200	<i>D. Joseph Gococoea,</i>
<i>St. Francisco Arreces</i>	22	100	<i>Wacup, a Scotchman,</i>
<i>Little St. Ferdinand</i>	20	150	<i>D. Ignatius Valevale,</i>
<i>Little St. John</i>	20	150	<i>D. Juan Papaena,</i>
<i>Arrow</i>	18	100	<i>One,</i>
<i>Bomb-Vessel</i>			<i>Seven,</i>
<i>Gallees</i>			<i>M. Griman, Com- mander in Chief.</i>

Note : One of the Ships of about 30 or 40 Guns, among the Escap'd, is since taken, but we do not yet know her Name.

The BRITISH Line of Battle.				Canterbury with the Starboard, and Rochester with the Larboard Tacks aboard.	
Bombs and Fire-Ships.	Rates.	Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Succes's Store-Ship, Grafton Fire-Ship.	4	Canterbury	60	365	Walton,
	4	Argyle	50	280	Norbury,
	4	Dreadnought	60	365	Will. Hadock,
	3	Burford	70	440	Charles Vanbrug,
	3	Essex	70	400	Rozier,
	4	Rippon	60	365	O-Brian,
	3	Grafton	70	440	N. Hadock,
	4	Superbe	60	365	Masters,
	3	Lenox	70	440	Strickland,
Garland Fire-Ship, Loo Hospital-Ship, Basilisk Bomb-Ship, and Bomb-Tender.	2	Barfleur	90	730	1 Capt. Saunders, 2 Capt. Leflock,
	3	Breda	70	440	Harris,
	4	Rupert	60	365	Field,
	4	Orford	70	440	Faulkingham,
	3	Captain	70	440	Hamilton,
	4	Dunkirk	60	365	Drake,
	3	Royal Oak	70	440	Kempthorne,
	3	Dorsetshire	80	535	Fuzzer,
	3	Kent	70	440	Matthews,
	4	Montague	60	365	Beverly,
	5	Charles Galley	40	190	Phil. Vanbrug,
	4	Rochester	50	280	Winder,
					Vice Admiral Cornwall.
					Admiral Byng.
					Rear Admiral Delaval.

Some

Some Days before Captain *Byng* arriv'd with the above Express from his Father, the Court had receiv'd certain Advices from *Turin* of the entire Defeat of the *Spanish* Fleet; upon which the following Letter, which by the Way, is said to be spurious, was written by one of the Secretaries of State to the Marquess of *Monteleone*, the *Spanish* Ambassador at *London*.

May it please your Excellency,

HIS Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you, that he has receiv'd certain Advice of the Defeat of the *Spanish* Fleet on the Coast of *Italy*, by his Admiral, Sir *George Byng*: Nothing could have mov'd his Majesty to this Step, but the strict Regard he bears to Treaties, by which his Majesty was obliged to preserve the Peace and Neutrality of *Italy*. I am farther commanded to assure your Excellency, that this Proceeding would have been entirely disagreeable to the Sentiments of his Majesty, had not the King of *Spain* made it absolutely necessary, by his rejecting all Offers of Accommodation, and committing Hostilities on the Dominions of a Prince in Peace with the whole World: That his Majesty is firmly determin'd, by the Blessing of Almighty God, and the Assistance of his Allies, to establish the Peace of *Europe* on such a Footing, as to put it out of the Power of any one Prince or Potentate, to disturb it hereafter.

Aug. 23, 1718.

Whether this Letter be genuine or not, we dare not take upon us to determine; but it having been printed in several News-Papers, and even with the Name of the Minister who is said to have written it, we could not altogether omit it; no more than the following Letter, which the Marquess of *Monteleone* writ to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, soon after the first News of this Action between the two Fleets had been printed here by Authority.

S I R,

THE News that is spread in the World of Admiral *Byng*'s having attack'd the *Spanish* Fleet, and obtain'd considerable Advantages over them, obliges me naturally not to act in any Affair, 'till I receive Orders and Instructions from the King my Master, concerning

Action so surprizing and unexpected, and that even
me to agree but very little with the Declarations made
the Court of Madrid by the said Admiral; since they
ve to understand, that the *English* Fleet would proceed
farther than as a Guarantee to defend the Dominions
the Archduke, in Case they were invaded.

Nevertheless, as I cannot doubt in the least but that
our Excellency makes serious Reflections on the just Re-
ntments which the King, my Master, and all the *Spa-*
nards, must needs have, to see themselves thus assaulted
and abus'd, with so much Animosity, by a Nation to
whom they have shewn the most Favour; and see them act
contrary to Reason, Politicks, and even against their own
interest, to increase the exorbitant Power of the *Germans*
Italy; I cannot dispense with my not acquainting your
excellency with the good and generous Intention of the
King my Master, that were communicated to me by his
letters of the 20th of *August*, N. S. as also the Orders he
ve concerning the Arrival of the Fleet of *Mexico* at
Adix, which in Silver and other Effects is valu'd at
the Millions of Crowns.

His Majesty informs me, that notwithstanding Admi-
ral *Byng's* Declaration, and the Intimation that has been
given him of the Articles lately sign'd, whereof I send
Copy to your Excellency, and that altho' the said De-
claration and Articles rather denote an obvious Design of
making War, than that of maintaining a perfect Under-
standing between the two Nations, and undertaking an
impartial Mediation; yet it is resolv'd not to make the
Change in any Thing that relates to Trade; that the
Effects arriv'd in the said Flota shall be deliver'd as before,
to those to whom they belong; and, in a Word, that it
his Majesty's Will and Intention that the Treaty of
peace and Commerce should be religiously observ'd, and
that the *English* should continue to enjoy all the Advanta-
ges and Grants that were given them heretofore.

This last and so singular Instance of his Majesty's Ju-
stice and Moderation, ought not certainly to have been
prevented by the said Event, of which he must have
receiv'd the News a few Days after he had given so evi-
dent a Mark of his favourable Dispositions towards the
English Nation.

It may be, that some disaffected Persons have endea-
vour'd to intimate, that the *Spanish* Navy aim'd less at
the Liberty of *Italy*, than at making Alterations in the
Commerce as it is now establish'd, and engrossing to them-

selves the considerable Branches which other Nations have in the *Indies* : But this pretended Design is as false as impracticable.

God has committed the *Indies* to the Trust of the *Spaniards*, that all Nations might partake of the Riches of that new World. It is even necessary that all *Europe* should contribute towards supplying the different Dominions of that vast Empire with their Manufactures and Merchandizes : This was, and is still, the Intention of the King my Master ; and all his Preparations by Sea, can never have any other View, than that of defending the Coasts of *Spain*, and protecting Trade in *Europe* and the *Indies*. As to what regards me in particular, I shall be extremely concern'd, should the Action, which put lately, to the unspeakable Surprise of the greatest Part of *Europe*, cause any Alteration in the good Disposition of the King my Master towards all the *English* Nation, and the hearty Desire he has had hitherto to contribute to their Advantage.

I am, Sir,

Some Days after, Mr. Secretary *Craggs* wrote the following Answer to the above Letter of the Marquess of *Montecorne*.

Hampton Court, Sept. 4, 1711

Sir,

I Receiv'd some Days ago the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, dated the 25th of the last Month, and I have since seen it printed in all our publick Papers. As it is founded on a Piece of News, of which the King has not then receiv'd the Confirmation, his Majesty did not command me to return any Answer to it, 'till after the Arrival of Admiral *Byng's* Son, who brought him the Particulars of what pass'd between the two Fleets, whereby appears that the *Spaniards* began the Hostilities.

Without dwelling upon that Circumstance, I am order'd by the King to give in Answer to your Excellency that this Action might be very well expected, and ought by no Means to appear surprizing to his Catholick Majesty ; since, without mentioning the many Offices which have been pass'd at the Court of *Madrid*, I need only acquaint your Excellency, that Admiral *Byng* wrote Letter thither, ever since the 20th of *June*, O. S. representing to his Catholick Majesty such Engagements as the King found himself under by several Treaties, to guarantee the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to defend the Emperor in the Possession

Possession of his Dominions: Desiring his Catholick Majesty to accept the King's Mediation, and to desist from the Hostilities already begun: Offering him Services, either to withdraw his Troops, or to assist him, in Case the Emperor should not consent to a Suspension of Arms: And, lastly, proposing a Truce, while an Accommodation should be negociated; without which, his Majesty foresaw, that the Flames of this War, kindled by Spain, must overspread all Europe. The Admiral afterwards declared, in the King's Name, that in Case his Catholick Majesty should reject these Offers of Friendship, he had Orders to employ the Force of his Squadron to prevent the dangerous Consequences of this War, and to maintain the Faith of his Master's Engagements. A haughty short Answer was return'd him, in the Name of his Catholick Majesty; namely, that he had nothing to do, but to follow his Orders. The Admiral, not discourag'd by so rash an Answer, but well acquainted with the King's Intentions to avoid Hostilities till the last Extremity, as soon as he arriv'd before *Messina*, sent another Letter, dated the 29th of July, O. S. to the Marquess *de Lede*, repeating to him the same Things he had Written to *Madrid*, and concluding, for the second Time, that he had Orders to use Force, if his Offers and Intreaties should not succeed, for procuring a Suspension of Arms; which was again refus'd him by the Marquess *de Lede*. I am perswaded, that if your Excellency had been inform'd of these Particulars as well as I, you must have expected, and could not have been surpriz'd at what has happen'd.

At the same Time your Excellency does me the Honour to send me a Copy of the five Articles, jointly communicated, by my Lord *Stanhope* and the Marquess *de Nancré*, to his Eminency the Cardinal *Alberoni*. Your Excellency cannot but have observ'd, that it is express'd in the last of the Articles, that if, during the three Months which the contracting Powers offer his Catholick Majesty to accede to their Alliance, he should begin a War tending to obstruct the Execution of the Dispositions made by those Treaties, the said Powers oblige themselves to prevent him by Force, even within the said Space of three Months. Now the Invasion of *Sicily* is directly contrary to these Dispositions; and Cardinal *Alberoni* had Notice given him, not only by the Communication of these Articles, but by my Lord *Stanhope's* Demand of a Passport, in Case of a Rupture, which his Catholick Majesty had

the Goodness to grant him; and his Eminency declar'd to Colonel *Stanhope*, the King's Minister, that he well foresaw what might happen, without endeavouring to prevent it, by seeking to obtain his Catholick Majesty's Consent to a Truce, while an Accommodation should be negociated.

It remains, Sir, that I Answer the obliging Declarations his Catholick Majesty has made in Favour of the Trade of this Nation. On this Head, I have the King's Commands to repeat to your Excellency what I have often had the Honour to tell you by Word of Mouth, and I shall be careful to advance nothing but such Facts as are known and incontestable, the Proofs of which I have in my Hands ready to produce, whenever the Opportunity, so earnestly desir'd by the King, of coming to a friendly Explanation with his Catholick Majesty, shall furnish me with the Occasion I wish for, of discussing these Matters with your Excellency.

1. Impossibilities have been laid on our Merchandizes, directly contrary to our Treaties of Commerce with the Crown of Spain.

2. Several Kinds of Goods have been prohibited, which are expressly allow'd by the same Treaties.

3. The Schedules for their Annual Vessels have been deny'd the *South-Sea Company*, contrary to the express Letter of the Treaty; without any better Reason given for it, than that it was not for the Convenience of the Court of *Madrid* to grant them.

4. Our Merchant Ships have been seiz'd in all the Ports of Spain: The Spanish Men of War and Privateers have brought them in by Force; have oblig'd them to take out their Cargoes; and to their inexpressible Loss, have constrain'd them to transport their Troops, Horses, Ammunition, &c. for this very Expedition which has disorder'd the Affairs of all Europe. I am even assur'd, what I can scarce believe, that Owners of these Vessels, so endeavouring to struggle with such unheard of Proceedings, have had their Bars cut off, and that the first Thing done by the Spaniards, upon their entering *Messina*, was to thrust the King's Consul into Prison. I content myself with the bare Mention of these Facts to your Excellency. You will have the Goodness to examine how consistent they are with the favourable Declaration you have made for the Trade of *Great Britain*.

The King commands me, Sir, as it is his Inclination that nothing should be aggravated, so touch but very lightly

ightly on other Complaints of any inferior Nature. Such are,

The Menaces to seize on the Effects of the Merchants his Subjects, notwithstanding the Treaty which declares expressly, and in so many Words, that even in Case of a Rupture there shall be six Months allow'd each Party to withdraw their Effects.

The Insinuations dropt at *Madrid*, not only of Domestic Troubles, which might be rais'd to distress the King, but even of the Force which might be openly employ'd in Favour of the Pretender: And the Advices from many Quarters of the Intrigues and secret Negotiations between the Ministers of his Catholick Majesty and the Emisaries of that Person. To all which his Majesty gives no Credit, being perswaded that his Catholick Majesty can never come into Measures so contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Treaties of Alliance between the two Crowns, and to the Conduct which his Majesty has so religiously observ'd towards the Catholick King: Of which your Excellency will give me Leave to mention some Particulars.

The King has never once thought of stirring up Difficulties and Disorders to his Catholick Majesty in his own Country, since the Crown of *Great Britain* acknowledged him King of *Spain*. What Alliance or Friendship soever the King has had with his Imperial Majesty, he never entertain'd a Thought of giving him the least Assistance in his Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Spain*. On the contrary, his Majesty had not only sought but found the Means to make the Emperor for ever to renounce them for himself and his Family, whenever his Catholick Majesty shall himself consent to it. And the King, in Concert with his most Christian Majesty, has farther engag'd him to give the Reversions of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, to a Son of his Catholick Majesty.

The King has been yet more averse from encouraging any Practices with the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, by Means of his Ministers at that Court. He never had any Intention of representing to them the Loss of many of their ancient Privileges, the Burden of their Taxes, and the Dangers of a new War with those Nations whose Friendship they stand most in Need of: Though there might possibly be among the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty some who are not yet well affected towards him, unless whole Kingdoms have very much chang'd their Inclinations since the last War. On the contrary, his Majesty

Majesty always would and should still think himself oblig'd to the Bonds of that Friendship which hitherto has subsisted, and which he hopes does yet subsist betwixt his Majesty and the Catholick King, to give him Notice of any such Contrivances, like a good Brother and a good Friend.

His Majesty has been yet more tender upon this Point, and would not allow even that the *Spanish Merchants* should be given to understand, what Inconveniencies might befall them in Case of a Rupture with him; or the Dangers and insurmountable Difficulties they might meet with, in their Trading to the *Indies* or any other Part of the World, should they make War with a Power so considerable at Sea as that of *Great Britain*.

Whatsoever Threats have been given out by the Ministers of his Catholick Majesty at *Madrid*; however ill-suited these Threats have been to the Dignity of the *British Crown*; how little soever that Crown has been us'd in such Language, his Majesty has had the Consolation to see that he hath undergone this Treatment in common with *France* and *Holland*, something better yet than what the Emperor and *Sicily* have found, both of which *Spain* has actually attack'd. But far from complaining to the King of *Spain* or his Ministers, farther yet from complaining to the King and his Ministers to his People, his Majesty has rather chose to suffer this Treatment; knowing too well that such kind of Cabals are contrary to the Law of Nations, to the Usages establish'd between Sovereign Princes, and to the good Correspondence he ardently desires to maintain with his Catholick Majesty.

The King hopes that his Catholick Majesty has always had, and ever will have, the same Sentiments towards him, which his Majesty hath now express'd; for which Reason he can give no Credit to the News he hears from *Holland*, that the Ambassador of *Spain*, Monsieur de the Marquess de Beretti Landi, an accomplish'd Minister, and one who hath distinguish'd himself by his Zeal and Penetration, has presented a Sort of Memorial to the States, entitled, *A Translation of a Letter written the 20th of August, by M. the Cardinal Alberoni, to M. the Marquess de Beretti Landi*; which begins with these Words, *It is notorious every where, that the Ministry of Great Britain being prepossess'd by their Passions and particular Views, &c.* And in the End orders his Excellency to read this Letter to all the English Merchants in general; &c. It is unnecessary that I refer to the printed Letter, since this Minister hath said that your Excellency hath receiv'd the same

Orders

Orders, and since these Instructions seem rather calculated for a Minister residing at *London*, than for M. the Marquess de Beretti Landi. But I cannot imagine that his Eminency, who so well knows how to display the Dignity and Decorum of the Crown of *Spain*, hath given Orders to her Ambassador to pass publick Offices with Merchants the Subjects of *Great Britain*, which can only tend to incense them against the Government of their Sovereign. This avow'd Manner of Negotiating is so unheard of, that I dare answer, it will not be approv'd by his Catholick Majesty, and cannot be suffer'd by the King my Master.

But to return, Sir, to your favourable Declaration for our Trade, the King orders me to acquaint you, That his Catholick Majesty (having discover'd the Abuses which have been committed in Breach of Treaties, and by the Violences, which have been exercis'd without his Knowledge on the Subjects of *Great Britain*) hath thereupon order'd you to make such a Declaration, his Majesty commands me to desire your Excellency would on his Part thank his Catholick Majesty, and express to him the kind Sense he hath of it.

Nevertheless, Sir, to avoid the like Mistakes for the future, and that no Coldness on either Side may abate the Friendship which the King so passionately desires to cultivate with his Catholick Majesty; he commands me to acquaint your Excellency, that he doth not pretend to any other Trade for his Subjects with those of the King of *Spain*, than what is stipulated by the Treaties between the two Crowns, and particularly, when the Peace of *Utrecht* was made by them, in such Circumstances, as his Majesty hopes the Catholick King will acknowledge that of *Great Britain* was not exorbitant in her Demands. But at the same Time, Sir, his Majesty doth not understand that he is to receive the Execution of these Treaties as a Favour to be granted or taken from him at the Discretion of the Court of *Spain*: And his Majesty is perswaded, if the King of *Spain* should ever take the Resolution to ruin the Trade of his Subjects, he would at the same Time take that of declaring War against him: Since the only Evil his Majesty could apprehend, would be the Damage such a War might bring upon the Trade of his People: A Damage his Majesty must with infinite Regret endeavour at least to repair, by such Methods as may probably prove

prove as dangerous to the Trade and Interests of Spain, as to those of Great Britain.

To conclude, Sir, I beg of your Excellency to relate, that the King has demanded no new Advantage, that he does not seek to aggrandize himself by any new Acquisition; but is rather inclin'd to sacrifice something of his own, to procure that general Quiet and Tranquillity which he only desires to enjoy in common with the rest of his Neighbours. And I have his Majesty's Orders to declare to your Excellency, that he wishes not only for Peace, but even for the strictest Friendship with his Catholick Majesty; that he earnestly demands them both; and that on his Part he offers them to him. But in a Word, whatever shall be the Event, his Majesty will maintain the Dignity of his Crown, the Trade and Privileges of his Subjects, and the Faith of his Treaties.

*I have the Honour to be, with most perfect Esteem,
Sir, Your Excellency's most Humble, and
Most Obedient Servant,*

J. CRAGG

The Letter which is taken Notice of by Mr. Eragg, to be written by Cardinal Alberoni to the Marquess de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, is as follows.

S I R,

IF is notorious every where, that the Ministry of Great Britain being prepossess'd by their Passions and private Views, have endeavour'd by all imaginable Means to infuse into the English Nation an entire Distrust of and Aversion to Spain, to engage the said Nation to pursue the Maxims of that Ministry, which are so prejudicial and contrary to the common Good. It is known, that of late, the Government of England have us'd their utmost Endeavours to persuade the Nation, that the Application and Designs of Spain were to increase considerably her naval Forces, to oppose the Commerce which all Nations in general carry on with the Indies; notwithstanding the two last Treaties, and the religious Observation of his Majesty's Royal Word, ought to convince the English of the Artifice with which those Rumours are spread, and which are contriv'd only to excite Distrust and Disunion with the Spaniards; and

every Man of sound Judgment will reflect, that
has put the *Indies* into the Power of that Monarchy,
the End that all Nations might partake of that Ad-
vantage. However, it is the King's Will, that for the
better Proof of the sincere Desire he has to maintain
publick Tranquillity, and for dispelling Reports
pernicious to the Quiet of the Subjects of *Spain* and
Ireland, your Excellency should assure the *English* Mer-
chants that are in *Holland*; and all those who are con-
cern'd in Commerce, that his Majesty will never al-
ter the establish'd Laws, nor ever infringe the Treaties
which the *English* Nation enjoys with so great Benefit
of his Generosity. And that the naval Forces of *Spain*
shall consist only of a limited Number, that may be
sufficient to secure her Coasts in the *Mediterranean*, to
attend and convoy her Galleons. For a Proof of what
his Majesty orders me to say to your Excellency, a new
conjunction just now offers itself, in which the King
wishes to signalize his Love of the *British* Nation,
and by without Resentment the Contents of the Pa-
per here subjoin'd, which is a Copy of that deliver'd
to *M. Stanhope*, and by which an open Rupture is de-
clard, if the Project be not accepted; and they offer
to oblige the King to it by Threats: On the contrary,
his Majesty, instead of being provok'd at such a Pro-
ceeding, has order'd, as an Instance of the good Faith
with which he has always acted, that the Effects and
Merchandise of the *English*, which are in the Flota that
has newly arriv'd at *Cadiz*, from the *Indies* shall not be
touch'd nor any Change made in relation to them; it
being the King's Intention, that what belongs to each
of the *English* respectively should be deliver'd to them.
His Resolution is very different from the Rumours
which the *British* Ministry spreads, and is an incontestable
Proof, that the King's Will ever inclines him to pro-
mote the Benefit of that Nation. His Majesty orders,
that your Excellency read this Letter to all *English* Mer-
chants in general, as also the Contents of the Paper,
which is annex'd, and that you assure them that the
King will firmly maintain the Treaty, preferring the
Advantages of the *British* Nation to all other Satisfac-
tion; and hoping that in Return, Men so wise, so pru-
dent, and so intelligent, will not let themselves be drawn
in by the Perswasions, and for the private Ends of
the *English* Ministry, which are entirely fatal to the

R r

Peace

Peace of the two Nations, and of the two Kingdoms I am, &c.

With the above Letter which the Marquess de Melone sent to Mr. Secretary Craggs, he likewise sent in clos'd the following Memorial, which the Earl Stanhope had deliver'd to the Court of Madrid.

The Confederate Powers, in Consequence of the said Treaty which has been communicated to Cardinal Albani, have agreed on the following Measures.

I. That the Catholick King shall have 3 Months to accept of the Treaty, reckoning from the Day it is sign'd.

II. That if his Catholick Majesty does not accept of the same within the said Term of 3 Months, then the Confederates shall supply the Emperor with such Forces as are stipulated in the Treaty of Alliance.

III. That if in Consequence to the Assistance given to the Emperor, the King of Spain should declare War against any one of the Confederates, either by invading his Dominions, or seizing his Subjects, Cities or Effects, then the other Confederates shall immediately declare and make War against his Catholick Majesty, and shall carry on the same 'till such Time as Satisfaction shall be given to their wrong'd Ally.

IV. That in Case his Catholick Majesty should refuse to accept of the said Treaty, the Confederates shall unanimously dispose of his Expectations on the Dominions of Tuscany and Parma, in Favour of some other Prince.

V. That the Emperor shall not act within the said Term of 3 Months, upon Condition that the King of Spain does not act on his Side; but that if his Catholick Majesty, instead of accepting the said Treaty, should within the said Term act any Hostilities, which may prevent the Execution of any Disposition of the said Treaty, then the Allies shall immediately, and without waiting the Expiration of the said Term, supply the Emperor with such Forces as are therein provided.

The following Proposals were made by the Duke of Savoy to the Court of *Madrid*, a little before the *Spanish* Fleet sail'd from *Barcelona* into the *Mediterranean*.

I. That the King should give him down a Million of Crowns, for his taking the Field.

II. That his Majesty should pay him monthly a Pension of 70000 Crowns for carrying on the War.

III. That the King should send over 12000 Men into the State of *Milan*, to join the *Piedmontese* Troops.

IV. That at the same Time the *Spanish* Army should attack the Kingdom of *Naples*, on express Conditions of Garrisons, (half *Spaniards*, half *Piedmontese*) should be put into the conquer'd Places, and that every Governor should be a *Piedmontese*, with a *Spanish* Subaltern.

V. That after the Conquest of *Naples*, his Catholick Majesty's Army, consisting of 20000 Men, should enter the *Milanese*, to incorporate themselves with the Troops of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, observing the same Rule with Respect to the Places to be conquer'd in that State, as in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

VI. That the Contributions which should be rais'd in the State of *Milan*, should be divided by equal Portions between the two Confederated Powers.

VII. That the Winter-Quarters should be wholly at the Disposal of the Duke of *Savoy*, without the *Spanish* Troops concerning themselves in it.

VIII. That as his Catholick Majesty cannot send to the *Milanese* either Artillery or Ammunition, his Royal Highness should furnish the same, provided his Catholick Majesty would be entirely at the Charge of it.

The Marquess *de Beretti Landi*, Ambassador of *Spain*, deliver'd to the Deputies of the States-General, in a late Conference, the Copy of a Letter written to him by Cardinal *Alberoni*, which is as follows.

Acquaint your Excellency, that my Lord *Stanhope* set out the 26th of this Month from the *Escorial* at *Madrid*, whence he was to proceed on his Journey to *Paris*, having seen Proof sufficient, during his Stay at *Paris*, of the Constancy and Firmness with which the King rejected the Project of the Princes Mediators, and the Suspension of Arms last propos'd. He learnt from their Majesties own Mouths, in two long Conferences, which he had the Honour to be admitted, that they

detested that Project, as unjust, prejudicial, and offensive to their Honour. I told him, that I did not comprehend what Motive could induce the Confederated Powers to admit the Duke of *Savoy* into their Alliance, not only considering of what little Use he will be to them; but because 'tis certain those Powers have no Need of the Troops of *Savoy*, unless that Prince will maintain them at his own Expence, which will be very difficult to obtain.

As for *Sicily*, I declar'd to my Lord *Stanhope*, in the Presence of the Marquess *de Nancré*, that *France* and *Great Britain* had of themselves, and none else whatever, induc'd the King to retake that Kingdom: For both those Courts had assur'd his Majesty, that the Duke of *Savoy* was treating with the Archduke to give up to him that Island, if that Prince would accept it; but that he had refus'd it, considering it would be better for him to receive it by the Disposition of the Powers Mediators, and with the Consent of *Spain*; because in that Case, he would have the Advantage to obtain it by a more just and more authentick Title, besides the Assurance of keeping it by Favour of so powerful a Guaranty. I likewise shew'd my Lord *Stanhope*, that the Archduke being Master of *Sicily*, all *Italy* will be the Slave of the *Germans*, and the Powers of *Europe* not be able to recover her at Liberty: And that the *Germans* in the last War, with a small Body of Troops, made head and disputed the Ground against two Crowns which had formidable Armies in *Lombardy*, were Masters of the Country, and of a great Number of considerable Places. I also represented to him very clearly, that to make War in *Lombardy* was to make it in a Labyrinth, and that it was the fatal Burial Place of the *French* and *English*: That every Year of the last War cost *France* 18 or 20000 Recruits, and above 15 Millions; that the Duke of *Vendôme* at the Time Things went prosperously, said, that if the War in *Italy* lasted, the 2 Crowns must indispensably abandon that Province, because of the immense Charge: That according to the Engagements now propos'd, the Succors of *Great Britain* are far off, and impracticable; and that the War would cost a *Potosi*, enough to ruin a Kingdom: That at present, those of *France* are impossible, and would be generally oppos'd by the Nation: That the Archduke would triumph with all these Advantages, and *England* not recover the least Reimbursement, when, on the contrary, she might gain considerably by siding with *Spain*.

In Conclusion, I told my Lord Stanhope plainly, that the Proposition of giving *Sicily* to the Archduke was absolutely fatal; and that of setting Bounds afterwards to his vast Designs, a meer Dream and Illusion; since that Prince, being possess'd of *Sicily*, would have no farther Need, either of *France* or *England*, for bringing immediately the rest of *Italy* under Subjection; and no Power would be in Condition to oppose it. This is the Substance of all the Conferences my Lord Stanhope had, and your Excellency may make Use of it as Occasion shall offer.

These are the only Reasons the Court of *Madrid* has yet thought fit to give, in Justification of their Invasion of *Sicily*: For by them they would insinuate, as if his Catholic Majesty had enter'd into an Alliance with them to attack the Imperial Dominions in *Italy*, and afterwards had underhand treated with the Emperor, and resolving to break with *Spain*, had made those new Proposals, which his Catholick Majesty could not in Honour comply with: But to return to *Great Britain*. The Spaniards foreseeing well that the *British* Fleet would hazard the Disappointment of their Projects in *Italy*, employ'd all imaginable Means to represent the sending of that Fleet into the *Mediterranean* as a Sort of Hostility against them; and endeavour'd to extol on one hand the Generosity of his Catholick Majesty for the *English* Nation; and on the other, us'd many Arguments to frighten them with Menaces of seizing their Effects, and with other Things of the like Nature: It was, doubtless, in this View, that on the 21st of *July* the Marquess de *Monteleone* declar'd to the Directors of the *South Sea* Company, That the Order given by the King his Master, for suspending the Departure of the Ship *Prince George*, which the said Company were sending to the *Spanish America*, was occasion'd only by the Representation made by the whole Commerce of *Perue* and that of *Cadiz*, setting forth the inevitable Damages and Prejudice that would ensue from the sending the Galleons this Year, by reason of the Abundance of Goods that were already in those Kingdoms; and not with the least Desire of infringing upon or contradicting whatsoever is stipulated in the *Asiento* Contract; which plainly appear'd by his Majesty's having then promis'd to allow them Liberty to send two Ships next Year instead of one. The said Minister also declar'd, That notwithstanding the Representations of the Commerce of *Perue* and *Cadiz*, his Majesty being desirous to oblige the Directors of the said Company, and having a due

due Regard to the Instances they had made to him, but resolv'd to grant them the Liberty of sending their Ship this Year; but at the very Time when his Majesty had given his Orders for that Purpose, an extraordinary and unexpected Message had been communicated to his Majesty for Admiral Byng, by Mr. Stanhope, the English Minister at the Court of Madrid, by which his Majesty finding the Intention of the English to favour his Enemies, and that they are more inclin'd to an open Rupture, or Declaration of War, than to maintain the Mutual Correspondence which his Majesty thought was happily establish'd between, and equally advantageous to, both Nations, his Majesty was oblig'd to suspend the Effects of his Royal Intentions towards the Company, in granting their Licence for this Year: His Excellency likewise in the same Declaration express'd, That his Majesty would, for the Reasons above-mention'd, find himself oblig'd, contrary to his Intentions, to desist for the future from granting to the English Nation those particular Privileges and Advantages, which out of his Royal Generosity he had been pleas'd to grant them hitherto, in respect to the Commerce in general, and the *Affiento* Contract in particular.

Monies advanc'd and paid off in the *Exchequer*, on the following Funds, to *Sept. 23, 1718.*

<i>Exchequer.</i>	<i>Advanc'd</i>	<i>Paid off.</i>	<i>Numb.</i>
16th 4 Shilling Aid	1880000	1876811	2658
5th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	1297084	1740
6th 3 Shilling Aid	1410000	70000	14
Hops ———	180000	173778	681
Malt 1717 ———	700000	517039	976
Lotter. 1713, Civ. List	633000	51180	5th Paym. 2
Dit. 1714, Benefits }	1876400	105270	8th Pay. 127
Dit. 1714, Blanks }			
Subsidies 1710 ———	1210000	1047952	2615
Coals for Churches	133000	119150	437
Sale of Tin ———	1214740	1179110	2458

Bank 1710, of 14 s. per Annum for 25 Years, 9 l. 12 s.

Bank 1710, due *Sept. 29, 1717*, are paid to 87481.

Annuities for 99 Years.

Years Purchase.

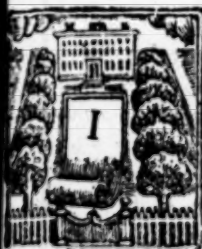
693, 14 l. per Cent. Excise ———	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
705, 3700 l. per Week Excise ———	20
706, $\frac{1}{2}$ additional Customs and Excise ———	20
707, Low Wines, Sweets, Pedlars and Customs	20
708, 80000 l. 1 Moiety of old Ton. & Pound.	20
708, 40000 l. Surplusses ———	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
l. per C. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ Years Excise, Raisins, Spices, Snuff	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prizes 1710, for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years, Coals and Windows	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bank Annuity-Books open the 7th, and Bank Transfer-Books open the 10th of *October* next.

F I N I S

T H E
Historical Register.

N U M B E R X I I .



N the last *Register* an Account was given of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance between their Imperial, Most Christian, and *Britannick* Majesties, and the States-General; but being then oblig'd to omit it for Want of Room, we will begin this *Register* with it, tho' the most curious Part of it be not yet publish'd, I mean the particular Terms and Conditions for settling the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and the Kings of *Spain* and *Sicily*: But the Treaty, as we now have it, is as follows:

T H E most serene and most potent King of *Great Britain*, Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. The most serene and most potent the most Christian King, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General, being Confederated for the Maintenance of the Peace by the Tripple Alliance of the 4th of *January* 1717, have not bounded their Views and Cares to the Tranquillity of their own Dominions only; but being perswaded that it could not long subsist, if most of the other States of *Europe* were at War with one another; and being moreover alarm'd at the new Troubles that are rais'd in *Italy*, and at the fatal Consequences that might attend the War betwixt his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty, have, in order to prevent so great a Calamity, and to take the only solid Measures which can put a Stop to that War, made between them the Treaty, of which the Tenor follows.

S s

[Here

[Here the Treaty is to be verbatim inserted, and then the Alliance proceeds in the following Manner.]

Their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, having taking such wise Measures for restoring and securing the Repose of *Europe*, and his Imperial Majesty having enter'd therein, the said four Powers, out of a true Desire of the publick Safety, and in order not to abandon a Work of which they have laid such solid Foundations, were perswaded that they ought to continue united to support and carry it to Perfection; and to do this with the greater Confort and Harmony, they have agreed on a particular Alliance among themselves for maintaining the Peace, the Articles whereof follow.

I. **T**HERE shall be between their Imperial, *Britannick*, and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, their Heirs and Successors, a most strict Alliance, for the reciprocal Preservation of their Dominions and Subjects, and for maintaining the Peace; so that the high Allies may endeavour to advance the mutual Interest and Advantage of one another, and to prevent and repel all Sorts of Injury and Loss.

II. To this End the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden* are here referr'd to and confirm'd, so as they may subsist entirely and in full Force and Vigour, except in such Points as the publick Weal does indispensably require them to be alter'd in by the present Treaty. Provided always, that the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *London*, the 5th of *May* 1716, betwixt their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, shall continue in full Force and Vigour in its whole Extent, as well as the Treaty of Alliance concluded at the *Hague* the 14th of *January*, 1717, betwixt their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General.

III. His most Christian Majesty promises for himself, his Heirs and Successors, in Conjunction with his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, That he never will directly, nor indirectly, disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, in any of the Dominions which he possesses according to the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or those which he shall possess by Virtue of this present Treaty; and to guaranty

ranty all the Dominions and Rights which he possesses and shall possess, by Virtue of those three Treaties, either in *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, or in *Italy*. Their *Britannick* and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, engaging themselves to defend them against all those who shall attack them, and to furnish his Imperial Majesty in that Case with the Assistance which he shall stand in Need of, according to the Conditions and Repartition herein after stipulated. They likewise promise and oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions to such of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be by him declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd by his Imperial Majesty.

IV. His Imperial Majesty reciprocally promises for himself, his Heirs and Successors, in Conjunction with his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords the States-General, never to disturb, directly nor indirectly, his most Christian Majesty in any of the Dominions which the Crown of *France* does actually possess, and to guaranty and defend the same against all those who shall attack them, and in that Case to furnish the Supplies which his most Christian Majesty shall stand in Need of, according to what is herein after stipulated. And in like Manner their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and the Lords the States-Generals, do promise and engage themselves to maintain, guaranty, and defend the Right of Succession to the Kingdom of *France*, according to the Articles of the Treaties concluded at *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April* 1713; obliging themselves to support the said Succession according as it was settled by the Renunciation of his Catholick Majesty, the 5th of *March* 1712, by the Act of the *Cortes* of *Spain*, of the 9th of the Month and Year aforesaid, and by the Laws made in Consequence thereof, the 8th of *March*, 1713, and by the said Treaties of *Utrecht*, against all those who shall disturb or contest the same with him who is thereunto call'd by the said Renunciation of the Catholick King, by the said Acts made in Consequence of the said Treaties, for maintaining and defending him; and for that End to furnish him with the Supplies proportion'd to his Wants, which shall be requir'd according to the Repartition herein after stipulated. And likewise, if the Case re-

quire it, to make Use of all their Forces for that End and to declare War against him who shall dispute the said Succession. Their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, do also oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions to such of this most Christian Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after they shall be thereunto requir'd in the Name of his most Christian Majesty.

V. Their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, engage for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guaranty the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, as 'tis establish'd by the Laws of the Kingdom, in the House of his *Britannick* Majesty who now reigns, and also to guaranty all the Dominions which his *Britannick* Majesty possesses, and to give no *Asylum* or Retreat in any Part of their Dominions to the Person, who during the Life of King *James II.* took the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Death, the Title of King of *Great Britain*, nor to the Descendants, of the said Person, in Case he shall have any; promising likewise for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, never to aid the said Person, nor his Descendants, directly or indirectly, by Sea or by Land, by Council or Assistance, either by Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, or in any other Manner whatsoever, nor likewise, in any Sort, such as may have Commission from the said Person or his Descendants, to disturb the Government of his *Britannick* Majesty, or the Repose of his Dominions, either by open War, secret Conspiracies, exciting Seditions and Rebellions, or by committing Piracies against the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty. In which last Case his Imperial Majesty obliges himself not to suffer any Retreat to be given to the said Pirates in the Ports of the *Netherlands*, and his most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States-General oblige themselves in like Manner, with Relation to the Ports in their Dominions as his *Britannick* Majesty obliges himself to give no Retreat in any Port of his Dominions to Pirates, who may cruise on the Subjects of their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses.

In fine, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions to those of his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such shall be found in the Dominions of their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and their High-Mightinesses, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd in the Name of his *Britannick* Majesty. And in Case his *Britannick* Majesty be attack'd in any Part of his Dominions, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States-General, oblige themselves to furnish him the Supplies herein after stipulated, and his Descendants with the like, in case they be disturb'd in the Succession of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*.

VI. Their Imperial, *Britannick*, and most Christian Majesties oblige themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to guaranty and defend all the Dominions and Rights which their High-Mightinesses do actually possess, against all those who shall disturb and attack them, and in that Case to furnish them with the Supplies herein after stipulated. Their Imperial, *Britannick*, and most Christian Majesties do, in like Manner, oblige themselves to give no Protection or *Asylum* in any Part of their Dominions to such of their High-Mightinesses Subjects, who are or shall be declar'd Rebels; and in Case any such be found in their Dominions, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart the same in eight Days, after being thereunto requir'd in the Name of their High-Mightinesses, provided that what was stipulated touching the Rebels in this Article, and in those preceeding, shall not be understood of those who are actually in the Service of any of the Treating Powers before the Signing of this present Treaty.

VII. If any one of the four treating Powers be attack'd or disturb'd in the Possession of their Dominions, either by unjust Violence to their Subjects, or their Ships and Dominions, by Sea or by Land, by any Prince or State whatever, the three other Powers shall employ their Offices as soon as thereunto requir'd, to procure them Justice, and to prevent the Aggressor from continuing his Hostilities; but if friendly Offices be not sufficient for the Reconciliation of the two Parties,

ties, and for the Satisfaction and Reparation of the injur'd Power, the High Treaters shall furnish to their Ally, who is attack'd, in Two Months after being thereunto required, the following Succours, jointly or separately, viz.

His Imperial Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse;
His Britannick Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse;
His most Christian Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000 Horse;
and the Lords the States-General 4000 Foot, and 1000 Horse.

But if the Power that is attack'd, instead of Troops, desire Ships of War, or Transports, or Subsidies in ready Money, he shall have his free Choice, and be furnished with Ships, as aforesaid, or Money, in Proportion to the Expence of the Troops. The Treating Powers agree, that 1000 Foot shall be valued at 10000 *Dutch Florins* per Month, and 1000 Horse at 30000 *Dutch Florins* per Month; and that the same Proportion shall be observ'd with respect to the Ships. If the Succours herein above specify'd be not answerable to the Necessity, the Treating Powers shall forthwith agree on farther Supplies; and likewise, if it be necessary, assist in the War against the Aggressor.

VIII. The Princes and States on whom the Treating Powers unanimously agree, shall have Liberty to enter into this Treaty, and especially the King of *Portugal*.

The Treaty above-mention'd shall be approv'd and ratify'd by their Imperial, *Britannick* and Most Christian Majesties, and by their High Mightinesses, at *London*; and deliver'd respectively in Two Months Time, or sooner, if possible.

In Witness whereof, We, &c.

Petersburg, or the Court of the Czar of Muscovy.

Soon after the Death of the Czarowitz *Alexis*, the Czar, having receiv'd Information that the *Sieur de Bye*, the Resident of the States-General at the Court of his Czarish Majesty, had given false Informations of the Affairs of *Muscovy*, caus'd that Minister to be seiz'd and his Papers secur'd, hoping by that Means to discover some dangerous Intrigues; and in a short Time after

After he caus'd Prince Kurakin, his Embassador at the Hague, to deliver the following Memorial to the States-General on that Subject.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Czarish Majesty, has Orders to let your High-Mightinesses know, that his Czarish Majesty has been a long Time inform'd from good Hands, that your Resident, the *Sieur de Bye*, during all the Time he has been at the Court of his Majesty, has always sent, not only to his Masters, but more-especially to his Friends and particular Correspondents, News of the slenderest Foundation, and made up of Reports extremely prejudicial to the Reputation and Interest of his Majesty. It would be in some Manner tolerable, if the Reports he sent, and the prejudicial News he wrote, had been true; but they were either entirely false, or capable, by a false Application, to turn to the Prejudice of the Affairs of his Majesty, and to the Encouragement of his Enemies; as also tending to the Diminution of that good Harmony that has hitherto subsisted between the Czar and their High-Mightinesses.

Among other Things he often makes Mention in his Letters of the great Disposition the Subjects of his Czarish Majesty are in, to revolt against him; a Sort of News which is too important not to be search'd in, to the Bottom.

Some Copies of his Letters, and lately some of his Original Letters, have fallen into the Hands of his Majesty, fill'd with these Sorts of Falshoods, which are of the greatest Importance.

The Circumstances which he alledges, would make it be believ'd that Things are upon the Point of a general Revolt against his Czarish Majesty.

The said Resident represents as if he were in Fear of perishing there, and that out of that Fear he desires to be recall'd.

In other Letters he makes Mention of having receiv'd such Advice from some of his Friends.

This is an Affair of the greatest Consequence.

His Majesty ought necessarily to judge, that the Resident has Advice of some Machinations of a Revolt, or at least a Communication thereupon with some or other; and for Fear that when the Affair comes to be discover'd he shall be question'd upon it, he has desir'd
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his Recall. Which is what may be inferr'd from his Letters.

His Czarish Majesty therefore esteeming that the said Resident, by his suspicious Conduct, and by the Communications which he has had, according to all Appearance, with his Majesty's seditious Subjects, is depriv'd of the Privileges due to his Publick Character, and that he has himself depriv'd himself thereof: Considering farther, that in Case of a Rebellion, all Delays are dangerous, his Majesty has found himself oblig'd to take Measures, and to order his Ministers to call to them the said Resident, and to declare to him by Word of Mouth all that is abovesaid, to let him know all his evil and suspicious Conduct, and to demand of him what Ground he had for the Circumstances that are found in his Letters.

In the mean Time a Search was caus'd to be made by a Secretary of the Chancery into the Papers of the Resident in his House, for the better Discovery of this dangerous Affair. And when the Ministers of his Czarish Majesty had clearly prov'd to the Resident all his evil Practices, he could not deny them.

He confess'd that he had written such Letters, saying that he had rely'd upon the Intimations, and Advices of some Persons; some whereof he nam'd, but it appear'd he conceal'd the Principal.

But in the mean Time, he had engag'd his Word of Honour, and his Conscience, that he would tell the Truth upon all the Points in Question, which his Majesty should propose to him; so that although he has merited to be kept in Custody, 'till such Time as he had accomplish'd his Promise, he was nevertheless immediately set at Liberty, to return to his House, where even he may live without any Guard set upon him. And, on the contrary, Liberty is given him and all his Family, and every Body that have Occasion to come to him, to go out and in at their Pleasure.

The Ministers of his Majesty sent the next Day a Secretary of the Chancery to the said Resident, according to what had been agreed with him, upon Questions drawn up in Articles, and extract'd from Letters he had written, and from what he had declar'd by Word of Mouth.

The Copy of the Answers which he made upon those Demands by Articles, has been sent to the above mention'd Ambassador.

The Resident has acknowledg'd all except his Communications, whereof he would declare nothing, alledging only, that he wrote his Reports without any evil Intention.

His Czarish Majesty thinks he has had important Reasons to proceed against him more rigorously, and to detain him in Confinement, in Example of what happen'd last Year in *England*; where, upon the like Suspicion of a Revolt, Count *Gyllemborg*, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of *Sweden*, was arrested, put under a Guard, and all his Papers seiz'd. And the Example of their High Mightinesses, who arrested the Plenipotentiary-Minister of the King of *Sweden*, Baron *Gortz*, with the Secretary of the Embassy, *Gyllemborg*, who were seiz'd with all their Papers, and held a long Time in Custody under a strong Guard.

But through the Desire his Majesty has to maintain a good Friendship with their High Mightinesses, he has order'd the Resident to be treated with Moderation. And he having engag'd his Word of Honour to discover the Persons from whom he has receiv'd his Advices, his Majesty has left him upon that Condition at Liberty, and has order'd to demand of him once more the Names of those Persons, the Refusal whereof has given his Majesty just Occasion of Suspicion; and if he persists in his Refusal, his Majesty will be oblig'd, contrary to his Desire, to put him under Arrest, 'till such Time as the Answer of their High Mightinesses shall arrive; for there is too much Danger in letting Affairs of that Nature fall, without searching into the Bottom of them.

His Majesty orders for the rest, to assure their High Mightinesses of the unalterable Friendship that he will constantly maintain with this State as formerly, and that what has pass'd shall be no Prejudice to them, the Resident having drawn upon himself these Affairs by his ill Conduct, which ought to destroy the Privileges attach'd to his Character.

At the same Time the said Ambassador is order'd to demand of their High Mightinesses, not only the Recall of the said Resident from the Court of his Czarish Majesty, but also Satisfaction for his Conduct, which has been intirely culpable; and to send, if they think fit, another Person of Honour and Confidence in his Place, which his Majesty will take kindly; not being able to admit the said Resident any longer to his Court.

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This Memorial gives in Substance the Reasons which oblig'd he Czar to cause the Dutch Resident to be taken up; but the Questions that were put to him, give still a better Account of this Affair.

The Questions put to M. de Bie, the Dutch Resident in Petersburg, and his Answers, are as follow.

Quest. 1. **W**Hat gave Occasion to the Resident to write from *Moscow*, that the Degradation of Prince *Alexis* gives a Prospect of very bad Consequences? Moreover, What Grounds had he for Writing that every Thing was tending towards a Revolt in the Czar's Dominions, of which Nobody has observ'd the least Appearance hitherto; and therefore 'tis demand'd of him from whom he had such Advice, and with what Circumstance?

Answer. It being reported every where, that Prince *Alexis* was belov'd by the common People, I own that I was afraid of the Consequence.

Quest. 2. What Authority had he for Writing to some of his Friends, that he dreaded what was to come, and that this Empire is in a very bad Condition; that the sudden Death of Prince *Alexis* caus'd great Uneasiness and Alarms among the People, who would not believe he dy'd a natural Death; that he believ'd there would shortly be a Rebellion, and for that Reason, that he might be out of Danger, he had desir'd to be recall'd? 'Tis therefore ask'd from whom he had all those Advices, both as to the Rebellion which he said he fear'd, and the Circumstances of the Prince's Death, for he mention'd some Friends who had given him such Notice.

Ans. I did not doubt of the Death of the Prince, as his Excellency the Vice-Chancellor told it to the Envoy *M. Westphale*, on the Anniversary of the Victory of *Pultowa*; yet 'tis but too true, that the Common People thought quite otherwise.

Quest. 3. Upon what Foundation he wrote, as if there was a Marriage on Foot betwixt Princess *Anne*, Daughter to his Czarish Majesty, and the Duke of *Holstein*, and that the Affair was countenanc'd by her Majesty the Czarina, with a View to procure herself a Place of Retreat, in Case of Need, as his Letter bears expressly.

Ans.

Ans. It appear'd to me very likely, that her Majesty the Czarina would not be against a Match betwixt the Princess *Anne* and the Duke of *Holfstein*; and I own again that I was so weak as to fear dangerous Times, if Prince *Alexis* could have put his ill Designs in Execution, or if his Majesty the Czar (whom God long preserve) should have dy'd.

Quest. 4. What Reason he had to believe that his Majesty the Czar has no Subjects who are faithful and attach'd to him, but Prince *Menzikoff*, and some of the Common People?

Ans. God forbid that ever I should have thought that his Czarish Majesty had no other faithful Servants than Prince *Menzikoff*; but I was afraid that in Case of a Rebellion, many would have abandon'd his Czarish Majesty, and that Prince *Alexis's* Adherents would have increas'd?

Quest. 5. Who was it that gave him Advice of the Hereditary Prince's bad State of Health and Distemper?

Ans. During the Time while his Czarish Majesty was in Foreign Countries, and at his Return, I heard often that the State of the Hereditary Prince's Health was very uncertain; and Madam *Blunnersse*, in particular, told my Wife by way of Discourse, that his Highness was very weakly. This was confirm'd to me by Dr. *Urbi*, who express'd his Fear, that the said Prince, if God did not prevent it, would fall into a Consumption.

Quest. 6. Since the Resident himself told the Ministers that Mr. *Gooy*, Surgeon of the Navy, acquainted him presently with the Death of Prince *Alexis*, there's Reason to judge that it was the same Person who gave him the other Advices, which the Resident mentions, and boasts of in these Terms, that he had them from a good Friend?

Ans. 'Tis true that Mr. *Gooy* the Surgeon sent me Word the 7th of this Month about Nine a Clock at Night, that Prince *Alexis* was dead, and that I being surpriz'd at it, went to him myself to know the Truth of it, when he told me, that the Prince being seiz'd with Fear, had dy'd of an Apoplexy; but as for any Thing else, I declare it as a Truth, that Mr. *Gooy* never designedly gave me any Advice of important Affairs, tho' 'tis true he is my Friend, and has shew'd himself so on several Occasions, when my Wife and Children were ill.

Quest. 7. He also told the Ministers, that the Midwife's Son-in-Law occasion'd his, the Resident's Wife, to have some Suspicion as to the Death of the Prince *Alexis*, by the Account he gave her of it. Therefore they

ask'd him the Circumstances of that Report, and whether he spread such false Advices; and whether he, the Resident, had any other such Advices from the said Person and his Family?

Ans. The *Dutch* Midwife told my Wife, that she heard from her Daughter, who is marry'd to a Man call'd *Bouleffe*, that the Noon before Prince *Alexis's* Death, Dinner was dress'd at her Daughter's House for the said Prince.

Quest. 8. What Ground he had to write from the Court of his Czarish Majesty, that the *Dutch* Nation was hated here? and, Whether he did not thereby design to embroil his Czarish Majesty with the Lords the States-General, notwithstanding that he could not observe any Thing here but what was friendly and favourable for that Nation?

Ans. I thought I might judge of the little Regard there was in *Russia* for the *Dutch* Nation, by the Prohibition to transport hither the best of their Manufacture, and also by changing the Staple of Commerce, in a Time of War, which has Cost the *Dutch* so many Millions; the Trade itself being also very much ruin'd, by which abundance of People in *Holland* have been great Sufferers. But at the same Time, I always hop'd, that this might be redress'd in Time by a Treaty of Commerce: As for the rest, I declare in the Sincerity of my Heart, before God, his Czarish Majesty, and all the World, that I never had any dangerous or disaffected Correspondence in the Empire of *Russia*; and that I never, from first to last, entertain'd any with the *Russian* Subjects about the Affairs of the State; and that I have always pray'd to God for the desirable Health and Preservation of his Czarish Majesty, and that my Fears ought to be ascrib'd to my Pusillanimity and false Reports. At the same Time I am oblig'd to confess, that at *Moscow* I found the *Dutch* under very great Apprehensions, which increas'd my Fears.

The Answer which the States-General gave to the above Memorial, is as follows.

That their High Mightinesses have no other Intention than to maintain sincerely the good Friendship and Understanding wherein they have the Honour to live with his Czarish Majesty, for the mutual Benefit of their Territories and Subjects; and that all the Orders and In-

struction

Instructions, which they have given to their Resident *Van Bie*, tended only to so salutary an End: That they have heard with a great deal of Sorrow, that the said Resident hath had the Misfortune to incur his Czarish Majesty's Displeasure, and that his Czarish Majesty hath carry'd his Resentment so far, as to proceed against the said Resident in a Manner altogether extraordinary, as well with Regard to his Person, as with Regard to his Papers, which are both comprehended under the Protection of the Law of Nations: That their High Mightinesses do readily own, that a Minister may take so unwarrantable a Liberty in concerning himself in the Affairs of the Prince to whom he is sent, and this to the Prejudice of the said Prince, or his Kingdom and Subjects, that such Minister may thereby forfeit the Protection which the Law of Nations affords to a publick Minister, when he is acknowledg'd and admitted as such: But tho' their High Mightinesses do allow that Maxim, it is nevertheless incontestable, that such a publick Minister is responsible for his Actions only to his Lord and Master, or Lords and Masters who sent him, and who alone are his Judges; nor is he bound to account for his Actions and his Conduct to any other whomsoever. As for what is alleg'd in relation to Count *Gyllemborg*, it is agreeable to what is above-said, since he hath been deliver'd up, with all his Papers, to his *Swedish* Majesty: That the Example of Baron *Gortz* hath no relation to the present Case, because he had never pass'd for a publick Minister to their High Mightinesses, nor was ever acknowledg'd or admitted as such by their High Mightinesses; neither did they ever take upon them to examine either him or his Papers: That it would be very disagreeable to their High Mightinesses, should their Resident *Van Bie* have done any thing contrary to their Intentions, which might be prejudicial to his Majesty or his Interests: That he seems rather to have entertain'd wrong Notions of some late Passages and their Consequences, and to have been guilty of Imprudence in Writing his Sentiments, than what Prince *Kurakin* charges upon him in the Memorial communicated to their High Mightinesses, as if he had holden some dangerous Correspondence, or carry'd on Intrigues to the Prejudice of his Majesty: That as their High Mightinesses cannot condemn him without a Hearing, so neither will they pretend to acquit him; but will suspend their Judgment, 'till they are better inform'd of what may be laid to his Charge; it being their Intention to cause a strict Examination to be made
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into his Conduct, and all that may be charg'd upon him, and afterwards to proceed against him, without any Favour or Connivance, according to Justice; and thereby to give Proofs of the Esteem they have for his Czarish Majesty and his Friendship: That their High Mightinesses, in Consideration of his Czarish Majesty's Friendship, (understanding from the said Prince *Kurakin*, that the Conduct of their Resident *Van Bie* was by no means agreeable to his Majesty, and that he had Orders to demand his Recall) have sent Orders to the said Resident to settle his private Affairs, and to return hither the ensuing Autumn; and that he hath been since order'd by their High Mightinesses, not to delay his Departure, but to come home with all Speed: That their High Mightinesses were not a little surpriz'd, that the said Resident and his Papers were proceeded against in a Manner every Way extraordinary, before he could inform his Czarish Majesty of his last Orders; but as his Czarish Majesty has been pleas'd to give Assurances of his great Friendship for their High Mightinesses, and of his Inclination to cultivate it with the State; and as their High Mightinesses are always ready to answer it on their Part; they have for these Reasons consented to recall the said Resident *Van Bie*, as demanded by Prince *Kurakin*, pursuant to his Czarish Majesty's Order's; and they will for that End dispatch new Instructions to the said Resident to come hither, and deliver those Instructions into the Hands of Prince *Kurakin*: That their High Mightinesses leave it to his Czarish Majesty to suffer the said Resident to depart or not; but their High Mightinesses hope and expect from the Goodness and Equity of his Czarish Majesty, that he will grant to the said Resident, his Family, Goods, and Baggage, the necessary Passports to return hither in safety; that he will cause his Papers to be restor'd to him, to send them seal'd up to their High Mightinesses, with what his Czarish Majesty shall think proper to add to his Charge; to the End that their High Mightinesses may examine into their Resident's Conduct, and, if they find him guilty, give his Czarish Majesty a suitable Satisfaction; and that they may afterwards deliberate about sending another Minister to his Czarish Majesty, to maintain the good Friendship, for which their High Mightinesses shall be always ready.

Prince *Kurakin* is requested to second with all his Might the good Intentions of their High Mightinesses.

FRANCE

F R A N C E.

IN our last we gave the Remonstrances made by the Parliament of *Paris* against the Edict for altering the current Coin of that Kingdom. About the same Time the *Court of Aids*, and the *Chamber of Accounts* presented to the King the following Remonstrances on the same Subject.

Most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, presented to the King, our dearest and most honour'd Lord,
Thursday, June 30, 1718, by the Court of Aids.

S I R,

THE Subject of these respectful Remonstrances, which your Majesty is pleas'd to permit us to make, concerns you in so many Respects, that without Reflecting in the least on our private Interest, we are solely mov'd by our Zeal for you, to lay open to you such Evils, to which we most humbly desire you to apply a speedy Remedy.

An Edict of your Majesty has appear'd some Days since, which orders the melting down and new recoinage of the Gold and Silver Species, and which raises them to above one half beyond their Value.

Your People, Sir, submitted without Complaint to the Raising the Species in the Year 1715, however ruinous already to them : But this Recoinage carries Matters to such an Excess, that it makes them break their Silence, seeing it threatens them with the inevitable Loss of the greatest Part of their Substance. The most fatal Consequences thereof will not be immediately felt. On the contrary, the sudden raising of the ancient Species has pleas'd part of the common People, who are easily carry'd away with a present small Profit, without a Foresight of Futurity ; but others, who have a better Insight, discover therein the Ruin of numberless Families, whose Revenues must decrease, when the necessary Expences will increase. These are the two unhappy Effects which will infallibly result from this Recoinage of the Species. Those whose Estates consist of Rents, as are the greater Part of the Citizens of your good City of *Paris*, and of the chief Towns of your Kingdom, will, upon being offer'd to be paid off their Capital, be forc'd to consent to
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so low an Interest, that they shall lose above one Third of their Income; and if they accept of being reimburs'd their Capital, the Species will lie upon their Hands, to the Hazard of losing one half and better by Reductions, which must necessarily happen.

Every Body knows what Losses private People have sustain'd by the late Reductions; some through the Unfaithfulness of those in whose Hands they had their Money; others through the laying out their Money unprofitably for fear of a present Loss.

Those who to avoid that Loss have over-stock'd themselves with Merchandizes, have fared no better; the Plenty of the Merchandizes has abated the Price thereof, and besides, the Owners are Losers by the Goods sticking so long upon their Hands.

The Misfortune of this Reduction will reach even your Subjects liable to pay the Land-Tax: A Man earns his Livelyhood at the Sweat of his Brows, and lays up some Money in the Course of one Year, Part whereof he designs for the Tax he is to pay to your Majesty, and the remaining Part for maintaining himself and his Family. The first he employs in paying your Majesty's Taxes; the other, being his Bread, his Subsistence, the Necessaries of his Life, vanish under his Hands by the lowering of the Species.

But what must accomplish all these Misfortunes, Sir, will be, that the Price of all Merchandizes will rise, of which we already begin to feel the Effects.

The Sellers endeavour to prevent the Loss the lowering of the Species must cause to them, raising the Price of their Goods above the intrinsic Value.

How many fatal Consequences must attend this raising of the Price of the Goods?

Their Dearthness, together with the lessening of Revenues, will oblige your Subjects to go without most of those Things which at present render their Lives convenient and comfortable.

As the Sale thereof will diminish, all the Manufactures will decay; and such as cannot longer subsist thereby, will offer to Foreigners their Labour and Industry, the most plentiful Scourfes of the Riches of your Kingdom.

The Wounds, Sir, occasion'd to the State by the Decay of Manufactures, are still fresh in our Memory; our Workmen, whom our former Alterations of the Coin have driven hence into the neighbouring Countries, have

ruined them in the Perfection of our Arts; they have enabled them to make all those Works in which the French formerly excell'd; and by a fatal Reverse, that which Foreigners were wont formerly to fetch from France, which brought hither all their Riches, we do at this Time fetch from them, and enrich them with the Gold and Silver of your Kingdom. Not only the Workmen and Manufacturers will be driven out of your Dominions by Misery, but many others of your Subjects will do the same, seeing the excessive Price of Provisions will make it impossible to subsist here.

What a Loss, Sir, will this be to a Sovereign, whose main Strength consists in the great Number of his Subjects; and how much greater must that Loss be to a King of France, who cannot lose Subjects but such as love him!

We should fail in the Duty of our Ministry, if we did not take Notice to your Majesty, that these Inconveniencies will affect your Revenue, because the Dearness of Merchandizes will lessen their Consumption, and consequently lessen the Price of your Farms.

We will not go about, Sir, to represent to your Majesty all the Evils this Edict will bring upon the Mercantile part of the Nation: All the Trading Towns of your Kingdom are equally alarm'd at it, they have made their complaints against it, and have Recourse to your Goodness.

But the Interest of your Majesty, of the Publick, and the common Good, oblige us to represent to you, That the Foreigners, by counterfeiting those Species, will reap the same, and perhaps a greater Profit, by this Alteration, than your Majesty. An Inconveniency we have already experienc'd so often, and with so much Loss, that we thought it near impossible that the State should ever fall into it again.

Altho' there were not, Sir, as there are actually, so many recent Instances of the Evils caus'd by the Weakening of the Standard, all our Histories, even the Ordinances of our Kings, are full of Inconveniencies sprung from hence, which they could not forbear owning themselves. They agree, that such Alterations are destructive to Trade, they cause the Price of Goods to rise, which, as they alledge themselves, were become so dear, that several of their Subjects had been thereby oblig'd to go out of the Kingdom.

If there are Examples to the contrary of some of your Predecessors, who meddled with Species, it was only at that Time when the urgent Occasions of the War forc'd them to have Recourse to all Sorts of Means.

But even in these Times, when they were reduc'd to that sad Expedient, they never carry'd the Alteration of the Coin to such an Excess as now, and promis'd to their Subjects (and their Word, as that of Kings ought to be, was inviolable) to bring the Species to their just value again, as soon as the War should be at an End. At present, Sir, in Time of a full Peace, after your faithful Subjects have drain'd themselves during so many Years to secure you in the quiet Possession of a Kingdom which we have seen attack'd by so many Enemies, shall they have no other Reward but an Edict, which throws them into Domestick Feuds, and overturns all their Fortunes? An Edict, which, without the Name of a Supply, lays upon them the most heavy Tax they ever heard of!

No, Sir, the common Voice of all your People gives us a better Presage of the Happiness of your Reign, and promises us beforehand, that the annulling of the late shall make its Beginning glorious.

Great Strefs is laid in the said Edict upon the Importance of paying off the State-Bills: 'Tis true, Sir, the Debt is just; but besides that, there are Means less sensible and less ruinous for sinking them; the Recoinage must produce far beyond what is necessary for that Purpose.

We should not grudge to see your Majesty's Treasure enlarg'd by this Overplus; but we are satisfy'd you do not intend it should increase by the Ruin of your Subjects. Their Hearts are your true Treasure; there you will always find inexhaustible Supplies for your Exigencies.

How often have the Kings your Predecessors found so by Experience? The Charms of your tender Years and the Hopes we conceive of you, work already upon us with as much Effect as the most absolute Authority.

We wave, Sir, the just Remonstrances we could make to your Majesty, that your Edict has not been sent to us; we will not interweave our private Concerns with others which are so general, and in which the whole Kingdom is so much interested. We only beg, that you would make this Reflection, that the like Edicts are of too great Consequence not to be directed to all your Courts; and that the former Edict, and several others upon the same Subject, have been sent to us.

These are the most respectful Remonstrances about this
 affair, which we have thought fit to make to your Majesty:
 Your most humble, most obedient, most faithful,
 and most affectionate Subjects and Servants,

Your Court of Aids.

*Most humble and most respectful Remonstrances, presented to
 the King our most honour'd and Sovereign Lord, the 30th
 of June, 1718, by the Chamber of Accounts.*

IF the Respect we owe to your Majesty's Orders has
 kept us silent, yet we have been no less sensible of the
 necessity there was of bringing to your Throne the re-
 spectful Observations of a Company, who, by the Ac-
 counts which are given them of the Use of the publick
 Money, are better able than any other, to know what is
 beneficial to your Finances, or what may be prejudicial
 to them.

We were perswaded we ought to expect the exact Time
 when it would please your Majesty to hear us.

Our Submission is the Proof of our Fidelity, as these
 our most humble Remonstrances are of the Zeal we owe
 to your Service, and to the Good of the State.

The Alteration of the Coin has in all Times occasion'd
 the disturbing of good Order; every one has always be-
 liev'd it to be contrary to the publick Good; and the
 greatest Men, whom the Kings your Predecessors have
 employ'd in their Affairs of State, have left it for a Max-
 im, *That Coin must never be touch'd.*

The Necessity of the Times oblig'd the late King to
 make divers Alterations in the Coin, since the Close of
 the Year 1689.

The Advantage he reap'd thereby at first, seem'd to
 enable him to continue the War more easily; but the
 Event justify'd, that those Alterations had caus'd more
 Damage than they had given help.

The lowering of the Species, which follow'd there-
 upon, as necessary Consequences, affected almost only his
 revenue: The Informations drawn up about it shew the
 exorbitant Loss; and the Expence of the Recoinage the
 Money took up the greatest Part of the Remainder of the
 product.

The Kingdom suffer'd thereby, through the Altera-
 tion of Trade, and the raising the Course of Exchange.

Accordingly, the late King, by his last Declaration of
 the 13, 1715, observes, in express Terms, That the

Re-establishment of the Peace, having enabled him to restore the good Order in his Finances, he had found, that nothing was of greater Consequence for keeping up a full Ballance in Trade, than to put the Gold and Silver Species upon a Foot proportionable to the Value they have actually in Foreign Countries; and orders, That for the future they shall remain upon a fix'd and unalterable Foot.

This Edict of May, now in Question, is absolutely contrary to that Regulation; it raises the new Species to double the Price of their just Value, and consequently destroys that Proportion so necessary for maintaining Trade.

'Tis even impossible, that upon that Foot either Foreign or Inland Trade should subsist.

As to Trade with Foreigners, the Course of Exchange will become exorbitant; the Goods they import into the Kingdom will rise to double their Value.

Our Species will have no Course with them, but according to their true intrinick Value.

The Counterfeiting of them, which may be so easily done, and the Temptation of making an immense Profit thereby, will transfer to them, to our Loss, great Part of the Benefit expected from the Recoining of the Species.

They will thereby make themselves Masters of our Commodities, for which, however, they shall pay us more than half of their true Value.

The Inland Trade is no less concern'd therein; the raising of the Price of Goods, which is already too sensible, will hinder the Consumption thereof and by an inevitable Consequence, will dry up the richest Source of your Majesty's Revenue, and chiefly that Fund which is apply'd to the Payment of Rents, and other Incumbrances of the Government.

It may even be reasonably suppos'd, that the Recoining establish'd by this new Edict, will not have the expected Success; it being known by Experience, that the more the Species have been rais'd beyond their real Value, the less of them have been carry'd to the Mint.

In the Recoining made in the Year 1690, near 50 Millions in Bullion were brought thither; because the Coin was very much rais'd. All the following Recoining have not had the same Success in Proportion, because the raising of the Coin was always higher and higher.

If we may judge of the present, by what happens then, which is still fresh in our Memory, does it not plainly appear, that the excessive Value to which the late Edict raises Gold and Silver, will slacken the Eagerness of your

jects to carry Bullion to the Mint? Because it may be truly said, that for two Marks Weight they will give back but the intrinsic Value of only one Mark, whatever extrinsic and arbitrary Value may be put upon it in Publick.

In these Commotions, what will become of the Fortune of every private Man? Unforeseen Reimbursements of them forc'd upon People, will disorder Families as easy in their Circumstances.

The laying out their Money in the most hazardous manner, into which their forwardness for preventing the Losses they shall apprehend from the next lowering of the Coin, will engage the Trading Part of the Nation, all your Subjects in general; will expose them to the Risk of their entire Ruin; and the Fear of Bankruptcies, founded upon the Remembrance of those which happened upon Occasion of former Alterations in the Coin, less than the present, will accomplish the Sinking and Burying of Trade in general.

All this, Sir, cannot be done without much disordering the Finances, and to their utmost Prejudice; of which I desire your Majesty, in the most respectful Manner, to be pleas'd to take Care without Delay. Above all Things, I cannot forbear representing to your Majesty that the chief Motive of the Edict having, been to find out Means for the entire Sinking of the State-Bills, the Evil (which I agree) is of that Consequence, that it wants the most speedy Remedy.

'Tis of equal Consequence, in order to raise the publick Credit, to give a full Effect to the Remedy; that your Bills, being carry'd to the Mint, may in the most convenient Manner be entirely destroy'd, in the Presence of those who have carry'd them thither; and that your Majesty be pleas'd to give Orders for their Suppression: A Reputation necessary and indispensable, what Measures ever may be taken for the future to suppress those Bills.

We likewise hope that your Majesty will give Orders, that, for the future, Edicts relating to the Coin be directed to your *Chamber of Accounts*, to be register'd there; because the Coin making one of the noblest Branches of our Demesnes, as being a Right inseparably from the Sovereignty, it is just that the Chamber, which pre-eminently to others is charg'd with the Care of the Preservation thereof, may have Notice of the Regulations your Majesty designs to be observ'd about the Coin.

The Edict in 1577, and the other Edicts and Declarations containing Regulations, have always been register'd.

Even

Even in the Year 1725, on the like Occasion, the King order'd an assembly to be held in his *Chamber of Accounts* in order to deliberate about a new Sort of Coin, that we complain'd of.

And, lastly, the last Edict, in 1715, was sent thither by your Orders.

The Wisdom of your Councils, Sir, animated by the Knowledge and superior Genius of that Prince, intrusted with the Administration of the Kingdom, will easily find, in all these Observations, and in those of so many Magistrates, just Reasons to have a Regard to our humble and most respectful Remonstrances, and even to prevent all those Inconveniencies, by repealing the Edict of the Month of May, 1718.

This, Sir, will be to all your Subjects a new Motive to engage them to that Obedience they owe you, and a happy Preface of the Mildness of your Reign, and of the Goodness of your Heart.

The Court has either return'd no Answer to the Remonstrances of the *Chamber of Accounts* and *Court of Accounts* or else they have not been made publick; but as the Answer to the Parliament has produc'd new Remonstrances, we think it necessary to insert it at large, as follows:

THE King has caus'd the Representation of his Parliament to be consider'd in his Council; and his Majesty will be always ready to give a favourable Reception to what they lay before him, provided it strikes at the Injury or Diminution of his Authority.

His Majesty will be always ready to hear the Propositions that shall be made to him, for relieving and easing his Subjects, especially those whose Estates have suffer'd most by the Consequences of a War which was of so long Continuance. And his Majesty judging that the Debt of the States ought to be paid by the Publick, for whose Protection they were contracted, is of Opinion, that the Orders of his Kingdom ought to unite in contributing towards satisfying them, and that they should plead their Merit, their Privileges, or their Birth for Exemption, which gives no Honour to their Zeal.

It is with a View of taking Care of so just and necessary a Payment, that his Majesty publish'd his Edict in May; and that he chose this Means as the least prejudicial to his Subjects. The different Accidents that have happen'd to the State-Creditors, relating to the Month

have lent, or otherwise, shall be made good for the publick Advantage, and for the more speedy and easy satisfying those Debts; whereby Land (which must be acknowledged to be the true Wealth of the State) must necessarily rise in its Value and Income. The Collecting Taxes upon the People will hereby also be rendered much more easy, as the Receipts of the Month of June have already testify'd.

It is without Ground that some Persons have appear'd easily, that the Edict has not commanded that the State-Bills should be sunk, whereas the Order for that was given at the Beginning of the Melting; and by the former Edicts all those Bills are to be burnt, by what Ways soever they come into the King's Exchequer. The Sums and Numbers of those that have accordingly been destroyed, have from Time to Time been communicated to the Publick; and thereby it appears, that the Fire has already consum'd to the Value of above 36 Millions of State-Bills at the Town-House.

The King's Authority could not possibly restrain all the Misdemeanours which the Wickedness of Men and the Necessity of the Times have introduc'd, if he were confin'd to the Observance of the old Laws only, without making new, suitable to the Circumstances of the Times. Both the one and the other are wholly in the Will of the Sovereign; and they want nothing but that Will to make them Laws. The Registering them in the Courts, (to whom the Publishing of them belongs) adds nothing to the Powers of the Legislator; it is only a Publication of the Law, and an Act of indispensable Obedience, which the Courts must esteem as an Honour to them; and undoubtedly they do so, when they give out the Copies of it to the other Subjects.

Several Letters Patents of our Kings have been sent directly to the Ballywicks and Seneschalcies; but during the late Reign it was indeed judg'd to be more agreeable to the Subordination and the good Order to be observ'd in the State, that the lesser Magistrates should be inform'd of the Will of the Prince, through the Hands of the Courts who had a Right to reform his Judgments. Each of those Courts have their Share of Authority distinct and separate, and wherein the other Courts can have no Cognizance. But the King unites in his Person those several Powers, which, though independent one of another, all issue from him, and of which he has the total Disposal at his Pleasure.

His

His Majesty has seen with Pleasure in the Representation of his Parliament, the reverend Consequences that must be drawn from these Beginnings.

Let each Court then satisfy itself with its being a separate Body, which needs not a new Call for holding their Assemblies, or to do Justice in Matters of their Competency, without troubling themselves with that of the Government whenever it doth not please his Majesty to ask their Advice.

Lastly, let each Court confine itself within the Circle of its own Jurisdiction, and assume to themselves a superiority of Inspection in the Matters belonging to them, above the other Courts: But let not the several Colleges (among whom his Majesty has dealt out the Power of administering the most excellent Justice to his Subjects) undertake to alter this Order, by Unions, Examples, or Associations, which his Majesty has given no Authority for.

The King promises himself, from the Obedience and Fidelity of his Parliament, that these Fundamentals shall be instill'd into the Jurisdictions that are subordinate to them; and this new Proof of their Obedience and their Zeal, will confirm the Sentiments of Esteem and Reverence, whereof his Majesty has given them such remarkable and such excellent Testimonies, since his coming to the Crown.

Those vain-glorious Distinctions, whereof there are few Examples, give Occasion to expect, that among those Precedents, whereof his Parliament in their Remonstrance have made Use, some will appear, whose Dates may bring Times to Mind which it were to be wish'd were bury'd in Oblivion.

This is the Answer that the King has found necessary to give upon the Representation of his Parliament; although the Remonstrances, with Respect to the Edict of May, are not in the Case of the Declaration of his Majesty, which is authoriz'd.

With Respect to the Letters Patents, upon the Arrest of his Council the 1st of June, which calls before his Majesty the Differences that may arise upon Occasion of the Edict, it is his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament register it without Delay; and he will take Care, that those Differences shall be decided as speedily as may be, and in such Manner, that his People shall suffer no Damage.

The Parliament, not relishing this Answer, desir'd
to wait on the King with new Remonstrances against
it, but were told, That his Majesty would not be trou-
bled with formal Audiences, and therefore they might
deliver in Writing what they had to say: Notwithstanding
this, they repeated their Instances for an Audience in
such a Manner, as shew'd they would not be deny'd: In-
deed, that at length the Regent thought fit to comply
with their Request, and would no longer refuse them
what they insisted on as their undoubted Right; but ad-
mitted some Deputies of the Parliament to an Audience
of the King, to whom the first President, who was at the
head of the Deputation, made a very long Speech upon
the Subject of the Alteration of the Coin, and then deli-
ver'd what he had said in Writing. The Court however
went on with recoining the Money, notwithstanding the
above Reasons offer'd by the Parliament and the other
Tribunals, and their Clamours against it. Mean while
these Differences between the Court and the Parliament
produc'd some unexpected Proceedings, which were a
visible Evidence that the Regent would not suffer the
Royal Authority to be invaded, while it remain'd depo-
sited in his Hands. To this Purpose the King held a
Bench of Justice (*Lit de Justice*, as they call it) of which
we have the following Account.

On the 25th of *August* in the Night, all the King's
Household Troops were drawn out under their Arms, and
posted, some on the Ramparts, some near the *Foire St.*
Germain, others at the *Louvre*; in short, all of them at
proper Places for receiving immediate Orders, and for
marching on the first Signal, wherever Occasion might re-
quire. Every Thing being thus dispos'd, Care was ta-
ken to send Letters *de Cachet* to all the Princes of the
Blood, Marshals of *France*, Dukes and Peers, Counts and
Peers, and other eminent and distinguish'd Persons of the
Realm, living at *Paris*, to come between Nine and Ten
in the Morning to the *Louvre*, where his Majesty would
hold his Bench of Justice, and decide some Affairs of Im-
portance to the State. Besides the Order which was sent
to each Member of the Parliament in particular, to ap-
pear in his Scarlet Robe, it was thought proper to send
a Letter *de Cachet* to the whole Parliament in a Body, who
assembled at the *Palais* for other Affairs between six and
seven in the Morning. They had no more Time for
Debate allow'd them, than whether they should go in
Coaches or on Foot, as is the Custom on extraordinary Oc-
casions,

cations, and it was carry'd to go on Foot. All appear'd at the *Louvre* being plac'd each according to Rank and Character, and the King being seated on the Bench of Justice, (which was in the Form of a Throne) *M. d' Argenfon*, by the King's Order, read a Paper signifying, that his Majesty had been pleas'd to confer upon him the Office of Keeper of the Seals, which became vacant by the Dismission of *M. d' Aguesseau*, the Chancellor; that it was his Majesty's Pleasure they should all acknowledge him as such, &c. And then *M. d' Argenfon* said a little, as expecting the Suffrages of the Parliament. Then a Sign being made to the King's Council to speak, *M. de Lamoignon*, Principal Advocate-General, said, That the Affair was of too great Consequence for him to judge of it decisively on the Spot; but since his Majesty was desirous it should pass, he besought his Majesty in the Name of the whole Body, to allow that it might be indros'd on the Letters Patents of the Keeper of the Seals, that the same were pass'd and register'd on such Day, the King being present and holding his Bench of Justice. Accordingly *Gilbert*, the Chief Register, read the said Letters Patents, and *M. d' Argenfon* was acknowledged, *Nemine Contradicente*, Keeper of the Seals, and to be capable of executing all the other Functions of the Chancellor during his Absence; so that he may preside in all the Chambers and Sovereign Courts, the great Chamber not excepted, as often as he shall come there before the President. This done, the Keeper of the Seals read another Paper, by which in few Words the Parliament was, in the King's Name, sharply reprimanded for having offer'd to arrogate to themselves a Right to meddle in the Affair of the Coin and other things which Concern the State; and it was declar'd, That his Majesty annull'd all the Arrests which the Parliament had made thereupon as intrenching upon the Royal Authority; that his Majesty expressly forbid all and every one to intrude for the future directly or indirectly into the Affairs of State; that his Majesty was sorry he must involve certain weak and peaceable Members, who were by all acknowledged to be such, among other Members who aspir'd at making themselves the Heads of a Party, and breach'd nothing but Confusion and Sedition; that his Majesty did prohibit and forbid them to form a general Assembly of all the Chambers, without the express Order of the Court, joining them to employ themselves solely in rendering Justice to all those of his Subjects who should apply to

em for Relief; that for the rest they should be permit-
 to make Remonstrances when the Court should con-
 them, or should require the Registering of any Let-
 Patents, Edicts, Declarations, &c. provided how-
 er, that this be done in eight Days, that within those
 eight Days they ask Leave to do it, and that they pre-
 ussfully communicate such their Remonstrances to one of
 Secretaries of State, to be examin'd; but that after the
 expiration of the Eight Days the Matter shall not be
 sum'd. Here the first President stood up, and said, That
 hop'd from the King's Justice, the Company might
 ave a certain Space of Time granted them for delibera-
 ing at Leisure and distinctly upon all these Points, &c.
 hereupon the Keeper of the Seals, first approaching
 the King to receive his Pleasure, turn'd to the first Pre-
 sident, and with an audible Voice pronounc'd these
 Words. The King will be obey'd, his Orders admit of
 no Delay. Immediately after, the Keeper of the Seals
 read another Paper, which contain'd a short and suc-
 cinct Compliment to the Dukes and Peers, and especial-
 ly upon their Rank and Quality; adding, that it was a
 trying Injustice to grant to any whatsoever any Pre-emi-
 nencies to their Prejudice; that this was a Truth which
 the Regency was very sensible of, in the Minority of
 Louis XIII. when immediately after the Death of Hen-
 ry IV. his Bastard Son, *Cesar de Vendome*, or *Cesar Monsieur*,
 was declar'd to be divested of and fallen from all the
 Privileges and Prerogatives which King Henry IV. had
 granted him above the other Dukes and Peers; that the
 present Regency, which is no less vigilant for the Inte-
 rests of the King and of the State, looking upon that
 Example to be most just and equitable, could not decline
 advising the King to follow it, by declaring the * Duke
 du Maine and the Count de Thoulouse to be degraded and fal-
 len from all the Advantages, Pre-eminences, Privileges,
 Titles, and Prerogatives, granted to them by the late
 King, to the Prejudice of the Dukes and Peers; and that
 his Majesty did actually declare them so to be; that is to
 say, to have no other Precedency, or Seat, than according
 to the Date and Creation of their Dutchies and Peerages;
 that however, in Consideration of the essential and per-
 sonal Services of the Count de Thoulouse, his Majesty was
 pleas'd

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* See the Register N° 4, Page 538.

pleas'd to reinstate him in his antient Titles and Privileges; that is to say, to enjoy, during his Life the Honour of the **Parquet*, but even this not to descend to his Posterity, nor to be made a Precedent. This done, Monsieur the Duke of *Bourbon* presented a Petition to the King, setting forth, that the Duke *du Maine* being inferior to *M. de Villeroi* in Rank, according to the Creation of his Dutchy, it was not just that he should keep the Title or the Trust of Surintendant of the King's Education; that therefore he besought his Majesty to confer that Employment on him (Monsieur the Duke) as being his Due by Birth adding, that he would have claim'd the said Office at the late King's Death, had he not at that Time been Minor. The King judg'd this Demand of Monsieur the Duke to be very rightful and equitable, and his Majesty order'd that Letters Patents should forthwith be made out, not only for investing Monsieur the Duke with the Office of Surintendant of his Education, but for all the other Matters above-mention'd. His Majesty likewise commanded that all those Letters Patents should be enter'd and register'd in his Presence, after the same had been read by *Gilbert* the Register with a loud Voice. All that the King's Council requir'd was, that on the Back of each of the Letters Patents it should be noted, that such and such Articles were register'd on such a Day, the King being present, and holding his Bench of Justice.

The Edit^t mention'd in the Account above, relating to the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Thoulouse*, is as follows :

LEWIS, &c. The Dignity of Peer of *France*, which has been always regarded with so much Distinction has in all Times deserv'd the particular Attention of the King's our Predecessors, for preserving the Splendor and Grandeur thereof; and they have given to the Peers the immediate Rank after the Princes of the Blood, to bring them the nearer to their Person. The Re-union to the Crown of Part of the antient Peerdoms, engag'd the Kings to create new ones to supply the Room of the antient; and for several Centuries together, the Peers sit no Body before them, except Princes of the Blood-Royal and had no other Rank amongst them but such as de-

* A Place in the Parliament-House, where only Princes of the Blood are allow'd to sit.

w'd from the Erection of their Peerdoms; and if afterwards the Kings have chang'd that Order, upon Account of their particular Affection for some of their Subjects, whom they would place above all other Peers, though they had no other Dignity, the Kings who succeeded them have taken Care to re-establish the ancient Order of the Creation of Peerdoms. But King *Henry IV.* mov'd by an extraordinary Affection for *Cesar de Vendome*, one of his legitimated Sons, gave him at first, in the Year 1597, when the Lordship of *Beaufort* was erected into a Dutchy and Peerdom, the Rank as Duke and Peer above some other Peers; and by new Letters, in the Year 1610, he gave him the Precedency over all, immediately after the Princes of the Blood. That Favour was not approv'd by the King his Successor, our Great Great Grandfather, insomuch that the Duke *de Beaufort*, Son to *Cesar de Vendome*, took only his Rank in our Parliament of *Paris* from the Date of the Erection of that Dutchy and Peerdom. The other legitimated Sons of King *Henry IV.* had no rank among the Dukes and Peers; and one of those who was Honour'd with the Dignity of Peer by King *Lewis XIII.* took his Place only according to the Date of the Creation of his Peerdom. But the late King, our Great Grandfather, who had always a singular Affection for his legitimated Sons, and a particular Attention to raise them, caus'd in the Year 1694, the Rank which *Henry IV.* had given to *Cesar de Vendome*, to revive in the Persons descended from him, that he might grant the same Favour to the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Thoulouse*, his legitimated Sons, to whom he granted a Declaration of the 5th of May 1694, by which it was order'd that his legitimated Sons, and their Issue in lawful Marriage, should take Place immediately after the Princes of the Blood Royal in all Places, Acts, Ceremonies, and Assemblies either private or publick, even in the Court of Parliament and elsewhere: That they should precede all the Princes who possess Sovereign States without our Kingdom, and all other Lords of what Quality or Dignity they be; and that in all the Ceremonies, in his Presence and every where else, his said legitimated Sons should enjoy the same Honours, ranks, and Distinctions, which have been enjoy'd at all Times by the Princes of our Blood, immediately after the said Princes of the Blood Royal. These Favours were confirm'd by particular Brevets of the 20th and 21st of May 1711, which produc'd an Edict given the same Month and Year importing,

porting, amongst other Things, That the legitimated Sons of the late King, who shall possess any Peerdom, are to represent the antient Peers at the Coronation of Kings, after or in the Absence of the Princes of the Blood, and have a Right to sit and Vote in our Court of Parliament at the Age of 21 Years, taking their Places immediately after the Princes of the Blood, and Preceding all Dukes and Peers, even although the Dutchies and Peerdoms of his legitimated Sons should not be so antient as those of the other Dukes and Peers.

All these Distinctions, of which the latter were without Example, were very much augmented by the Edict of July, 1714, and by the Declaration of the 13^d of May, 1715; by which the late King granted to his legitimated Sons the Title of Princes of the Blood, declared them capable to succeed to the Crown, in Case of Failure of the last Princes of the Blood, and granted them all the Privileges, Rights, and Honours, enjoy'd by the Princes of the Blood, without any Distinction. The Prejudice the Princes of our Blood receiv'd from this last Edict oblig'd them to desire the Revocation thereof, which we have granted them, for preserving to our Issue, the Princes of the Blood Royal, the eminent Rights and Prerogatives which a lawful Birth alone can give; but at the same Time that we revok'd that Edict and Declaration, whereby the Duke du Maine and the Count de Thoulouse, and their Male Issue, were declared Princes of the Blood, and capable to succeed to the Crown by an Edict of the Month of July, 1717, we refer'd to the Duke du Maine and the Count de Thoulouse the Honours they had enjoy'd since the Edict of 1714. As this Favour may be attended with dangerous Consequences, and that after having done the Princes of the Blood Royal the Justice which was due to them, we are less oblig'd to re-establish, in Favour of the Dukes and Peers, the antient Order of the Rank of Dutchies and Peerdoms, pursuant to the Design we have to maintain between all the Bodies of our State, the Harmony and Union which are necessary to secure the Tranquillity of Government, and the Happiness of our Subjects; we have resolv'd to explain our Intentions upon the Petition which has been presented by the Dukes and Peers, to be maintain'd in all their Rights and Prerogatives. For this Cause, and other good and important Considerations with the Advice of our most dear and beloved Uncle the Duke of Orleans, Regent, &c. We have revok'd

Edicts and Declarations, &c. and ordain, in Consequence thereof, that the Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Thoulouse* shall have no Rank in our Court of Parliament and other Places, but according to the Creation of their Peerdoms, and enjoy no other Honours and Rights than those belonging to their Peerdoms, as they are enjoy'd by the other Dukes and Peers, derogating to our Edict of July 1717; as far as relates to the Clause where it was order'd, that the said Duke *du Maine* and the Count *de Thoulouse* should continue to enjoy the Honours which they had enjoy'd in our Court of Parliament since the Edict of July 1714, and all other Edicts, Declarations, Letters Patents, Arrests for them and their Descendants, and all other Titles contrary to these Presents, &c. The same Day a Declaration for the Interpretation of the Edict aforesaid, was register'd and annex'd therunto, wherein the King, after having repeated the Substance of the Edict aforesaid, is pleas'd to express himself as follows:

However, as we are sensible of the inviolable Attachment which our most dear and most beloved Uncle the Count *de Thoulouse* has always express'd for our Person and our State, his Zeal for the publick Good, and his important Services, we see with Grief that the antient Constitutions, which we have re-establish'd, exclude him from Rank of which his Personal Merit render'd him so worthy, and which he accepted only out of Deference to the Orders of our most honour'd Lord and Great Grandfather, the late King, of Glorious Memory; and upon these Considerations, have thought ourselves oblig'd to give him some particular Marks of the Esteem we have for him; and we do this with the greater Pleasure, because our Intentions are seconded by the unanimous Consent of the Princes of the Blood, and the Requisition of the Peers of France. For these Causes, &c. our will and Pleasure is, that the said Count *de Thoulouse* shall continue to enjoy, during his Life only, without drawing into Consequence for his Issue, the Honours, Ranks, and Pre-rogatives, which he enjoy'd before our Edict register'd this Day, &c.

About the same Time an Arrest of the Council of State, and Letters Patents in Consequence thereof, were register'd likewise in Parliament, the Preamble of which Arrest is as follows.

THE

THE King being inform'd that the Parliament of *Paris*, at the Instigation of ill affected Persons, and contrary to the Advice of the wisest of that Company, abusing the several Marks of Consideration with which his Majesty was pleas'd to honour them, immediately after his Accession to the Crown, in permitting them to make to his Majesty Remonstrances upon his Edicts and Declarations, before they register them, make continually new Attempts to share the Sovereign Authority, to attribute to themselves the immediate Administration of the Finances, and a Jurisdiction over the Accountable Officers, to render themselves superior to the other superior Courts, either in respect to Coin, or in relation to Impositions and Subsidies; to propose or reiterate their Remonstrances, after the Term prescrib'd by the Declaration of the Month of *September* 1715, to make them prevail over the King's Will, to forbid and supersede the Execution of the Arrests of the Council; to call themselves, or pretend to be, the necessary Council of his Majesty and the State; to follow the Example of preceding Minorities, whereof the Domestick Divisions or Foreign Wars disturb the Publick Tranquillity; to renounce almost entirely to the Distribution of Justice, to employ themselves in examining or rather criticising upon Affairs of Government, to the great Prejudice of the publick Credit, which the Parliament seems to have design'd to alter, by inconsiderate Proceedings, by Explanations which they had no right to demand, and several Arrests on Matters that are not within their Jurisdiction against all which it being necessary to provide, his Majesty being in his Council, with the Advice of Monsieur the Duke of *Orleans*, Regent, has ordain'd and does ordain, &c. The Arrest itself contains ten Articles, whereby the Form and Time of the Remonstrances, which the Parliament is allow'd to make for the future, are prescrib'd; and they are forbidden to interpret the King's Edict, to invite other Courts to any Association or union, &c. to hold Assemblies without Leave; to take any Cognizance of the Administration of the Finances, or other Affairs of the Government; annulling and making void all Arrests, Declarations, and other Acts, contrary to the Edict of *May* last, and the Arrest of the Council on that Subject, &c. By the Letters Patent the Arrest of the Council of State is directed to the Parliament

be register'd and executed according to its Form and
enor, &c.

This Arrest was the most sensible Mortification that
ver the Parliament could receive ; and the Preamble
ffects so openly upon their Proceedings, that nothing
ut a violent Fear could oblige them to register them-
elves the Condemnation of the Oppositions they had
ade against the Edict for altering the Coin. This was
ot, however, the sole Mortification they receiv'd ; for
ree Days after, viz. the 29th of *August*, three of their
embers, the Presidents *Fedeau* and *Blamont*, and the
eur de *St. Martin*, a Counsellor, were seiz'd early in
e Morning by a Detachment of Musqueteers, who
roke open their Doors, as if they had been guilty of the
ighest Crime.

The Parliament meeting upon this extraordinary Pro-
ceding, sent the King's Council to desire an Audience of
e King ; which being granted, the first President made
short Speech to his Majesty, shewing their great Sur-
prize at this Violence, representing the Innocence of
eir Bretheren, and assuring the King that they would
everely punish them, if they prov'd guilty of any Crime
Want of Respect for the Royal Authority. They in-
ed, that it was their undoubted Right to examine
em, and pass Sentence upon them, which no other
ibunal could do ; concluding with a moving Request,
hat his Majesty would be pleas'd to order those Gentle-
en to be set at Liberty.

The Keeper of the Seals, who bore an old Grudge to
e Parliament, because of a severe Reprimand he re-
iv'd from them when he was Lieutenant-General of
e Police, was very glad of a new Opportunity to re-
enge himself, and therefore return'd them a sort of a
ugh Answer in the King's Name, importing, That
his Deputation related to Matters of State, which re-
quir'd Silence and Secrecy ; that his Majesty would have
is Authority respected, and would declare his Inten-
ion thereupon, according as the Parliament should behave
hemselves on this Occasion.

Thus the Interest of the Parliament was not prevalent
nough to obtain a Discharge of the Prisoners ; no more
han the Reasons allעד'd by them against the Edict for al-
tering the Coin, could prevail with the Regency to de-
all from that Project : And yet those Reasons are cer-
ainly unanswerable, any otherwise than on Account of
absolute Impossibility to do otherwise : For it is evi-
dent

cent that the Government by that Means seizes at once to their own Use above one Third of the Current Cash of the Kingdom, which in all Appearance will one Time or other be attended with dismal Consequences. These Instances shew, that the Regent is not to be frighted by the Parliament or any others; and that there must be an indispensable Necessity to compel him thus to exert his Authority.

But another Affair has no less perplex'd the Regent: For notwithstanding the many Endeavours he us'd to prevent the Disputes between the Court of Rome and Part of the Clergy of France, from producing an open Breach, and an entire Separation from the Church of Rome; the Pope resolving to be obey'd, and to hearken to no Proposals of Accommodation, issu'd a Brief dated the 28th of August, whereby all the Faithful in Christendom are order'd to separate themselves from the Communion of those who have, do, or shall, for the future, refuse to submit to the Holy See, and accept the Constitution *Unigenitus*.

What Effect the Publications of this Brief of Separation has produc'd in France, may be seen by the following Mandate, which the Cardinal *de Noailles*, after having had several Conferences with the Regent on that Affair, caus'd to be publish'd.

A Mandate of his Eminency Monseigneur the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, for publishing his Appeal brought on the 3d of April, 1717, to the Pope, Letter Advis'd, and to the future General Council, from the Constitution of our Holy Father Pope Clement XI. of the 8th of September 1713, beginning with these Words Unigenitus Dei Filius.

LEWIS *Anthony de Noailles, &c.* To the Secular and Regular Clergy of our Diocese, Greeting and Benediction.

The Zeal with which we have been always inspir'd for restoring a Peace in the Church of France, and to put an End to the Troubles occasion'd therein by the Constitution *Unigenitus*, is sufficiently known to you: We even know, that some amongst you are of Opinion, that we had carry'd our Submission too far; and we are not unacquainted with the Uneasiness and Apprehension occasion'd by the Patience we have shewn, and the Steps we have taken.

In order to dispel those Fears, and to remove all Suspicion, with which they were endeavoring to possess you relating to our Conduct, we have often been willing to inform you of our Views, and to lay before you what we were resolv'd to do, in order to contribute to Peace; but we have had the Consolation to find, that that Precaution, which otherwise might have been dangerous in certain Circumstances, was useless in respect to you.

Far from giving Ear too easily to the Calumnies spread against us, (as *St. Basil* complaineth, that the Faithful of *Neocæsarea* had done with relation to him) whatever Efforts the Spirit of Discord has made to prepossess you against us, yet you have always been perswaded, that our Faith is pure, and that our Intentions were pacifick.

Without therefore enlarging at present upon all that has happen'd since on that important Affair, we will only tell you, that we have been always perswaded, that Peace is so precious and valuable, that we ought to sacrifice all for obtaining it, except Truth; so that far from repenting of any Thing we have done, and of what we have suffer'd to bring about an Accommodation, whereby both Truth and Peace may be preserv'd, we cannot forbear acquainting you, that it is Matter of the highest Grief to us, that the Success has not answer'd our Wishes.

As we had given to the late King, of glorious Memory, constant Proofs how sincerely desirous we ever have been to extinguish all Divisions, we have deliver'd into the Hands of that Great Prince, who governs us at present, sure Pledges of our Love for Peace; and 'tis no small Consolation to us, to have convinc'd his Royal Highness, that the Consequences of a Rupture could never be charg'd upon us.

Now that we are depriv'd of all Hopes to terminate that grand Affair by way of Reconciliation, the Necessity of a just Defence, and still more, the Obligation to remedy the Abuses which are made every Day of the Constitution *Unigenitus*, in order to strike at the Purity of the Doctrine, the Holiness of the Morals of the Gospels, the Rules of Discipline, the Liberty of the Catholick Schools, forces us to have Recourse to the last Remedies, and to shelter us against those Blows we are threaten'd with, by an Appeal to the Tribunal of the Universal Church.

We shall very shortly, by a particular Instruction, demonstrate to you, that this lawful and canonical Way is authoriz'd by the Usage of all Ages, by the Maxims and

Conduct of the greatest Saints; supported by the Decrees of the Council of *Constance* and *Basil*, as well as the antient Canons, which are the Foundation of our Liberties; and that our Fathers have made Use of these Means upon less important Occasions, and by Reasons less material than those by which we are at present determin'd to use the same.

We believe therefore, dear Brethren, we ought to publish the Act of Appeal to the future Oecumenick Council, brought by us on the 3d of *April* 1717, which divers Motives, but above all, the Hopes of Peace, have hinder'd us hitherto to make publick.

The Recourse to the Authority of the Universal Church, which according to the constant Maxims of the Kingdom, and the Doctrine of Divines and Canonists, suspends the Effect of all that has preceded, and at the same Time annuls, by full Right, all that might be done afterwards in Prejudice to the said Appeal, shall not hinder us from ardently seeking all Means to restore Concord and Unanimity, which are so necessary for the Interest of Religion and the Welfare of the State; we shall never leave off to pray to God to obtain that they may be restor'd, either by a holy Agreement of the *Gallican* Church, or by the Explanations which we have requested, with the most respectful Instances to our Holy Father the Pope, to grant us, and which we had so much the more Reason to expect from our common Father, because we desir'd nothing but what was conformable to the Conduct of the most holy Bishops, and what has been practis'd by the greatest Popes.

This we propose to shew you by a great Number of Examples; and we shall esteem our selves happy, if Truth and Peace can be so secur'd, that we may be dispens'd from waiting for the Decision of the General Council.

But being convinc'd what Troubles soever the Church may be disturb'd with, that according to St. *Austin* there can be no just Occasion to break the Unity, we shall remain inviolably attach'd to the Chair of St. *Peter*, which we respect as the Centre of the Catholick Unity; we shall continue to pay to him, whom God has plac'd in the Chair, to be the visible Head of the Episcopal College, and of the whole Church, the Respect and Submission prescrib'd by the holy Canons. In fine, we shall persevere, at all Times, whatever may happen, even those who may openly declare themselves the Enemies

peace, the Sentiments of Union, Concord, and Charity, which *Jesus Christ* has recommended to his Ministers..

We exhort and conjure you, dear Brethren, by the tender and sincere Affection you have always express'd for us, and by that which we reciprocally have for you, to pay to the Holy Apostolick See, and to the Person of our Holy Father the Pope, all the Respect and Submission due unto him; to have for all the first Pastors of the Church the respectful Sentiments requir'd by our Religion; to avoid all Occasions of Trouble and Division, in provoking one another by injurious Expressions; to practice faithfully the Rules prescrib'd by *St. Paul* to the *Ephesians*, in preserving Humility, Affability, and Forbearance among yourselves, and endeavouring to preserve the Unity of Spirit in the Bond of Peace. In fine, never cease to put up fervent Prayers to the Almighty for obtaining the Effect of our just Desires, and of those of several other Bishops, our Brethren, and a great Number of Secular and Ecclesiastical Bodies, who put up the same Prayers for obtaining a Peace, which, according to the Remark of *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, can never be solid, but on the contrary become more fatal than Division it self, unless it be founded on Truth.

For these Causes, &c, we order our Appeal, brought the 3d of April 1717, from the Constitution *Unigenitus*, &c. to be enter'd in the Registers of our Officialty; which together with this present Mandate, shall be read, published, and affix'd, where Occasion shall require.

Given at Paris, in our Archiepiscopal Palace, on the 24th of Sept. 1718.

Sign'd,

L. A. Cardinal de Noailles.

The Act of Appeal, annex'd to this Mandate is as follows.

The Act of Appeal of his Eminence the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, of the third of April, 1717, to the Pope better Advis'd, and to the Future General Council, from the Constitution of our Holy Father, Pope Clement XI. of September the 8th, 1713.

Lewis Anthony, Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, &c. being attach'd to the Chair of *St. Peter*, as to the Center of Catholick Unity, from which it is never lawful to separate; being animated with the most profound

profound Respect for the Church of *Rome*, whereof we have the Honour to be a Member in a particular Manner by the Dignity wherewith we are cloath'd; being also full of singular Veneration for him whom the Divine Providence has elevated to the See Apostolick, and whom we revere as the Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, to whom belongs of Divine Right the Primacy of the whole Church: We have been sensibly afflicted at all the Troubles which the Constitution *Unigenitus* has excited in the Church, and Principally in our own Diocese. No Body is ignorant, that as soon as this Constitution appear'd, the Faithful were under Consternation at a Censure which appear'd to them to condemn many Truths of Religion, and the ordinary Language of Piety: That the New Converts were scandaliz'd at a Condemnation, that reviv'd their antient Prejudices against the Faith of the *Roman* Church, which they had endeavour'd to obliterate since they had return'd to the Pale thereof: That the Magistrates having been alarm'd at the Consequences which might be drawn from the Bull against the Law of the State, the Safety of the Sacred Persons of Kings, the Privileges of the several Faculties, the Rights of the Episcopacy, and the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church, thought themselves oblig'd to prevent the Danger of the same by Modifications equally prudent and necessary. That a great Number of Pastors full of Zeal and Knowledge, many Divines distinguish'd by their Learning and their Adherence to sound Doctrines, and also divers Prelates, had from the first Moment foreseen all the ill Uses that would be made of the Constitution: Whether it were to attack some evident Doctrines and important Rules of Morality and Discipline, or to trouble the Peace and Liberty of the Schools; and the Event has but too well justify'd, that their Fears and Disputes were wholly groundless.

In Effect, we have Proofs from publick *Theses* and printed Books, that the Defenders of loose Morality do openly make Use of the Censure of the one hundred and one Proposition, to erect their new Opinions concerning Grace into a Doctrine of Faith: As if our Holy Father Pope *Clement XI.* had proscrib'd the Doctrine of *St. Augustine* and *St. Thomas*, so solemnly approv'd by many of his Predecessors, and even by himself; and that they are not afraid to assure, that the Church of *Rome* authorizes the Errors and loose Notions which she has often condemn'd.

on'd, and which 'tis very certain she will never approve.

The Hereticks, animated by this Example, and always on the Watch to profit by the Occasions of insulting the Holy See, publish in divers Writings, That the Church has vary'd in the most essential Doctrines; That the Council XI. has condemn'd the Doctrine which the ancient Popes had authoriz'd about Grace; and that the late Constitution overturns the fundamental Truths of Christian Morals: Insomuch that this Censure is become one of the strongest Arguments to destroy the Authority of the Tradition which we oppose to their Errors, and to confirm those in their Schism, who by the Misfortune of their Birth are engag'd therein.

Upon the Consideration of so many Complaints which were sent from all Quarters, the Bishops who happen'd to be at Paris and who were assembled by the Order of the late King, to deliberate about the Acceptation of the Constitution *Unigenitus*, did agree, That such great Evils requir'd a speedy Remedy. Forty Prelates thought themselves sufficiently acquainted with the Intentions of his Holiness, so as to be able, in a *Pastoral Instruction*, to fix the Sense in which they believ'd the Constitution ought to be understood; and this seem'd to them a Means sufficient to prevent all the Abuses which might be apprehended from it.

Finally, Though we were equally convinc'd with our Brethren, of the good Intentions of his Holiness, yet it appear'd necessary to us, and at the same Time the safest for ourselves, the most respectful for the Holy See, and the most advantageous for the Church, to address our Petitions to the very Author of the Constitution; to set before him the Difficulties that were propos'd to us every where; to beg of him to declare himself the true Meaning of his Bull; to teach all the Faithful how to distinguish the Truths, which must be held inviolable, from such Errors as are to be rejected; to preserve to us, by this Means, the *Depositum* of the Christian Doctrine in its Integrity; to appease all Troubles; to quiet disturb'd Consciences, and to maintain the Tranquillity of the Church, together with the Liberty of the Schools.

We have never ceas'd, for more than the Space of some Years, to make Use of all the Means that were in our Power, to engage our Holy Father the Pope to give us Explications, which every Day become more and more necessary. In the View of facilitating the Success

of a Remedy, whereof we all of us know the Advantages, we have ourselves drawn up a Plan of Explication upon all those Matters which are the Subject of the *Constitution*; in which we have apply'd ourselves to distinguish exactly the Truths that ought to be believed, and the Opinions of the Schools: And after having conferred about it with a great Number of Prelates of known Merit and Virtue, and with many learn'd Divines of the Schools, we have presented this Work to his Holiness, conjuring him, at the same Time, to be pleas'd himself to explain his *Constitution*, or to confirm, by his Apostolick Authority, the Explications which we had made in order by this Means to render the Truth secure, and give to the whole Church a solid and a durable Peace.

But altho' this Proceeding was conform to what has been practis'd by the holiest Bishops of Antiquity, and to what has been even prescrib'd by the greatest Popes who, whenever any Doubts or Difficulties arise on Occasion of their Decrees, recommend Suspending the Execution of them, 'till they themselves shall explain them; and altho' so reasonable a Request was supported by the Protection of the Prince, who governs us with so much Capacity and Penetration, and who lends all his Application to the finding out of Means for re-establishing Peace in the Church; yet hitherto our Instances have been without Success. Instead of the Explications which were requir'd by the Necessities of the Church, we have seen Decrees of the Inquisition, by which several Members of the Bishops of France have been dishonour'd, in a Manner very injurious to Episcopacy: We have seen several Briefs, wherein it is declar'd, that the *Constitution* is so clear of itself, as to want no Explications; whereas it is contested the Right of the Bishops to judge, together with the Pope, of Questions of Faith, (tho' the Right be annex'd to their Persons by divine Institution) to reduce them to the bare Condition of being Executors of the Decrees of the Sovereign Pontiffs, to whom they would be thus oblig'd to submit themselves by a blind Obedience; wherein they are prohibited to depart from the Letter of the *Constitution*; and wherein it is declared That to demand Explications, is to *aspire to a criminal Curiosity, and to be desirous of eating the forbidden Fruit*.

All these Steps of the Roman Court having been looked upon as a Condemnation of the different Explications of the *Constitution* that the Bishops have given to it of late Time, the Disciples of St. *Augustine* and St. *Thomas*

the one Hand, and those of *Molina* on the other, conclude from it, That it was the Pope's Intention to condemn the Hundred and One Propositions, in their proper and natural Sense, as it presents itself immediately to the Understanding: And all the Divines being agreed on this Principle, infer from it alike, though by very different Methods, That several Doctrines and Rules, both of Morality and Discipline, have been proscrib'd by the Bull *Unigenitus*: Which Thing occasions Grief on the one Side, and Triumph on the other.

Use is therefore made of the *Constitution*, and of the refusal of explaining it, (wherein the Pope persists for three Years past) to wound the so essential Doctrine of the Necessity of Faith in *Jesus Christ*, without which sinful Man could never attain to Justification and Salvation; also to persuade People, that the Old Testament, where *Moses* was the Minister, might confer Grace, and bestow Children to God, by the Terror wherewith it was animated; in Opposition to what *St. Paul* teaches us, about the Weakness and Impotency of the Law, apply'd to itself, and about the Differences that must be acknowledged between the Old Testament and the New.

Such are the Consequences, that are drawn from the Nature of the Propositions which concern the two Commandments, and from the Condemnation of this Proposition in particular; *What other Thing can anyone be but Darkness, Ignorance, and Sin, without the Light of Faith, without Jesus Christ, and without Charity?* Of which Proposition the Condemnation is so much the more surprizing, as it seems to contain no other Thing than what *Jesus Christ* says of himself, who is *the Light, the Way, the Truth, and the Life*: And also the Idea which *St. Paul* gives to the Gentiles of their Condition before they were enlightned by Faith and had belonged to *Jesus Christ*; namely, *that they were dead in Sin, that they were Darkness, and that they were become Light unto the Lord.*

Use is likewise made of the Condemnation of the twelfth, and thirteenth Propositions, to attack the Doctrine of the Omnipotence of God's Will over the Liberty of Men, to which no humane Will can resist, nor submit; though it may ever resist the Operation of the strongest and most powerful Grace. This Doctrine so often express'd in the Scriptures, confirm'd by the constant Tradition of the Eastern and Western Churches, and by *St. Augustine* says, cannot be deny'd, without throwing the first Article of the Creed, seems to be

declared without Alteration in the twelfth Proposition, *When God Wills the Salvation of a Soul, the undoubted Effect follows upon the Will of God, in all Times, and in all Places*: And this Proposition seem'd to be so much the more guarded against all Censure, as it is expressly drawn, Word for Word, from St. Prosper, according to the Translation made in French Verse of the Latin Poem of this Doctor, which is cited under his Name in the very Place of this Book whence the Proposition is drawn.

The Thirty-second Proposition. *Jesus Christ surrendered himself up unto Death, to deliver the first-born by his Blood, that is to say, the elect, from the Hand of the destroying Angel*. The Censure of this Proposition is likewise one of the chief Objects of the Complaints of a great Number of Divines, who maintain that it contains, in its proper and natural Sense, the Doctrine of the special Will of Jesus Christ for the Eternal Salvation of the Elect, expressly taught in the Scriptures, in all Tradition, and in the Determinations of Councils.

The Defenders of the new Systems concerning Grace ground themselves upon the Censure of many Propositions, to reject, as erroneous, this strong and victorious Grace, which we are taught by Faith; and to attack in a particular Manner the Sentiments of St. Augustine and St. Thomas, supported by a great Number of Divines, that this Grace is efficacious of itself, and that 'tis necessary to all Works of Piety.

But we cannot conceal how much the Ears of Christians are offended, to see condemn'd in many Propositions a Custom consecrated by the Holy Ghost in Tradition, and the ordinary Language of Piety; according to which the Comparisons drawn from the Power which God has manifested in the Creation, in the Resurrection of the Dead, in the Miraculous Cure of the Sick, and in the Mystery of the Incarnation, are often made Use of to express the Gratiuity of our Predestination, the Force and Almighty Power of Grace over the Heart of Man.

The Censure of several Propositions concerning Faith creates as great Difficulties, and is expos'd to no less Inconveniencies. The Constitution condemns this Proposition, *Faith is the first Grace, and the Source of all others* which appears so agreeable to these Words of the Council of Trent; *Faith is the Beginning of the Salvation of Man, the Foundation and the Root of all Justification*: To which St. Augustine teaches in many Places, *Which is the Grace*

What we receive first? It is Faith: And to what we read in an Epistle of Pope Boniface the Second, 'Tis a certain and Catholick Verity, that the Divine Mercy, even when we are not willing, prevents us in all the good Things whereof Faith is the Source. Does not the Censure of the condemn'd Proposition equally fall upon these so authentick Decisions? And will not People conclude from this Condemnation, that particular Men, and even whole Nations, might, without Faith and the Knowledge of a Mediator, fulfil the whole Law of Nature, and receive Graces that might have led them to true Righteousness and to Salvation; which are the very Notions that the Light of Faith and Piety inspire to all Christians. Whoever would approach to God, must not come to him with brutal Passions, nor Conduct himself by a natural Instinct, nor by Fear like Beasts; but by Faith and by Love, like Children.

But the Paternal Heart of a Bishop cannot without being sensibly touch'd by it, be Witness of the Grief which the Censure of the Propositions, that concern the Reading of the Holy Scriptures, and the Celebration of the Divine Office, causes to the true Children of the Church; of the Revolt which this same Condemnation inspires to the new Converts, and the almost invincible Obstacle it puts to the Conversion of Hereticks. Ordinary Believers have thought, that the Pope, by censuring these Propositions, would interdict them the Reading of the Sacred Books, which have been written for the Instruction and Consolation of Christians, and to take away from them, at the same Time, the Comfort of uniting their Voices to that of the Church, in the Singing of the Praises of God; and his Holiness is not ignorant of the Scandal which is caus'd in particular by the Censure of the eighty second Proposition. Sunday ought to be Sanctify'd by reading godly Books, and particularly those of the Holy Scriptures.

The Partizans of loose Morality, do also draw great Advantages from the Censure of the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth Propositions; and the most zealous Pastors complain, that this Condemnation inspires Sinners with a Spirit of Rebellion and Unteachableness against the holy Laws of Penitence.

The eighty-seventh Proposition. It is a Conduct full of Wisdom, Knowledge, and Charity, to give to Souls the Time of bearing with Humility, and of feeling their sinful State; to pray for the Spirit of Repentance and Contrition, and to begin at least to satisfy the Justice of God before they be reconcil'd.

The eighty-eighth Proposition. *Men do not know what is Sin and true Repentance, when they would be immediately re-establish'd in the Possession of those good Things of which we have been stripp'd by Sin, and when they are not willing to bear the Confusion of this Separation.*

The Consequences which Sinners, and those who favour them, by a false and pernicious Indulgence, draw from this Censure, are by much the more dangerous, as these two Propositions seem to express the Spirit of the holy Canons about Penitence; and consequently the Rules which ought to be follow'd in the Administration of the Sacraments, and which have been confirm'd by the Authority of Popes, and of the Clergy of France: according to which, Absolution is to be deny'd to those Sinners who have not as yet the Spirit of Repentance and Contrition; who bear not with Humility, and who feel not the Condition of Sin.

In fine, The Restrictions which the Magistrates have add'd to the ninetieth and the ninety-first Propositions, which concern Excommunication, and the Precautions, which the Bishops have taken about this Matter, sufficiently indicate that the Church and the State are equally interess'd to prevent the Abuses which may be apprehended from this Censure.

The ninetieth Proposition. *'Tis the Church that has the Power of Excommunicating, by the first Pastors, with the Consent, or at least the presum'd Consent of the whole Body.* The Enemies of Episcopacy believe themselves authoriz'd by the Condemnation of this Proposition, to oppose the Doctrine of the Holy Fathers, who teach, That it is the Church which has receiv'd the Power of the Keys; that it is not only one Man, that I may use the Words of St. Augustine, but the Unity of the Church, that has receiv'd the Keys; that this Power of Excommunication has been given to the Church; that this Power makes a Part of the Power of the Keys, which Jesus Christ himself gave immediately to the Apostles, and in their Persons to the Bishops, who are their Successors.

We cannot, without Prevarication, tolerate the false and pernicious Maxims, which may be grounded upon the Censure of the ninety-first Proposition. *The Fear of an unjust Excommunication ought never to hinder us from doing our Duty: A Man never departs from the Church, even then when he seems to be banish'd out of it by the Wickedness of Men, while he continues devoted to God, to Jesus Christ, and to the Church by Charity.*

The

The best Divines have frequently represented, that the first Part of this Proposition, *The Fear of an unjust Excommunication ought never to hinder us from doing our Duty*, does not express, in its proper and natural Sense, any other Thing but this Truth, *That we ought rather to obey God than Men*; which we have learnt from St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles; which is founded upon the Lights of Faith and Reason, upon which the Popes have so often form'd their Judgments and Decisions; and particularly St. Gregory, who says, *That Obedience never ought to engage us to do any Evil*: And Innocent III. who says, *That a Woman who is sure of the Invalidity of her Marriage, ought not to co-habit with her Husband, tho' she be enjoin'd it under Pain of Excommunication*. Does not what we owe to Religion and the State equally engage us to teach the People committed to our Care, that every Excommunication which turns them aside from the Fidelity which they owe to God, to their Prince, and to their Country, is, from that Moment, an unjust Excommunication? And that the Fear of such an Excommunication should never hinder them from fulfilling all the Duties, prescrib'd by the Laws natural and divine, which are immutable.

The second Part of the ninety-first Proposition does not seem, in its proper and natural Sense, to offer any Thing else to the Mind, but this Maxim, taught by St. Augustine, *That the Spiritual Men never go out of the Church, though they seem to be driven from it by the Malice of Men*: that in this Condition they are more innocent, than if they had remain'd in the external Communion of the Church, provided they do not oppose themselves to the Church: That they still continue firm and steadfast upon the solid Rock of Unity, and rooted by the strongest Bond of Charity. This Truth has the less to fear, because it may be confirm'd by the unanimous Consent of the holy Doctors.

The Love of Justice and Peace engages us farther, to direct our Attention to the Complaints which come from all parts, touching the Unfairness whereby those Propositions, whose Condemnation was demanded, were extract'd out of the Book of *Reflections*; many of them being visibly curtail'd, others inaccurately translated into *Latin*, a great Number wrested into a foreign Sense, whereof they are by no Means capable in that Book itself, and which have been disown'd by the Author, in Writings and Protestations that are in all Mens Hands.

The Sovereign Pontiff has therefore been manifestly surpriz'd by false Representations; as the greatest Popes have often complain'd that they were seduc'd by the Artifice of those who had Recourse to their Authority. But this Surprize is by so much the more dangerous, as it gives a Handle to turbulent and unquiet Men to start and bandy Questions, which are as useless as they are dangerous, upon the proper and natural Sense of the Hinder'd and One Propositions, consider'd in themselves, and in the Book of *Reflections*.

Having therefore, for more than the Space of three Years, done all that was in our Power to make known to our Holy Father, the Pope, the Consequences which were drawn from the Constitution *Unigenitus*, in order to favour several Errors, different Abuses, and a dangerous Remissness in Morals, as well as to disturb the Peace of the Church; and having not been able hitherto to obtain from his Holiness any Remedy to so great Evils, we find ourselves under a Necessity of having Recourse to canonical Methods, authoriz'd by the Church, and often employ'd by our Ancestors, to oppose our selves to the Progress of the Disorder occasion'd by the Licentious and evil Interpretations, which encrease more and more every Day.

Wherefore, after having previously made express Protestations, that we never design to say, no, nor to think any Thing contrary to the Holy, Catholick, Apostolick, and Roman Church, nor to the Authority of the Holy Apostolick See, to which we shall continue fix'd, by an inviolable Communion, to our last Breath; as also never to depart from the lawful Obedience that is due to our Holy Father the Pope, by Reason of the Primacy which belongs to him in the whole Church by divine Institution; and to employ all the Authority we have received from God, to keep in the same Sentiments those whom the divine Providence has entrusted to our Care; with the sole View of preserving, without Alteration, the Doctrines of the Faith, the Rules of Discipline and Morals, the sacred Rights of Episcopacy, and the Liberties of the Gallican Church; as well as to prevent the Schism wherewith the Church is threatened, conformably to the Decretals of the Councils of *Constance* and *Basle*; as well for us as for our Church, our Curates, the Secular and Regular Clergy of our Diocese, as for all those who adhere to our Appeal, and for those who shall hereunto adhere: We therefore Appeal to the Pope, better

advised

is'd, and to the future General Council, that shall be
ely assembled, and in a Place of Security, whither we,
our Deputies, may with Freedom and Safety resort,
om the Constitution which is entitled, *The Constitution*
our Holy Father Pope Clement the eleventh, containing
Condemnation of several Propositions extracted out of a
book printed in French, and divided into several Tomes,
entitled, *The New Testament in French, with Moral*
reflections on each Verse, at Paris, 1699. And other-
ise, *An Abridgement of the Morals of the Gospel, of the*
ists of the Apostles, of the Epistles of St. Paul, of the
anonical Epistles, of the Apocalypes; Or *Christian Thoughts*
on the Text of the Sacred Books, &c. at Paris, in the
ear 1693, 1694. With the Prohibition, as well of this
book, as of all others that have been publish'd or shall be
ublish'd for the future in its Defence; the said Constitu-
on beginning with these Words, *Unigenitus Dei filius.*
given at Rome, at St. Mary Major, in the Year of our
ard 1713, on the 8th of September, and in the thirteenth
ear of the Pontificate of our Holy Father Pope Clement XI.
ed also from the Refusal wherein his Holiness per-
ells for three Years past to give such Explications as
may secure the Truths of the Faith, the Rules of Dis-
cipline and Morals; and as may preserve to Divines
the Liberty which the Church has left them to this Time,
to maintain the Opinions which were commonly taught
in Catholick Schools; and that may impose Silence upon
those who would disturb the Peace of the Church by Que-
stions of Fact, more proper to beget Disputes among the
Faithful, than to instruct them; and likewise from every
Thing that has follow'd from the Constitution upon this
Decasion; as Briefs, Bulls, Decrees, and from all that
has been done or may be done in Consequence of it.

And being under Apprehension lest our Holy Father
Pope Clement XI. irritated by the malicious Suggestions
of certain Persons, whose ill Intentions are but too well
known, should proceed, or cause to be proceeded, after
what Manner soever, by his own Authority, or by any
other Authority whatever, against us, our Church, our
Curates, the Secular or Regular Clergy of our Diocese,
and the Faithful who are subjected to us, by Excommu-
nications, Suspensions, Interdicts, Privations, or by any
other Method imaginable; and to the End that our Con-
dition, and that of such as do or shall adhere to our Ap-
peal, may in all Things continue safe and sound, we
likewise appeal to the Pope better advis'd, and to the
future

future General Council, from all and every of the above said Grievances, which either are or shall be practis'd. And we instantly desire the ordinary Letters, call'd *Apostolos*, putting our selves, our Church, our Curates, the Secular and Regular Clergy of our Diocese, the Faithful who are subjected to us, those who adhere, or shall adhere to our present Appeal, their Persons and Rights, under the Protection of God, of the Universal Church, and of the future General Council: Protesting that we shall renew the present Act of Appeal, and produce therefrom more amply our Motives, where, when, and before whom it shall be fitting.

Sign'd,

Done at Paris the
3d of April, 1717.

LEWIS ANTHONY

Cardinal of Noailles, Archbishop of Paris

But for the more full understanding of this Affair, which it is hard to say, in what, or when, it will end, it is necessary to give the following Translation of the Pope's Letter of Separation mention'd above, which has rekindled these Flames in the *Gallican* Church, which for some Time before seem'd in great Measure to be extinguish'd.

CLEMENT Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God, to all the Faithful of *Christ*, who shall see these presents, Greeting and Apostolical Benediction. The Care of the Pastoral Office, of which we, through the Disposition of the Council from above perform the Functions, put us in Mind to watch with all possible Care for procuring the Salvation of the Souls throughout the whole World; and in particular for preserving the Purity of the Orthodox Faith, without which it is impossible to please God. For these Reasons, having observ'd, that several Seeds of bad Doctrines, even of Heresies, begun to spring in some Ultramontane Provinces, and particularly in the Kingdom of *France*, on Occasion of a certain condemn'd Book, publish'd a long Time since in *France* intitled *The New Testament in French, with moral Reflections upon every Verse, &c.* Or otherwise, *An Abstract of the Morals of the Gospel, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of St. Paul, the Canonical Epistles, and the Revelations*; Or, *Christian thoughts upon the Text of those Holy Books,*

books, &c. being no less animated by the Duty of our
 place, as we are excited by the frequent Desires of a great
 many Bishops of the Catholick World, principally of
 France; more being engag'd by the pious and often re-
 peated Desires and Offices of Lewis XIV. of glorious
 Memory, in his Lifetime most Christian King of France,
 we have not fail'd to make Use, with the Assistance of
 the Lord, of all that depended on our Apostolick Vigi-
 lance, to root out these Seeds.

The Pope afterwards reminds the Readers, to whom these
 letters are directed, of all that he has done upon this Occa-
 sion: He represents to them, how in the Month of September
 1713, he caus'd his Constitution Unigenitus to be publish'd,
 to censure divers Propositions drawn out of that Book, and
 to forbid the Reading of it; and after having said, That
 the same King Lewis XIV. as well as the greatest Part of
 the Bishops of France, have made him sensible of the necessity
 of that Remedy, by their repeated Instances, continually
 urging, that there was no other Method to put an End to
 the Divisions which were arisen, he adds these Words, Ac-
 cordingly, all the Church of Jesus Christ, having follow'd
 after speaking through us, however unworthy, has re-
 ceiv'd the Apostolick Doctrine of the said Constitution
 with an Acquiescence and Obedience due to it; but the In-
 novators, who follow their own Minds and see nothing,
 taking Occasion from the Inconsiderate Doubt of some
 few Prelates, have carry'd it to that Excess, that they
 have not been asham'd to make perverse Interpretations
 of the Constitution itself, to attack it to that Degree,
 as to make Use of impudent Calumnies to charge it with
 false Doctrines.

Therefore, in order to engage those refractory Bishops
 to follow the Steps of their Brethren, and to dry up the
 spring of Troubles and Evils occasion'd by this indiscreet
 Doubt, we have after three Years Patience, resolv'd to
 make Use of the Canonical Punishments. But our Ve-
 nerable Brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman
 Church, to whom we thought it just to communicate the
 Motive of our Resolution, have instantly begg'd of us to
 be pleas'd to suspend yet, for a little Time, the most se-
 vere Remedies, during which they would in common
 private Letters, to endeavour to bring back to Counsels of
 Union and Peace their Colleagues, who refus'd to sub-
 mit to our Constitution, and who for that Reason had in-
 curr'd these Punishments. Having therefore yielded to
 their Desires, that we might not omit any gentle Method,

we have likewise ourselves, during that Time of Suspension, written to all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom of France, Letters, in Form of a Brief, the 20th of November 1716, in which, after having amply expos'd the Sequel of what had pass'd, and the Trouble of the Churches, we have exhorted them, to go, on our Part, to the Bishops their Brethren, to represent to them their Duty with all the regards of Brotherly Charity, and to employ all Means the Pontifical Zeal could furnish them with; imploring to this End, also in our Name, the Credit of our most dear Son *Christ, Philip Duke of Orleans*, Regent of the same Kingdom, to bring them to repair the Damages occasion'd to the Ecclesiastical Unity and Discipline, and to deliver the Dangers with which the Catholick Religion was threaten'd. We did indeed hope for an advantageous Success from these Letters, and we believ'd, that being condoned by the Zeal of the illustrious Prelates of France, who in a far greater Number fought for the Truth, it should happen, what we so earnestly wish'd, that we could gain our Brethren of different Sentiments. But we soon found ourselves frustrated in our Hopes, and we were forc'd to exclaim with Sorrow: *We have patiently waited for Peace, but it did not come: We have sought what is advantageous, and lo! there are Troubles*; and indeed Troubles so great that the Adversaries have attempted, by several Artifices to stop almost all Passage to the same Voice of our Letters and those of the Holy See. The good Offices which above-said Cardinals have done during the Delay they sustain'd from us, as we have mention'd above, have had better Success. For though in the Letter written in common by the whole Sacred Collège, they had made use of Perswasions, Counsels, and all the Affection, Zeal, Ardency that their Ministry and the Brotherly Benevolence could inspire them with, yet they have found they had labour'd in vain; and all their Pains have produc'd no other Effect, but the drawing upon them Complaints about Scandal and Dissension, but without being willing to remove the true Cause from which it sprung. We were, however, not discouraged by this Success; nay, more, we have not yet given over gentle Counsels, without troubling ourselves about Judgements which Men may form of our Conduct, rather because we knew that God ought to be serv'd out Regard to good or bad Reputation.

There

Therefore that by gentle Methods we might bring back the Stray'd to the Paths of Justice, we have added Prayers to the Exhortations so often repeated, and with the same View we have made Use in our private Letters, written with our own Hands, of all the Duties of paternal Indulgence, as could be suggested by Christian-Charity, which is patient, benign, which suffers all, supports all. At the same Time several *French* Prelates, no less illustrious by their Wisdom and Learning, than by their Piety and Zeal for maintaining the Religion, viz. from amongst those who embrac'd our Constitution with that submission which is due to it, knowing very well the Duties of their Dignity and Employment, and seconding our Desires and good Offices, being likewise favour'd in their Endeavours by the Duke Regent above-mention'd, have not fail'd to employ all their Cares and assiduous Labour to move the Minds of their dissenting Brethren. But all these Methods have not at all been attended with that happy Success we expected above all Things; for the Eyes of the Opposers were darkened, that they might not see, and their Ears were stop'd, that they might not hear, to that Degree, that some amongst them, to the Dissatisfaction of all good Men, and to the Applause of the Enemies of the Church, have had even the Boldness publicly to undertake such Things, which, doubtless, have been disapprov'd by all such amongst you, who had knowledge of it, and which even they, who committed them, knew well enough ought to be openly condemn'd, and for ever execrable to us and the Holy *Roman* Church. Therefore we, who cannot nor ought to fail in that sovereign Command of the Divine Pastor, whereby we are order'd to feed his Sheep, and to dispel the Fears of our Brethren, considering in ourselves, that the Word of God is not Subject to any Ties, after having a long while employ'd in vain the Counsels of Peace, and kept Silence till this Time, we believe that it would not be life for us, but pernicious for the People of God to continue still to be silent. We therefore direct our paternal Voice to you all, you the faithful in *Christ* of every Nation under Heaven, That in the first Place, sharing with us our Grief, you offer in Conjunction with us your Prayers to God, to the End that by the Influence of Grace from Above, those who have been hitherto obstinately disobedient, entertaining no longer any haughty Thoughts, but conforming to humble ones, may return to the Unity, to profess the wholesome and

Cathoick Doctrine with the other faithful of *Christ*. This is what in effect we are aiming at from the Bottom of our Heart: This is what we desire of the Lord with Tears Night and Day: For neither a Mother can forget her Child, nor can the Holy *Roman Church* forget her Children.

Farther, That nobody may go on with seducing the Christian People with idle Words, we will, as it is necessary, that you be warned, and we certify to you, that vainly, and not without Leven of Malice and Wickedness, this Sort of People boast that they agree with us in the Doctrine of Religion; notwithstanding they, at the same Time, maliciously criticise, like heterodox Men upon the Constitution which we have publish'd, and which the universal Church embraces, with that Veneration that is due to it; not only by supposing therein Sense remote from the natural import of the Words, but besides this, by loading it with evident Calumnies, and accusing it of abominable Errors; as if the other Faithful of *Christ*, spread through all the World, were Fools, and they alone were wise, they alone perceiv'd the Light of the Truth, the others being blinded. And certainly these are no less guilty, who to dazzle the more easily the Eyes of those who are not aware, pretend at the very Time when they commit those Things, not to oppose in any Manner our Constitution; but only to demand Explanations upon Propositions perfectly perspicuous to all others besides: Their Intention being not to inform themselves, but to endeavour if possible to distract the Church by useless and endless Questions, and to cast at any Rate a Darkness on the Light of the Catholick Truth. Thus by abusing our Patience, they brag of paying Obedience to, and respecting the Apostolick Authority, at the very Time that they offer it the highest Injury; because by demanding these Explanations they shew plainly enough that they have not yet paid to our Constitution that Obedience they owe it; because they are under an Apprehension the Catholick Doctrines are thereby destroy'd, the laudable Ecclesiastical Discipline, which has been approv'd by the Holy See, is thereby weaken'd; and lastly the most wholesome Rules of Christian Morality are overturn'd; which is just as much as to fear that the Faith of *Peter* has fail'd, and that the whole Church of *Christ* instituted by the Ministry of the Apostolick Voice has deviated from the Way of Truth and Salvation.

Besides this, to cover with a specious Pretence a Cause very bad in itself, and to render our Constitution every where more and more odious, they have the Boldness to dare, That what makes them defer the accepting it, is because they suspect it condemns the Sentiments and Doctrines hitherto asserted and taught by the most celebrated Catholick Schools, without ever having been censur'd for it; though for all that, if they had not forsaken the ancient Track and Steps of the Holy Fathers, as likewise the Sentiments of the very Schools which they pretend to follow, they ought well to remember, that the first Masters of those Schools, whose Names they have the Temerity to use to justify their Obstinacy, as well as the other celebrated Writers of the Church, have always been of Opinion, that it was their Duty to learn from the Apostolick See what they were to believe, what they were to hold, and what they were to teach; to send to it their Writings, in order to be examin'd and corrected, and to receive the Light of the Catholick Truth from the Place where Faith is not liable to fail; and lastly, That none of them ever undertook to defend his own Sentiments against the Authority of Peter.

Finally, In that perverseness of Judgment, they do not leave off their usual Way of calumniating; for if their Malice did not blind them, and if they did not prefer Darkness to Light, they could not but know, that those Sentiments and Doctrines, which they themselves condemn with the Errors we have condemn'd, are taught and publicly maintain'd with all Freedom in the Schools and under our own Eyes, since the Publication of the Constitution, and that consequently they are not condemn'd by the same. But the Fire of Dispute and Animosity having seiz'd them, they have not perceiv'd the Sun of the most luminous Truth. Therefore by a false Judgment of God they walk in Darkness, and know not in the least whither they go; for they imagine to find Matter of Scandal in our Constitution, and do not perceive, that it is their obstinate Disobedience which truly occasions the Scandal. They protest that they intend to keep up the sacred Dignity of Episcopacy, but in Reality they abuse it; because they themselves slight fraternal Charity, foment the audacious Rebellion of the inferiour Clergy, and do not mind that the whole Ecclesiastical Order is shamefully and inconsiderately subjected to the secular Tribunals, even in Matters of Religion.

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They make long, and for the most Part useless Discourses upon the Difference between the Antient and the New Law, as if it were only they who understood it; and they do not cease to lay Stress upon the Preference of the New Law, which is acknowledg'd and profess'd by all; in the mean while they do not observe the fulfilling of either Law, which is Love. Nobody recommends Charity more than they, and nobody violate tis with greater Impudence. They cry up everywhere the Efficacy of Divine Grace, which no Catholick denies, and by favouring condemn'd Errors, they offend the Spirit of Grace.

But what vexes us most in relation to the Scandal of the Weak, is, that at the Time that the most Part of them do these Things, or consent to them when done by others, they cover themselves under the specious Appearance of a feigned Severity; they without Intermision boast of a more rigid Doctrine, and make great Shew of their Zeal for better directing the Conduct of Christians, and to conform it to the Rule of the Gospel. Therefore, press'd by the Duty of the Apostolick Ministry, we being willing, in the Sight of all the World, to pull off that pernicious Mask, which might occasion the certain Loss of the Soule redeem'd by the blood of *Jesus Christ*; we warn, in the first Place, our stray'd Brethren, publickly at this Time, and in the Presence of the Universal Church, as we have often done at other Times inprivate, not to flatter themselves any longer with the Reputation of a more exact Discipline; because that there cannot be true Virtue without Humility, Piety without Obedience, nor Christian Perfection without Charity. But what Humility can that be, obstinately to prefer one's private Opinion to the common Sentiments of their Brethren, and even to the supreme Decision of the Chair of *St. Peter*? What Obedience, to resist the Apostolick Determinations? Lastly, what Charity, to make Use of Affronts and Outrages, to sow every where Occasions of Hatred, Quarrels, and Disputes? Let them therefore, by Favour of the Rays of divine Light, perceive how criminal they make themselves before God and the Church, and to what Dangers they expose themselves. Let them remember that it is written, *That to be unwilling to obey, is a Sin almost like that of Sorcery, and to refuse to acquiesce, is almost as bad as Idolatry.* Let them fear the dreadful and ensuing Judgment of the Almighty, who resists the Haughty; and lastly, let them cease to disturb both the Peace of the Church, and the Tranquillity of the State.

As for all you, who throughout the whole World are attach'd to the Apostolick Faith, we warn you like a Father, we request of you, we conjure you, that in order to distinguish well those who come to you dress'd in Sheep-Skins, you make Use of that certain Rule left us by our Lord and Saviour, *viz. you shall know them by their Fruits.* But what Fruits has the Obstinacy of those produc'd, who refuse to submit to our *Constitution*? They are but too plainly known, and become evident through all the Christian World; and for that Reason, we willingly forbear enlarging thereupon, that we may not rip up the smarting Wounds of our Sorrow. Take Care therefore, dearest Children, and you in particular, who by the Neighbourhood of the Place are expos'd to greater Danger, take Care not to communicate with them; do not believe every Spirit, do not give into divers and strange Doctrines; but follow in all Security, and preserve constantly the wholesome Doctrine of the Holy Roman Church, which keeps inviolably the sacred Trust of the Faith.

As for us, who ought to surpass others no less by our Zeal for the House of God, than by our Dignity, in order to put a timely Stop, according as the present Junction of Affairs and Dispositions will permit, to the Excess of those Evils, with which we are threaten'd; chiefly that the Pastors, who are erring, and draw others in with them, may not continue to disperse and rifle the Flock of the Lord, without any Body's Opposition; and that the Sheep of *Christ* may not suffer themselves to be led to the Precipice while we are silent, we have resolv'd to publish and declare in general to all the Faithful of Christ, what we have judg'd proper to do on this Occasion, which is of the highest Importance.

Be it therefore known to all, who in all Places of the Earth glory in the Name of Catholics, that we, who, however without any Merit of our own, exercise upon Earth the Function of *Jesus Christ*, the only Son of God, and our Saviour, do not own for true Sons of the Holy Roman Church all those, of whatsoever State, Rank, Order, or Condition they be, were they even honour'd with the Episcopal, Archiepiscopal, or what other Dignity soever, even with the Cardinalship, who hitherto have refus'd, or shall for the future refuse to give to our aforesaid *Constitution* a due and absolute Obedience; and that we do not hold them to be, or look upon them as adhering and consenting to us and the Chair of the blessed

ted *Peter*, with which they falsely perswade themselves but on the contrary, we look upon them as openly disobedient, notoriously contumacious and refractory: And this the rather, because they themselves have been the first who have withdrawn themselves from us and the Holy Roman Church, if not by express Words, yet certainly by their Actions, and by several Marks of Obstinacy and Hardness of Heart: We require likewise, that you hold them to be separated from our Charity, and from of the said Holy *Romish* Church; and that consequently we and the Holy Roman Church shall for the future have no Ecclesiastical Communion with them; 'till being entirely return'd from their Errors, (which we pray God grant) and having shaken off all Boldness of Resisting and Disobeying, to give Proofs of true Obedience, which most of them have so many Times promis'd to the Roman Pontiff, Successor of the blessed *Peter*, and Vicar of *Jesus Christ*, in their solemn Profession of the Catholic Faith, by Oath taken upon the Gospels, they have serv'd that the said Apostolick See re-establish them in the Communion of Charity, and in the Unity in which they were before.

Lastly, It is to you venerable Brethren, Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and all other Prelates of Churches, our Joy and our Crown, that we direct our Speech of our Apostolick Love, exhorting you and commending you in the Name of the Lord, to employ all the pastoral Zeal with which you are animated, carefully to keep from infected Pastures, that is to say, from the Velties of prophane Voices and Doctrines, the Flock of *Christ* committed to your Care; and at the same Time effectually to second our paternal Vigilancy, in bringing back to more salutary Sentiments all those who have deviated, whosoever they are; so that by your constant professing an inseparable Unity with the Holy Roman Church, in the Doctrine of Faith, as most of you have already done in a marvelous Manner, it may appear to all the Christians, that you are far remote from those who have separated from us, and that in Conjunction with us, you disapprove and abhor their damnable Disobedience, and that unless they return from their Errors you hold them for entirely separated from the Charity of the Common Society.

God grant that those who have hitherto resisted our humble paternal Remonstrances, may be brought, not only by the Reprimands, Prayers, and strong Reproofs

all, but also by your breaking all Correspondence with them, to blush with Shame, to be confounded at it, to convert themselves; and that God may move their hearts with Repentance, to acknowledge the Truth; conformably to the Apostolick Doctrine, we may at all say the same Thing, and that there be no Schism between us; but that we may be in perfect Union of mind and of Sentiments, being assisted in all Things by the Succour of the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom belongs Honour and Glory in all Ages, Amen, &c. Given at Rome, at St. Mary Major, in the Year 1718, on the 28th of August, of our Pontificate the 18th Year, &c. Publish'd on the 8th of September in the same Year.

The Cardinal de Noailles being so directly pointed at in the Letter, has thought it necessary to appeal from it to the General Council, and publish'd with his Appeal the following Mandate.

EWIS Anthony de Noailles, &c. To the Secular and Regular Clergy of our Diocese, Greeting and Benediction. It is with the utmost Grief that we find ourselves oblig'd again to raise our Voice to bring our Complaints to the Tribunal of the universal Church, about the new Orders of our Holy Father the Pope, affix'd at Rome on the 8th of September last, and directed to all the Faithful. At the Time that we were wholly employ'd with taking such Precautions as might be capable to prevent the Abuse, which is every Day made of the *Constitution Universelle*, to defend Truth, maintain the Honour of the Holy See, the Rights of Episcopacy, and re-establish in the Church of France a solid Peace, those who breath nothing but Trouble and Dissension, have done all they could to inspire the Sovereign Pontiff with disadvantageous Prepossessions about our Disposition and Sentiments, and they are at last gone so far, as to spread throughout Christendom, under the venerable Name of the Head of the Church, a Writing, wherein some Catholick Bishops malicious against Error, full of Respect for the Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, sincerely keeping to the Centre of Unity, are represented with such Colours, as can only be used towards Hereticks and Schismatics, to be brought back into the Bosom of the Church.

Though the Care which a Bishop ought to take of his own Reputation, obliges him to remove the Suspicions which People are endeavouring to raise against the Puri-

^ty of his Faith, and the Sincerity of his Obedience to the Decisions of the Church, the Respect for the Persons who have used those Expressions, which affect us in so sensible a Manner, might perhaps have mov'd us to dissemble, and to be content with Groaning before God upon Account of a Treatment so little deserv'd, and to beseech him to make known to the Head of the Episcopal College the Uprightness of our Intentions, and the Calumnies of those whose Impressions and Counsels his Holiness seems to follow.

But the Outrage offer'd to the Character with which we are invested, the most essential Rights of Episcopacy violated, the fundamental Maxims of our Liberties destroy'd, the Laws of Discipline struck at in their most certain Principles, the Disorder and Confusion which the last Letters of his Holiness would occasion in Church and State, by the overturning of the Order of Ecclesiastical Judgments, do not permit us to keep Silence. And though our Appeal of the 3d of April, 1717, publish'd on the 24th of September 1718, secures us against all the Attempts which might be intended against us, nevertheless we think we ought to bring a new Appeal from the Letters of his Holiness of the 8th of September last, to inform you of all the Grievances and Contraventions to the Canons contain'd in the said Letters.

In taking this Precaution, we most particularly recommend to you, as we have already done, never to depart from the Respect you owe to the Holy Apostolick See, and the sacred Person of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to avoid the two Excesses into which Spirits given to Extremes might lead you; the one to make Use of the Sentiments of Submission which are due to so respectable a Power as that of the Pope, to inspire you with a blind Obedience to the attempts of the Court of Rome; and the other to magnify the same Attempts, in order to extinguish or weaken in your Minds the Veneration and Deference which all the Faithful owe to the Head of the Church.

The Power of our Holy Father the Pope being establish'd by God, never cease, dear Brethren, to respect it. The Chair of St. Peter is the Center of the Catholick Unity; remain inviolably united to it. But the Sovereign Pontiff, though rais'd to the highest Dignity, is not, however, exempt from the Surprizes to which he is expos'd through humane Weakness, and the Passions of those who surround him, as St. Bernard expresses himself in a Letter he wrote to a great Pope, and as the most Holy Pontiffs have themselves often complain'd.

Therefore

Therefore do not receive every Thing that the Officers of the Court of *Rome* may advance, and that may be contrary to the Rules and the Authority of Bishops.

We believe we ought to propose to you for a Model the Example of an illustrious *English* Bishop, distinguish'd by his Piety and Learning, his Firmness for the Liberties of his Church, and Zeal for the true Honour of the Sovereign Pontiffs, whose Holiness has been confirm'd by Miracles, and who wrote in a Time when the Kingdom of *England* was so much devoted to the Holy See. That Prelate, finding himself under a Necessity to oppose a Decree of Pope *Innocent* IV. reconcil'd together both what he ow'd to the Episcopal Character and to the Dignity of the Sovereign Pontiff. I obey (says Robert Bishop of *Lincoln*, in a Letter to the Pope) with a filial Respect the Apostolick Orders, but out of Zeal for the Honour of my Father, I oppose and resist those Orders which are contrary to the Apostolick Spirit, and discharge thereby the two Obligations the Law of God lays upon me. Nothing (adds that Holy Bishop) can be consider'd as an Apostolick Order, but what is conformable to the Doctrine of the Apostles, and of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Master of the Apostles, whose Person the Pope represents: The Holy See can do every Thing to edify, but nothing to destroy; herein consists the Fullness of Power; but the Letter which I have receiv'd, has no Conformity with the Apostolick Holiness; it is quite contrary and opposite to it; therefore I do not obey it: I resist and oppose it with the Spirit and Sentiments of a respectful Son. Non obedio, contradico; and you cannot (adds farther that learned Bishop, speaking to the Cardinals) decree any thing hard against me; for my Resistance is neither Disobedience nor Rebellion, it is the Act of a Son who has a particular Veneration for the Honour of his Father and your own.

For these Causes having call'd upon the Holy Name of God, and after having conferr'd with our venerable Brethren, the Dean, Canons, and Chapter of our Metropolitan Church, who have adher'd to this our Appeal, we order that the Act of Appeal annex'd hereunto be enter'd into the Registers of our Officialty, with the present Mandate, and that it be read, publish'd, and affix'd where-ever Occasion shall require.

Given at Paris, in our Palace on the 3d of October, 1718.

Sign'd,

L.A. Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris.

And Lower, by Order of his Eminence,

Chevalier.

Wa

We should here have inserted this new Appeal of the Cardinal *de Noailles*, but being straiten'd for Want of Room, must referr it to another Opportunity, and shall here only take Notice, that above twenty of the Bishops of *France* have adher'd to the Appeal of the Cardinal, as have likewise many of the Secular and Regular Communities. Most of the Parliaments of the Kingdom have likewise publish'd Arrests against the Pope's Letters of Separation, which they represent as highly injurious to the Liberties of the Kingdom and the Rights of Episcopacy: By all which it appears, that the Affairs of *France* are in great Confusion, and that the Antimollities between the Parties are grown to such an Height, that as the Cardinal *de Noailles* expresses himself, Things seem to be gone too far to admit of a Reconciliation with the Court of *Rome*; and therefore this bold Stroke of the Pope, at a Time when he knew the Nation to be in Ferment upon Account of the altering of the Coin, the exorbitant Pretensions of the Parliament of *Paris* in opposing the Royal Prerogative in that Affair, the Quarrel between the lawful Princes of the Blood and the legitimated Sons of the late King, and the Intrigues of the *Spanish* Faction against the Quadruple Alliance; the Length, I say, which the Pope has gone at this Juncture to support his unerring Authority, may perhaps be Means of pulling it down. We proceed now to the Affairs of *Germany*.



G E R M A N Y.

IN the last Register Mention was made of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Passarowitz* on the 21st of July: the Ratifications whereof were exchang'd on the 21st of August: This Treaty between the Emperor of *Germany* and the Grand Signor consists of twenty Articles, in Substance as follows,

I. THE first Article regulates the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, *Wallachia*, and *Transylvania*, and secures to his Imperial Majesty the Possession of *Temeswar*, and all the Country on this Side the River *Aluta*, according to the fundamental Condition of the Peace, namely, That each Party shall keep what they possess; so that all the Territories

Territories on the East of that River shall remain to the Ottoman Porte, and those towards the West shall belong to the Emperor. And the said River *Aluta* shall make the Separation of the two Empires, from the Place where it comes out of *Transilvania* to its Entrance into the *Danube*; and from thence, according to the Course of the *Danube* towards *Orsova*, to the Place where the River *Timock* falls into the *Danube*.

II. From the Place where the River *Timock* discharges itself into the *Danube*, the Frontiers of the two Empires are so settled, that *Isperekbania*, with its District shall belong to the Turks, and *Ressovo* to the Emperor; and from thence between the Mountains towards *Parakin*, which Place is yielded to the Emperor, and *Rasna* to the Porte; and passing the lesser *Morava*, between *Shahak* and *Bilana*, and forward by Land to *Bedka*; and from thence towards the Territory of *Zakolense*, going to *Belina*, as far as the *Duina*; so that *Belgrade*, *Parakin*, *Istolaz*, *Schach*, *Bedka*, and *Belina*, with their ancient Dependencies, are yielded to the Emperor; and *Zakol* and *Rasna*, with their ancient Dependencies shall remain to the Ottoman Porte; And the Subjects of both Empires shall mutually enjoy the Liberty of a free Navigation of the *Timock*.

III. From the River *Duina* to the River *Unna*, all the Places open or shut upon the Banks of the *Save*, which are garrison'd with Imperial Troops, shall remain under the Dominion of the Emperor, according to the Preliminary Point of the Peace; so that the *Save* and its Banks shall belong to their Emperor.

IV. All the Places from the Confluence of the *Unna* with the *Save*, as far as the District of the Antient *Novi* which is possess'd by the Ottoman Porte, and is situate upon the said River; *Jassenowitz* and *Dobiza*, with some Forts and Islands where are Imperial Garrisons, shall, according to the fundamental Article, remain to the Emperor, with their ancient Dependencies.

V. The District of New *Novi*, situate on the Western Bank of *Unna*, which by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, was given up to the Porte, shall be restor'd to the Emperor, with all its Dependencies.

VI. The Frontiers of *Croatia* shall remain on the same Foot as they were regulated by the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

VII, VIII, and IX. Commissioners shall be nam'd on both Sides, to settle the Frontiers, according to what is here regulated. And also to settle all Things relating to the

the reciprocal Jurisdictions, for preventing all Disputes thereupon, &c.

X. All Excursions, Hostilities, and Vexations, are prohibited on both Sides, and the Offenders are to be punish'd with Severity.

XI. The Christians of the *Roman* Catholick Religion shall enjoy the same Liberties in the *Ottoman* Empire which were granted by former *Ottoman* Emperors; and according to the Capitulations and Conventions made for that Purpose, it shall be free for the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at the *Ottoman* Porte to acquit himself of the Commissions he shall be charg'd with, relating to Religion and the Pilgrimages in the Holy City of *Jerusalem*, and other Places.

XII. The Prisoners on both Sides taken in this or the preceding War, shall be set at Liberty within 61 Days after the signing of this Treaty. The *Waywode Nicholas Scarlatti*, his Children and Domesticks, shall be exchange'd in 31 Days, against the Barons *Stein* and *Petrashch*, with their Attendants. And all those who are in Slavery may be redeem'd for the same Price which the Owners gave for them.

XIII. The Merchants on both Sides may exercise their Traffick in all Places according to former Capitulations, and according to what shall be regulated by Commissaries named on both Sides for that Purpose. The same Advantages shall be granted to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty which the other Christians enjoy; and for this End the necessary Orders shall be given to those of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, &c.

XIV. It shall not be permitted to either of the Parties to harbour Rebels, Robbers, or such who live upon Booty; but they shall be given up, or punish'd according to their Deserts.

XV. In order to establish Tranquillity in the Frontiers, *Ragotski*, *Berezani*, *Anthony Esterhafi*, *Forgatz*, *Adam Vay*, *Michael Orschkey*, and other Hungarians, who, during this War, retir'd to the *Ottoman* Empire, shall be oblig'd to retire from thence, and their Wives shall be permitted to follow them to such Places as shall be appointed.

XVI. Upon the Proposal made by the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, to include the King and Republick of *Poland* in this Treaty, it was answer'd, That there was some Difference between the King and Republick of *Poland*, about the perpetual Peace with the *Ottoman* Empire; but if the *Poles* had any Thing to propose with Respect to *Choczim*, or other Affairs, they may

notify

notify it by Envoys, or Letters to the *Ottoman* Porte, where every Thing shall be terminated according to Justice and Equity.

XVII and XVIII. And to the End this Truce may be the better establish'd, and a good Understanding restor'd between the two Emperors, Ambassadors shall be sent by both Parties, which shall be according to the usual Customs, &c. And all the Ministers sent from one or the other, shall be provided with Passports and other necessary Securities.

XIX. The present Treaty shall be ratify'd by the two Emperors, and exchange'd upon the Frontiers in the Space of 30 Days or sooner.

XX. This Truce shall last 24 Years ; and after that Term is expir'd, it shall be free for both Parties to prolong the same. And for the Confirmation of this Peace, the Han of the *Crim Tartars* shall be expressly forbid to attempt any thing contrary to the Articles of the present Treaty, under the most rigorous Penalties.

This Treaty has been faithfully executed, on both Sides, in all its material Articles ; and Commissaries are appointed for settling the Limits of the two Empires according to it. Immediately after the Ratifications of it were exchange'd, the *Turkish* Bashaws and Governors of the Frontier Towns, publish'd circular Letters, importing, That the Peace being restor'd, Merchants were not only allow'd to trade with all Manner of Freedom in the Dominions of the Grand Signor ; but that they should receive all Manner of Protection and Encouragement : The Governors of the Imperial Territories also publish'd the like Declaration ; and Trade immediately began to revive at *Belgrade*, which in a short Time is likely to become a very flourishing City, unless the Imperial Ministers restrain the Liberty of the Protestants, and of those of the Greek Church.

The Affair of *Rhinfelts*, [which was mention'd in our last, Page 278] is terminated, to the great Satisfaction of the *Roman* Catholics of the Empire, who acted in this Particular with all the Partiality that the most zealous Bigotry could inspire. The Landgrave, seeing himself abandon'd by his Allies and the lukewarm Protestants of *Germany*, was compell'd to submit to the Will of the Emperor, and not only to evacuate that Fortrefs, but even to give up the indisputable Right that the *Hessians* had before, That the Troops in Garrison there, should take

take an Oath to admit them into the Place in Time of War, and suffer them to pass through as often as they should desire it. To these hard Conditions, I say, the Landgrave, a Prince who had deserv'd so well of the Common Cause, was forced to submit, and, what renders it yet more unaccountable, to see himself turn'd, with Violence and Ignominy, out of that Place by those very Powers, who made it not long before an Article in their Treaty with France, That that Crown should not oppose that Fortrefs remaining to the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, upon his giving a reasonable Satisfaction to the Landgrave of *Rottemburg*. The Roman Catholicks have gain'd a double Victory in this Affair: For, first, they recover a strong Fortrefs that was in the Hands of a Protestant Prince; and in the next Place, this Hardship, (to give it no harsher a Term) to which the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* has been forc'd to yield, serves to encrease the Divisions among the Protestants in the Diet of the Empire, and elsewhere.

The War between the Emperor and the King of Spain is so interwoven with the Interests of other Courts, particularly with that of *Great Britain*, who is engag'd in the Quarrel, that we choose to omit it in this Place, but refer it till we come to speak of our Domestick Affairs, and the other Transactions in *Germany* being of no great Moment, we shall here only take Notice of the Seizure of the Princess *Sobieski*, (Wife of Prince *James Sobieski*) and the young Princess their Daughter, who was going to consummate her Marriage with the Pretender, to whom she had been marry'd by Proxy some Time before; The Emperor, it seems, so highly resented that such a Match had been concluded with a Princess so nearly related to him, without his Participation, that he caus'd both Mother and Daughter to be stopp'd the Beginning of *October* last, as they were passing through *Inspruck* in their Way to *Italy*, where they are confin'd in a Monastery. Several Applications have been made to his Imperial Majesty for their Release, but have been ill receiv'd by him, and hitherto without Effect; and whether that Match will go on or not is hard to determine. However it may not be unacceptable in this Place to give a short Account of the Birth and Parentage of that young Princess.

She is third Daughter of Prince *James Sobieski*, the eldest Son of *John Sobieski*, the famous and heroick King of *Poland*, who so gloriously beat the *Turks*, rais'd the Siege of *Vienna*, and rescu'd the Emperor and his Family from

from impending Ruin, as is well known to all the World. He was the Head of one of the greatest and richest Families of *Poland*, and having serv'd in foreign Wars for his Improvement, he was first made Crown-General, and afterwards, upon the Vacancy of that elective Throne was chosen King of *Poland*. He was marry'd to a *French* Lady of great Quality and Relations. Her Father was a Brother of the Duke *de Bethune*, a Man of Wit and Bravery, who afterwards renounc'd the World, turn'd Religious, and was made a Cardinal, by the Name of the Cardinal *d' Arquin*, and dy'd at *Rome*.

By that Lady King *John Sobieski* left three Sons, Prince *James*, Prince *Alexander*, and Prince *Constantine*, to all whom he left great Estates; and one Daughter, who is the present Dutches of *Bavaria*, Mother of the young Electoral Princes.

Prince *James Sobieski* had for his first Wife a beautiful *Polonian* Lady, by whom he had two Daughters who are now alive. But it having been a Marriage of Love and Fancy, and the Lady having brought him no Estate, her Daughters have no Provision by any Contract of Marriage, but only by the Good-will of the Father; who after the Death of that Lady was marry'd to a Daughter of the Duke of *Newbrough*, which was then the eldest Male-branch of the *Palatine* Family, and they have since succeeded to that Electorate, which they now enjoy, the present Elector being Brother to the Princess *Sobieski* the Mother.

The said Daughter of *Newbrough* brought Prince *James Sobieski* a great Estate of her own Inheritance; and this young Lady, who is to be marry'd to the Pretender, is her only Daughter, to whom her Grandmother, the Queen of *Poland*, left all her Jewels, Plate, Money, &c. of great Value.

There were several other Daughters of the Family of *Newbrough-Palatine* all nobly marry'd: One of them is the Mother of the present Emperor: Another is the present Queen Dowager of *Spain*, who lives at *Bayonne*: Another was Queen of *Portugal*, and Mother of the present Princesses.

HOLLAND

TH E States-General have not yet acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, notwithstanding the pressing Instances of the Imperial and *British* Ministers, to engage them to it ; while on the other Hand the Marquis de Beretti Landi, Embassador of Spain, spares neither Threats nor promises to dissuade them from entering into that Alliance. On the 12th of October that Minister, in a Conference he had with the Deputies of the States, made to them the following Speech, and afterwards gave them Copies of it.

YO U have, without Doubt, been appriz'd, my Lords of what pass'd in the Height of Syracuse; and in what Manner the Spanish Fleet was attack'd, which, after having first saluted the English, drew back, and was very far from beginning any Hostilities, or expecting any from the English, of which my Master complains so justly and cannot reflect upon it without Concern. I need not mention here any Particulars of the said Engagement, the same being already known ; the more, because Truth and Necessity require, that one should express ones self on that Subject in very strong Terms. His Majesty has had the Goodness to inform me, That he impatiently expects the Embassador of my Lords the States-General. And I am order'd, in this juncture of Affairs, to give you stronger Assurances than ever of the entire Confidence his Majesty will repose in this Republick, she will continue in a perfect and sincere Neutrality; so much the more, because she has always had the Goodness to declare to me, That in these troublesome Times she would use the good Offices possible for restoring the publick Tranquillity. How much is the said Tranquillity to be wish'd for His Catholick Majesty has it so much at Heart as any be whatsoever, nay, (I dare venture to say) more than England, which, under Pretence of procuring so precious a Treasure as the publick Tranquillity, does actually execute such Things as all the World is amaz'd at.

What need I point out to my Lords the States-General, the Honour and Profit they might obtain by their Mediation, they being able to find out Expedients for obtaining my Affairs whereby we might be brought to so valuable and precious End ; no doubt but they have already maturely weigh'd the Things.

The only Aim his Majesty had in taking up Arms, the doing of which is so well justify'd by the Infractions of the Neutrality of Italy, which every one, even of the meanest Understanding, must needs be convinc'd of; as also, That England violates, without any Regard, the Treaties of Utrecht, Baden, and all others. The only Aim, I say, of his Majesty has been nothing else but the Liberty of Europe, to make Italy secure, to the End that a Country, which, above all others, is accessible so many Ways; both by Sea and Land, might not be entirely swallow'd up at once by the House of Austria, according to the famous Project that House has form'd, whenever the said House should think fit, and that in one single Campaign.

Finally, His Majesty wish'd for an equitable Ballance, settled by unanimous Consent of all the Powers, which therefore is not a particular Advantage for his Majesty, but a general one for all Europe.

This illustrious Republick, which by her wise Management maintains herself in a State of doing Good, according to the favourable Intentions of his Majesty, and keeps a watchful Eye upon all necessary Events, in Favour of all such as wish for an equitable and firm Peace, will, at last, obtain the Veneration and Praise due to her, and secure the Continuation of her Commerce, an Article of great Consequence to her. And finally, may expect, that if God blesses her Endeavours therein, all Countries will be beholden to her for the same.

About the same Time the Marquess de Beretti Landi caus'd the following Account of the Sea-Fight, off Syracuse, to be printed:

ON the 9th of August in the Morning, the English Squadron was discover'd near the Tower of Faro which lay by toward Night off of Cape della Mittella, over against the said Tower. The Spanish Squadron was then in the Streight, and some Ships and Fregates were sent to other Places, besides the Detachment commanded by Admiral Guevara. And as the Intention of the English in coming so near was not known, the Admirals of the Spanish Squadron resolv'd to go out of the Streight, to join together near Cape Spartivento, carrying along with them the Transports laden with Provisions, that they might Penetrate the better into the designs of the English, the rather, because the Officer whom Sir George Byng had sent to the Marquess de Lede, was not yet return'd: The said Officer had Orders to propose to the said Marquess a

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Suspension

Suspension of Arms for two Months: Upon which the said Marquess answer'd him, That he could not do it without Orders from Court: Nevertheless though it was believ'd that the Alternative was taken, of sending a Courier to Madrid with the said Proposal, yet the *English* Squadron took the Opportunity of the Night to surprize the *Spanish* Squadron, and to improve those Advantages which were owing to Dissimulation.

The said *English* Squadron on the 10th in the Morning advanc'd farther into the *Faro*, and was saluted by all the *Spanish* Ships and Vessels which were there; and it is to be observ'd, that Admiral Byng having convoy'd some Transport Vessels as far as *Rigoles* with the Arch-Duke's Troops, the Officer dispatch'd to the Marquess de Lede, affirm'd, That it was not to commit any Act of Hostility, but only, that the said Transports might be secur'd from Insults, under his Protection.

The *Spanish* Squadron sent two light *Frigates* to get Intelligence of the *English* Squadron; and though they saw that the *English* made all the Sail they could (their Intention being not known) to approach the *Spanish* Squadron, whose Admiral knew not then whether the *English* came as Friends or Enemies; yet the *Spaniards* being two Leagues from the *English*, resolv'd to retire toward Cape *Passaro*, but without making much Sail, that it might not be thought they suspected any Hostilities.

During this, a Calm happen'd, by which the Ships of both Squadrons fell in one among another; and the *Spanish* Admiral perceiving this Accident, caus'd the Ships of the Line to be tow'd, in order to separate them from the *English*, and join them in one Body, without permitting the Gallies to begin any Act of Hostility, which they might have done to their Advantage, during the Calm. The Weather chang'd, when the Marquess de Mari was near Land, and by Consequence separated from the rest, making the Rear-Guard with several *Frigates* and other Transport-Vessels which made up his Division, and endeavour'd, though in vain, to join the main Body of the *Spanish* Squadron, while the *English* held on their Way, their Dissimulation filling their Sails to gain the Wind, and cut off the said Division of the Marquess de Mari; and having, at last, succeeded in it, they attack'd him with six Ships, and oblig'd him to separate from the rest of the Squadron, and to make toward the Coast, where they stood it against seven Ships of the Line, as long as Situation permitted; and being no longer able to resist,

the Marquess de Mari sav'd his Men, by running his Ships aground, some of which were burnt by his own Order, and others taken by the Enemy.

Seventeen Ships of the Line, the Remainder of the English Squadron, attack'd the Royal St. Philip, the Prince of Asturias, the St. Ferdinand, St. Charles, St. Isabella, St. Pedro, and the Fregates St. Rosa, Pearl, Juno, and Volante, which continu'd making towards Cape Passaro; and as they retir'd in a Line because of the Inequality of their Strength, the English attack'd those that compos'd the Rear-Guard with four or five Ships, and took them; and this happen'd successively to the others, which, notwithstanding all the Sail they made, could not avoid being beaten; insomuch, that every Spanish Ship being attack'd separately by five, six, or seven of theirs, after a bloody and obstinate Fight they made themselves Masters, at last, of the Royal St. Phillip, the Prince of Asturias, the St. Charles, the St. Isabella, St. Rosa, the Volante, and the Juno.

While the Royal St. Philip was engag'd with the English, the Admiral of the Squadron Don Balthazar de Guevara, return'd from Malta with two Ships of the Line, and turning his Prow towards the St. Philip, pass'd by the English Ships which were a-breast of him, firing upon each of them, and then attack'd Admiral Byng's Ships, which follow'd the St. Philip, and retir'd in the Night, being very much damag'd; for after the Engagement, he lay'd 3 or 4 Days 50 Leagues at Sea, not only to repair the Spanish Ships which he had taken, and were all shatter'd to Pieces, but also to make good the Damages which himself had suffer'd; wherefore he could not enter Syracuse till the 16th and 17th of August, and that with a great deal of Difficulty.

The Particulars of the Action are, That the whole Division of the English Admiral, which consisted of Seven Ships of the Line, and a Fireship, having attack'd the Royal St. Philip at Two in the Afternoon, the Fight began by a Ship of 70 Guns, and another of 60, from whom he receiv'd two Broadfides; and advancing toward the Royal St. Philip, Don Antonio de Castagnetta defended himself so well, that the said two Ships retir'd, and two others, viz. one of 80 Guns, and the other of 70, renew'd the Attack, and the said Ship of 80 Guns retir'd very much shatter'd, without making into the Line; but the others making toward the Spanish Admiral, they fir'd up-
on

on him, while it was impossible for him to hurt them, and shot away all his Rigging, without leaving one entire Sail, while two others, one of 30 and the other of 60 Guns, attack'd the Starboard of his Ship to oblige him to surrender; but defending himself still, the *English* Admiral was resolv'd to board him, and carry'd a Fire-ship to reduce him by the Flames, which the *Spanish* Commander prevented; but after having lost 200 Men, and maintain'd the Fight 'till towards Night, Don Antonio de Castagnetta receiv'd a Shot which pierc'd his left Leg, and wounded his right Heel, yet nevertheless he continued to defend himself, 'till a Cannon Bullet having cut a Man in two, the Pieces of which fell upon him, and left him half dead, he was forc'd to surrender.

The Prince of *Asturias*, commanded by Admiral Don Fernando Chacon, was, at the same Time, attack'd with three Ships of equal Force, against which he defended himself valiantly, avoiding being boarded, 'till being wounded and having lost most of his Men, he was oblig'd to surrender his Ship, which was all shot thro' and thro', after having shot down the Masts of an *English* Ship that retir'd out of the Fight.

Captain Don Anthony Gonfalet, Commander of the Frigate *St. Rosa*, defended himself above three Hours against five *English* Ships, who did not take him 'till after they had broke all his Sails and Masts.

The *Volante*, Commanded by Capt. Don Antonio Endero, Knight of the Order of Malta, fought three Hours and an half against three *English* Ships, and having lost his Sails he put up others that were in Store, and was just going to board one of the three Ships, that attack'd him, but his own being shot thro' and thro' by six Cannon Bullets, and the Water coming in, he was oblig'd to surrender, because the Ships Crew forc'd him.

The *Juno* was engag'd also with three *English* Ships, and maintain'd the Fight above three Hours, not surrendering 'till after most of her Men were kill'd, and the Ship falling in Pieces.

Captain Don Gabriel Alderete also defended the Frigate called the *Pearl* against three *English* Ships for three Hours, and after having shot down the Masts of one, which immediately retir'd, he was reliev'd by Admiral Don Alonzo de Guevara, and had the good Fortune to escape to Malta.

Captain Don Andrea Reggio, Knight of the Order of Malta, who was farthest advanc'd with the Ship the *bell*, was pursu'd all that Night by several *English* Ships.

and after having defended himself for 4 Hours he surrendered the next Day.

The Frigate call'd the *Surprize*, which was of the *Marques de Mari's* Division, and by Consequence farther advanc'd than the others, was attack'd by three *English* Ships, and maintain'd a Fight for three Hours, 'till her Captain Don *Michael de Sada*, Knight of the Order of *St. John*, being wounded, most of her Men kill'd, and all her Rigging spoil'd, she was forc'd to surrender.

The other light Ships and Frigates of the *Spanish* Squadron, not already mention'd, retir'd to *Malta* and *Sardinia*; as did also the Admiral Don *Balthazar de Guevara*, with his two Ships, *St. Lewis* and *St. John*, after having been engag'd with the *English* Admiral, and rescu'd the Frigate call'd the *Pearl*.

It must not be forgot, that the Marines in every Ship signaliz'd and distinguish'd themselves with a great deal of Valour, they being compos'd of the Nobility of *Spain*.

The seven Galleys, which were under the Command of Admiral Don *Francisco de Grima*, having done all that was possible to join the *Spanish* Ships, seeing that there was still a fresh Gale of Wind, retir'd to *Palermo*.

Besides the above-mention'd Ships which the *English* took out of the main Body of the *Spanish* Squadron, they also made themselves Masters of the *Royal*, and of two Frigates, the *St. Isidore*, and the *Eagle*. Those that were burnt by the Order of the *Marques de Mari*, are two Bomb-Galleys, a Fireship, and the *Esperance* Frigate; so that the Ships which escap'd out of the Battle are the following; *St. Lewis*, *St. John*, *St. Ferdinand*, and *St. Peter*; and the Frigates, *Hermion*, *Pearl*, *Galera*, *Porcupine*, *Thoulouse*, *Lyon*, *Little St. John*, the *Arrow*, *Little St. Ferdinand*, a Bomb Galley, and a Ship of *Pintado*.

This is the Account of the Sea Fight, which was at the Height of *Abola*, or the Gulph of *l' Ariga*, in the Canal of *Malta*, between the *Spanish* and *English* Squadrons, the last of which, by ill Faith, and the Superiority of their Strength, had the Advantage to beat the *Spanish* Ships singly one by one; and it is to be believ'd, by the Defence which the *Spaniards* made, That if they had acted jointly, the Battle would have ended more happily for them.

Immediately after the Fight, a Captain of the *English* Squadron came, in the Name of Admiral *Byng*, to make a Compliment of Excuse to the *Marques de Lede*, giving him

him to understand, That the *Spaniards* had been the Aggressors, and that this Action ought not to be look'd upon as a Rupture, because the *English* did not take it as such. To which it was answer'd, That *Spain*, on the contrary, will reckon it a formal Rupture, and that they would do the *English* all the Damage and Hostilities imaginable, by giving Orders to begin with Reprisals; and in Consequence of this, several *Spanish* Vessels, and *Guraya's* Squadron, have already taken some *English* Ships.

About the same Time the *Marquess de Beretti Landi*, communicated to the States-General the two following Letters from Cardinal *Alberoni* to the *Marquess de Monteleone* Embassador at the Court of *Great Britain*, concerning the Letter written by Mr. Secretary *Craggs* to the said Embassador, dated at *Hampton-Court*, September 4, 1718, which Letter is inserted in the last Register, p. 306.

S I R,

‘ **T**H O’ the Breach of Faith of the *British* Ministry hath sufficiently shewn itself, in the unjust and unforeseen Hostility committed by Sir *George Byng* against his Majesty’s Squadron; yet, forasmuch as Mr. *Craggs*, Secretary of State, endeavours, in the Letter which he wrote to your Excellency the 4th of September, to perswade the World of the contrary, ’tis unavoidably necessary to repeat to you, that this Action was already premeditated, and that Admiral *Byng* conceal’d his Intention, the better to abuse the Confidence of our Generals in *Sicily*, by giving them his Word that he would not commit any Hostility.

‘ Men were universally surpriz’d at the Arrival of the first Minister of *Great Britain* at the Court of the Catholic King, there to make Proposals of Peace and of Suspension of Arms, at the same Time that the Naval Force of the Potentate who should have been Mediator, was performing the Actions of an open Rupture.

‘ It doth not suffice to say, that a Rupture might and must be predicted by the Demand which the Lord *Stanhope* made of a Pass for the Security of his Person in his Majesty’s Dominions; and ’tis needless to repeat what pass’d betwixt the *Marquess de Lede* and Sir *George Byng* while he was in *Sicily*, concerning a Suspension of Arms; because nobody is ignorant that the *Marquess de Lede* was not authoriz’d for it, and that his Instructions requir’d nothing else of him, than to recover that King-

dom.

dom, without empowering him to enter into a Negotiation of Peace: For 'tis very customary to demand Passes to secure ones self against Accidents, and especially, because by that means Nations shew their mutual Respect for each other: But 'tis no where to be found in History, nor is it compatible with Good Faith, neither have the most barbarous People yet learnt the Maxim, of sending a Minister from one Court to another, with the Character of Mediator, there to treat of Peace, and of executing at the same Time the utmost Rigours of War.

Mr. Craggs complains, in his Letter, of the Imposts laid on the Merchandizes of Great Britain; but besides that, no Man can make this out, the antient Customs observ'd in Spain having been practis'd from the Signing of the Peace of Utrecht, upon the first Demand of Mr. Bubb, Minister of that Crown, for the making and settling a new Tariff, the same was readily agreed to: And as it prov'd a Work of Time, Endeavours were used to accomplish and conclude it at Cadix, with the Assistance of the publick Merchants of all Nations, who sign'd it. The King himself approv'd it, and it had infallibly been printed and publish'd, had not the English Squadron appear'd in the Mediterranean, to oppose his Majesty's just Undertaking.

There never was a Thought entertain'd of prohibiting several kind of Goods expressly allow'd by the said Treaty; neither did the King deny the South Sea Company the Schedules for their Annual Vessels, his Majesty having only desir'd the said Company to let them alone for this Year, because he had resolv'd not to send his own Gallies at the Request of those who trade to the Indies, and of the Consulate of Cadix, who affirm'd that America was so overstock'd with all Sorts of Goods, that it was impossible to dispose of them.

His Majesty hath done nothing therein, that is against the express Words of the Treaty; on the contrary, he hath by such Conduct shewn his Inclination to favour the Commerce of the British Nation; for he offer'd at the same Time, that the English might send thither two Ships instead of one next Year; and the King was dispos'd (notwithstanding the above-mention'd Request) to consent to the Departure of the said Annual Ship, not regarding the Prejudice his Finances would have suffer'd therefrom.

The Detention of the Merchant Ships, to transport Troops, Horses, and Ammunition, was perform'd with-

' out any Constraint, and with the peaceable Consent
 ' the Parties concern'd, whose Freight was punctually
 ' paid. 'Tis not *Spain* that introduc'd this Custom, the
 ' Merchant Ships in all Sea-Ports, of what Nation soever
 ' publicly serving those who pay them, in the Nature
 ' of Transports. But it was a subtle and malicious In-
 ' vention, to say, that the Owners who endeavour'd
 ' struggle with such Proceedings, had their Bars cut off
 ' And forasmuch as these Reports must have been rais'd
 ' with the View only of imposing upon the *British* Nation
 ' and incensing them at the Expence of dismal Tragedies
 ' and visible Dangers, contrary to their own Interest
 ' Time will sufficiently satisfy the World that these Po-
 ' texts are very wide of Truth.

' 'Tis not deny'd here, that peradventure the Eng-
 ' Consul hath been arrested, and some other Reprisal, or
 ' der'd, which surely did not happen before the Sea Fight
 ' And to hear the Ministry of *London* talk, they will
 ' only dispose of the Kingdoms and Provinces of other
 ' but we must moreover calmly put up the Affront
 ' their Insults, and sit down silently by the Violence
 ' their Conduct.

' The Complaint that is made of the Threatning
 ' detain the Effects of the *English* Merchants falls to
 ' Ground; for the King, notwithstanding Admiral B.
 ' declar'd, upon his Arrival in the *Spanish* Sea, that
 ' had Orders to employ the Force of his Squadron against
 ' the Enterprize of our Army in *Italy*, and that such
 ' Detention would be look'd upon as the Consequence
 ' of so injurious a Declaration, and so groundless a Re-
 ' ture, would not take the Advantage of that Juncture
 ' of Affairs (whatever Reason and Right he had so to do)
 ' to deprive the *English* of the Treasures which they
 ' dispers'd up and down in his Majesty's Dominions
 ' On the contrary such was his Benevolence, that he per-
 ' mitted them to gather in the same, always preferring
 ' his own Satisfaction the common Welfare of a Nation
 ' with which he is in Friendship, and which hath
 ' Share in the World in the Evil Conduct of a few
 ' Number of particular Persons who sacrifice the Nation
 ' to their ambitious Designs.

' The Proofs which his Majesty hath given of his
 ' Faith and sincere Friendship for the King of *Great*
 ' *Britain*, during the most stormy and perilous Part
 ' his Reign, and the Treaty concluded with Mr. B.
 ' whence such great Advantages did accrue to that

march, that the Gratitude so natural to Sovereigns oblig'd him to speak of them to his Parliament, and to mention his Catholick Majesty and the *Spaniards* as his fast Friends, faithful Allies, and Partakers in the Welfare and Tranquillity of the King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects; which were equally attack'd and disturb'd by the miserable Intestine Divisions in his Kingdom: These Trials which his *Britannick* Majesty hath had of the Friendship and Generosity of the Catholick King, prove the contrary of what Mr. *Craggs* supposes in his said Letter, as if there had been a Talk of openly declaring in Favour of the Pretender.

' Touching the Archduke's Renunciation of *Tuscany*; that Prince having never any Right to claim those Territories, 'tis an easy Matter to perswade him to yield them, or at least to abate of the wide-extended Projects for aggrandizing his Dominions,

' The Ministry do acknowledge they wrote the Letter of the 20th of *August*, which Mr. *Craggs* refers to in his, and which the King order'd his Embassadors at *London* and the *Hague* to make publick, his Majesty being desirous to justify his Conduct in that Manner, and make appear that his Undertakings, the Raising of Troops, and Retrieving of his Navy, did not reach to the depriving the *English* Nation of the Commerce of the *Indies*, as the Ministers of *London* have endeavour'd to insinuate, to create a perfect Diffidence and entire Hatred between the two Nations. Besides, the repeated Proofs which the King of *Spain* hath given of his generous Courage toward the King of *Great Britain*, will, at all Events, convince and assure him, that the above-mention'd Letter was not publish'd with the Design of incensing his Subjects against his Government; tho' there be few who do not know, that the Maxims and particular Views of some of the *English* Ministers are prejudicial and destructive of the common Welfare.

' As for Mr. *Craggs's* alledging in his Letter, that the King his Master doth not pretend to any other Trade for his Subjects with those of his Catholick Majesty, than what is stipulated for them by the Treaties, it cannot be thought that is the said Prince's Meaning; because he is not ignorant, that besides what his Catholick Majesty so generously granted by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, he extended yet farther his Royal Beneficence, by receding afterwards from the three explanatory Arti-

cles, and by enlarging considerably the *Affiento* Treaty
 Slaves, the more to oblige the *English*. And the World
 will easily judge, from these two last Treaties, what
 high Esteem his Catholick Majesty hath had for the
 King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects; and that, in-
 stead of thinking of new Impositions and Duties upon the
 Merchandizes of that Crown, he hath yielded, in be-
 half of Commerce, all the Advantages granted to him
 by the Congress of *Utrecht*.

Meanwhile the Evil-minded of the *London* Ministry
 have not only endeavour'd to create a Dissidence in the
 Minds of the *British* Nation, by insinuating that there
 are Manufactories and Work-Houses newly created in
Spain; but they have also, with the same Artifice, been
 about to persuade foreign Powers, that it was indispen-
 sibly necessary to curb the Strength of that Monarchy,
 and to ruin its Fleet, which (according to them) was
 design'd to disturb the publick Tranquillity, and
 deprive them all, without Distinction, of their Com-
 merce.

For what concerns the Manufactures, it is notorious
 that were they much more numerous than they are,
 they could never supply the Demand in *Spain*; so
 that the Commerce of the *Indies*, humanly speaking,
 cannot be maintain'd without foreign Merchandises,
 partly, because the Inhabitants of these Kingdoms
 shew very little Inclination to carry on Manufactures;
 and, partly, because God, in His unsearchable Pro-
 vidence, hath given the *Indies* into the Protection of
Spain, to the End that all the People in the World
 should equally share in their Productions.

Concerning the naval Force, the King limited
 to such a moderate Number, that Men can hardly
 (without Partiality) think them sufficient to combat
 the Galleons, and guard the Coast of *Spain*; which
 is verifi'd by the Account which the *English* publish
 the Number and Rates of the Ships, as also the Places
 where they met them in the Sea-Flight off *Sicily*. And
 lastly, I must observe to your Excellency, that 'tis
 knowledg'd that Mr. *Craggs*, by his vain Discourse,
 evades the Mention of the Violence committed against
 his Majesty's Squadron; and it appears that he requires
 it should be believ'd we were attack'd with Reason
 upon no other Motive, than because we had before been
 unjustly threaten'd: But the Ministry of *London* must
 maintain the Treaties with due Honour and Good Faith.

if they would preserve the King's Friendship, and the Commerce of the *British Nation*.

I am, &c.

The other Letter is as follows:

SIR,

JUST as I was thinking your Excellency might be inform'd of the unworthy Action committed by Admiral *Byng* against the King's Squadron, I receiv'd the Copy of the Letter your Excellency wrote upon that Subject to Mr. Secretary *Graves*, to let him know, that after such an unexpected Hostility, you were oblig'd to refrain from the Functions of your pacifick Ministry; and that to maintain the King's Honour, and that of your Character, you must avoid all Manner of Intercourse. Having deliver'd the said Copy to his Majesty, he very much approv'd what your Excellency had written to him, and the Justness of the Expressions you made Use of, to expose the Breach of Faith of that Ministry, in relation to the over-hasty Proceedings of Admiral *Byng*, when nothing was pretended to but a Mediation, to facilitate the Project of Peace, or, at most; to defend the Territories actually in the Possession of the Archduke in Italy, when my Lord *Standish* was in Spain, at a small distance from the Court, to propose it Projects of Peace and a Suspension of Arms; and, lastly, in the very Instant when the King, our Master, to give new Proofs of his Royal Circumspection, had order'd the Effects of the *English*, brought to *Saltil* in the last Fleet which arriv'd there from the *Indies*, not to be touch'd, but that every Man of that Nation should have what respectively belong'd to him.

In Truth, no impartial Person can hear, without Surprize, that the Fleet of His Britannick Majesty, commanded by Sir *George Byng*, did, without any Provocation, Necessity, or Pretence, and forgetting the Title of peaceful Mediator, which his Master assumes to himself, together with the Interests of Great Britain, attack'd the Fleet of *Spain*, only to frustrate the Expedition against *Sicily*, after having been at *Naples* to concert with Count *Dass* to base an Action; receiv'd great Sums of Money, by way of supposed Arrears; and, finally, after having come near to *Messina*, and sent trusty Officers to confer with the Commanders of the King's Army, and to assure them that he would commit no Act of Hostility.

The

' The greatest Part of *Europe* is impatient to hear how
 ' the *British* Ministry can justify themselves to the World
 ' after so rash a Violence. If they recur to the feeble
 ' Argument to say, That Admiral *Byng's* Instructions
 ' were, to maintain the Neutrality of *Italy*, who is igno-
 ' rant, at this Time of Day, that that Neutrality hath
 ' long been at an End? And that the Princes who guaran-
 ' ty the Treaties of *Utrecht*, are entirely free, and dis-
 ' charg'd from their Guaranty? Every Body knows,
 ' that the Guaranty of the Suspension of Arms in *Italy*
 ' was revock'd and annull'd, not only by the scandalous
 ' Breaches which the *Austrians* made in the ill-perform'd
 ' Evacuation of *Catalonia* and *Majorca*, and by other sub-
 ' sequent Outrages; but also by reason that the said Gua-
 ' ranty, taken in its literal Sense, was no longer binding,
 ' than 'till the Peace to be made with *France*; and the
 ' Princes-Guarantees ought no otherwise to maintain it,
 ' than by the mutual Offices.

' Upon these Grounds and Principles, every one may
 ' make his own Reflections. And what will the World
 ' say, to see that after the said Neutrality had, for the
 ' Reasons above alledg'd, lain dormant for four Years,
 ' the Ministry of *London* would fain revive and support
 ' it, not by making Use of a friendly Mediation, but
 ' by open Force, and the scandalous Artifice of abusing
 ' our Security and Confidence? This is so certain and
 ' indubitable, and Admiral *Byng* found himself so per-
 ' plex'd with the Remorse of his injurious Conduct, that
 ' in the Account he gives of this naval Fight, knowing
 ' that he had no Motive, nor reasonable Pretence to fall
 ' foul on the *Spaniards*, he betakes himself to the Shift of
 ' supposing (quite contrary to Truth) that the King's Ships
 ' first ranged themselves in Line of Battel, and fir'd up-
 ' on the *English*. But that which is most surprizing is,
 ' that he lays it down for Fact, that he sent Orders to his
 ' Ships not to fire upon the *Spaniards*. If he had no
 ' Design to attack them, if he had a Mind to treat them
 ' as Friends, why did he pursue them from the Streights
 ' of the *Faro* to the Heights of *Syracusa*? Why sent he
 ' four of the best Sailors in his Fleet in all Haste, with
 ' Orders to come up with the *Spaniards*? And why, last-
 ' ly, did he follow them with the rest, after having given
 ' them his own Lights, unless it was, not to lose Sight
 ' of the *Spanish* Fleet during the Night? This Step,
 ' which is so extraordinary, was not certainly taken with
 ' the View only of Saluting the *Spanish* Fleet in so nice

and critical a Juncture, after having convoy'd near to *Rioxles in Calabria* a considerable Part of the *Austrian* Infantry!

The King, our Master, who looks upon the King of *Great Britain* as a wise, prudent, and moderate Prince, who is not ignorant that the Success of Arms is unconstant, who knows, in short, to how many Accidents and Revolutions humane Felicity is expos'd, and that God takes the just Cause into his Protection, cannot persuade himself that so enormous an Act was executed by Order of his *Britannick* Majesty; and the rather, because he thinks it incompatible with the Gratitude of Sovereigns (and especially of his *Britannick* Majesty) to forget so easily the sincere Friendship whereof he hath receiv'd so many Proofs from the King our Master, who did not fail to shew it him during the most perilous Time of his Reign, and the late Troubles in *England*.

Neither can his Majesty persuade himself, that a Violence so unjust, and so generally disapprov'd, was fomented by the *British* Nation; because she is always a faithful Friend to her Allies, and grateful to *Spain* for the Benefits she hath receiv'd from the Liberalities and good Intentions of his Catholick Majesty. On the other Side, well-grounded Experience convinces his said Majesty, that this Event is the Effect of some restless and turbulent Spirits, Enemies to Peace, to his *Britannick* Majesty's Honour, to the Nation's Quiet and Advantage, and to the publick good in general; and who are desirous of raising their private Fortunes upon the common Ruin, at the Expence of this fatal Event and its unhappy Consequences.

All these Motives, together with that which his Majesty hath (though to his Sorrow) to see the ill Use which is made of his Favours; the Reflection upon the insulting his Honour by an Hostility and Offence so little expected; and the Consideration that after what hath newly happen'd, the Representation of your Excellency's Character and Ministry would be superfluous at that Court, and that you would be ill respected there; have oblig'd the King to order me to bid you in his Name to depart from *England*, as soon as your Excellency shall receive this Letter, his Majesty having so resolv'd. I am, &c.

These Letters seem design'd as an Answer to the Reason alledg'd by Mr. Secretary *Craggs*, in his above-mention'd

tion'd Letter to the Marquess of Monteleone, in Jun-
tion of Sir George Byng's attacking the Spanish Fleet.

Meanwhile the Marquess de Beretti Landi continu'd his
utmost Efforts to dissuade the States-General from enter-
ing into the Quadruple Alliance; and to that Purpose
on the 12th of November, he made a Speech to the Deput-
ies of their High-Mightinesses, and at the same Time
deliver'd to them the Translation of a Letter he had re-
ceiv'd from Cardinal Alberoni on that Subject; which two
Pieces are as follows:

*Speech of the Marquess of Beretti Landi, to the Deputies
of the States-General*

‘ **H**AVING receiv'd from his Eminence Cardinal Al-
beroni a Letter which he has done me the Honour
to write in the Name of the King my Master, dated
the 24th past, with an Order to communicate the Con-
tents of it to the States-General, and to add to it the sev-
eral Insinuations that are proper to the Subject, I thought
I could not acquit my self better of this Duty, than by
bringing to you, Gentlemen, the Translation of his
Eminency's Letter. This Opportunity I joyfully em-
brace, because it gives me another of assuring you of
my most humble Services. The Business in Hand
in this nice Conjunction, relates to the Interests and
Conveniencies of his Catholick Majesty, who thinks
he has made all equitable People sensible enough of the
Reasons of his Conduct, founded for most Part on the
premeditated Violences of the Powers who had form'd
the Project in Question, and fancy'd to have it executed
by Means hitherto unknown, and altogether surpris-
ing. But it at the same Time relates to the Conveniencies
of the Rights, and the Sovereign Independency of the
Republick, since the said Powers, who solicit so hard
in Spain to force the King to accept a monstrous Project,
exercise no less Violence in Holland, pretending to get
it sign'd by haughty and almost absolute Mannes. The
Remonstrances, that the Nation will lose the Trade of
Spain, are regarded by their Ministers very superficially;
only they Promise a Reparation of your Losses,
which perhaps England is already in need for herself, by
the considerable Losses which her Traders actually suf-
fer. His Majesty is too sensible, and so ought also the
Republick, to see themselves talk'd to in this despotick
Manner. His Majesty shews his Royal Moderation

the Letter of M. the Cardinal, and what is to be hop'd for from him, if he be address'd to in Ways agreeable to a King of Spain. As to my self, I assure the States-General of my Veneration, and offer my self always as much as shall depend on me, to let you know that I desire nothing more than, in serving the King my Master, to be able jointly to contribute to the Glory and advantage of the Republick.

The Translation of the Cardinal's Letter follows.

SIR,

THE King receives positive Advices, from different Parts, (tho' he does not believe it however) of the Design which this Republick has to enter into the same Measures and Engagements which the other Powers have contracted. His Majesty, who has always look'd upon Messieurs the States-General to be disintereſt-ed, and that their Conduct was accompany'd with Maxims pacifick and full of Justice, did believe, that in consequence of such a Movable Proceeding, they would keep themselves impartial, and that they would look on the Alliance, to which they are ſolicited, with an Attention, which a Project so pernicious, so fatal, and contrary to the publick Good, ought to inspire. The Interests of the United Provinces consist (and who does not know it) to maintain themselves in a State of Neutrality, because, by this Means, they will draw upon themselves a general Applause during the present System and a Conjunction so critical.

The Princes themselves engag'd in the War, reputing this Republick as the Arbitrer and the only Resource for reconciling the Minds and re-establishing the Tranquillity, will pressingly ſolicite its Friendship; and in this Manner, Messieurs, the States, will make the noblest Figure which they can wish for in this World, by their Indifference and Impartiality contributing to the Advantages for their Commerce which the other Nations have lost by their false Conduct.

All Europe knows the Ends and Intentions of the Powers who have form'd the Project, and of those who adhere to it; but it wou'd be too precipitant a Step, and an incomprehensible Blindness, which wou'd subject the Republick, if one must forge the Term, to an intolerable Servitude, and render it in the Eyes of the rest of Europe a Slave to the Passions of another,

E c c

if

“ if by acceding to this same Project she will contribute
 “ to the Aggrandizement of the too great Power of the
 “ Archduke, which, in Time, will become extremely
 “ fatal to the Rights and Liberties of the People.

“ His Majesty has heard with Pleasure the Advice
 “ which your Excellency sent him, that the Republick
 “ had nam'd a Minister to reside in his Court, with the
 “ Character of Embassador, and will attribute this Nomination
 “ to the Effect of the sage Resolutions which Messieurs
 “ the States-General are accustomed to take ;
 “ much the more, that by the Arrival of their Embassa-
 “ dor, the Amity and good Correspondence betwixt the
 “ King our Master and the United Provinces is augmen-
 “ ed, and an Overture given to some Treaty of Accom-
 “ modation betwixt the discontented Princes, crown'd
 “ by Consequence this Republick with the infallible
 “ Glory of having given Peace to Europe, avoiding
 “ their amiable Mediation the fatal Events of an un-
 “ happy War.

“ On the contrary, if she suffer herself to be carry'd
 “ away with the Instances of Sovereigns determin'd to
 “ oppose the just Cause of the King, she will not only be
 “ under Foot all Equity and Reason, but, to his Majesty
 “ Grief, will be wanting to the Amity and Acknowledg-
 “ ment which she owes to so great a Monarch, her
 “ doubted Friend, and will always be expos'd to the
 “ reproach which will unavoidably follow such a Step
 “ that will be taken for the greatest Affront done
 “ Spain.

“ As the King desires more and more to cultivate
 “ most perfect Union with this Republick, whose Glori-
 “ and Advantage he has at Heart, his Majesty orders
 “ to tell your Excellency, That you exhort Messieurs
 “ States General, in his Name, to depart and keep
 “ Distance from the Insinuations and particular Endeavours
 “ the Ministers of the Powers who call themselves Medi-
 “ ators, since their View is intirely contrary to the
 “ prudent Maxims of the Republick, whom your Excellency
 “ will assure, that his Majesty is willing to continue
 “ Amity ; and for cultivating it, and for the Inter-
 “ besides very well known to advance the publick Tran-
 “ quillity, he is dispos'd to contribute towards it
 “ willingly, hearkening to the Republick by all
 “ Means possible and allowable to his Honour.

The War in Italy.

IN our last we left the Spaniards laying Siege to the Citadel of Messina, which held out 'till the 29th of September, and then surrender'd upon Terms: The Manner of it was as follows: The Spaniards having ruin'd all the Defences of that Fortress, did not think fit, however, to storm the Place, 'till they had made themselves Masters of a Post, by Means of which the Besieg'd held a Communication with the Sea, and receiv'd from Time to Time some Reinforcements from Naples: Having therefore taken that Post, the *Piemontese* Garrison, seeing themselves in almost certain Danger of obtaining no Quarter, if the Place should be taken by Storm, propos'd to the Imperial Officers to surrender; but these last would first try the Success of a Sally, in order to drive the Besiegers from the Post they had lately taken; accordingly on the 25th of September they sally'd out, to the Number of 400 Men, and vigorously attack'd the Spaniards, who, after some Resistance, gave Way a little, to draw the Enemy farther from the Place, that they might the better cut off their Retreat. By this Stratagem, they surrounded the *Germans*, with their Commander, kill'd seven of their Officers, and about 40 Soldiers, and took all the rest Prisoners. Immediately the *Piemontese* Governor hung out a white Flag, and demanded to capitulate, offering to surrender upon Articles, which were agreed to, and are as follow:

1. The Garrison shall march out of the Gate delli Greci, pass to Reggio by Sea, with their Arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, twelve Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars. Granted, except the Cannon and Mortars.

2. In Consideration of the above-mention'd Condition, the Place shall be surrender'd in the Condition 'tis now in, without being damag'd by Fire, or Mines, or the Cisterns broken. The Fort of St. Salvador shall be deliver'd up at the same Time, in the Condition 'tis in at present, and the Ships in like manner. Granted.

3. That the necessary Time shall be allow'd for the Troops and Baggage to leave the Place. If the Wind should be contrary, or any unforeseen Accident should happen, which might delay the Garrison to delay the Execution of this Capitulation,

tion; they shall be permitted, in that Case, to make Use of the Provisions of the Magazines for their Subsistence. Two Days are allow'd for the Evacuation of the Citadel and Fort of St. Salvador; and if that Time be not sufficient for embarking, the Garrison shall encamp on the Island delivering up the Citadel and Fort St. Salvador to the King's Troops. The necessary Provisions for subsisting the said Garrison during their Stay, shall be allow'd them.

4. As soon as the Capitulation shall be settled, the Gate del Principale shall be deliver'd up to the Besiegers, and that of delli Greci shall be kept 'till the entire Evacuation on Condition that no Person shall be permitted to enter the Place, except the appointed Commissaries, to whom the Magazines of Provision and Ammunition, and the Royal Effects shall bona fide be given up. Granted, on Condition, That Tomorrow, the 30th Instant, before Noon, the King's Troops be put into Possession of a Gate, by which they may commodiously enter to take Possession of the Citadel. At the same Time, all the Magazines of Provisions and Ammunition shall be deliver'd bona fide to his Majesty's Commissary of War; to which End, the Keys shall be put in his Hands.

5. No Insults shall be offer'd to the Garrison, and the Soldiers and Peasants shall be forbidden to pass into the Island of St. Rainero. Granted.

6. In case there be any sick or wounded Imperial or Piemontese Soldiers, who are not in a Condition to be transported, the Spaniards shall oblige themselves to take Care of them and to send them to Reggio when they shall be in a Condition to be transported, and the Charges shall be paid. Granted.

7. 'Tis demanded, that the Spaniards give up the four Soldiers, who were left in the Hospital of Messina. Granted, except those who have taken Party.

8. That Count Ricci, who was chief of the Council, and staid in Messina, shall be permitted to pass to Reggio with his Family. Granted.

9. That while the Capitulation is settling, the Works shall not be carry'd on by either Party, nor shall any go out of the Trenches to view the Works. Granted.

10. When the whole shall be executed, the Citadel and Fort St. Salvador shall be deliver'd up, as has been said, and the Hostages on both Sides restor'd. At the same Instant the Gate of the Citadel is deliver'd, the Magazines of Salvador, as well of Provisions as Ammunition, shall be deliver'd

deliver'd to his Majesty's Commissary of War appointed to receive them; and the Enemy's Troops shall evacuate both the Citadel and Fort, to make Room for the King's.

11. The Sicilians who are in the Citadel, shall be permitted to retire into the Kingdom, or to Reggio, as they shall chuse, without being molested in any manner. Granted.

12. That all the Prisoners taken during the Siege, shall be restor'd by each Party. All the Prisoners taken during the Siege shall be mutually return'd, except those who have list'd.

Camp at Messina, Sept. 29, 1718.

The Marquis de Lede,
The Marquis d'Andorne,

After the Reduction of Messina, the Spaniards attack'd Melazzo, of which Place the Imperialists had taken Possession, with Consent of the *Piemontese* Governor, who had deliver'd it to them. But before the Spaniards could lay formal Siege to it, the Germans, who had from Time to Time been transported from Reggio, and landed near Melazzo, advanc'd with a Body of 6000 Foot, and 800 Horse, and on the 15th of October, before Break of Day, attack'd the Spaniards in their Camp: At the first Onset, the Advantage was on the Side of the Germans; for the left Wing of the Spaniards being surpriz'd, gave Ground, and even began to fly; but the Right sustain'd the Shock, and gave Time to the Left to rally; who returning to the Charge, the Germans were driven out of the Camp: Part of them made their Way back into the Town, some were drown'd in the Sea, endeavouring to regain their Transports, and in the whole Action their Loss amounted to 1600 Men kill'd or wounded; and 600 were taken Prisoners, among whom was General *Veterani*, who commanded them, and 37 Officers. On the Side of the Spaniards, two Colonels were kill'd, several Officers wounded, and between 5 and 600 Soldiers wounded or slain.

GREAT

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proceedings of the Parliament.

ON the 11th of November the Parliament being met, according to their last Prorogation, the King came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to deliver the following Speech into the Hands of the Lord Chancellor, who read the same to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE your last Recess, I have, by the Blessing of Almighty God, concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the greatest Princes of Europe, as will, in all human Appearance, induce others to follow their Example, and make any Attempts to disturb the publick Tranquillity not only dangerous but impracticable.

These Engagements, I am perswaded, will be so much the more agreeable to all my good Subjects, as they bind the contracting Powers to support the Succession to these Kingdoms in my Family, to which some were not at all, and others not so fully bound by any former Treaties.

During the whole Course of these Negotiations, a most strict Regard has been had to the Interest of Spain; and better Conditions have been stipulated for that King, than were insisted upon in his Behalf even at the Treaty of Utrecht; but the War in Hungary (which by our Mediation is since happily ended) having tempted the Court of Spain unjustly to attack the Emperor, and the Hopes they have since conceiv'd of raising Disturbances in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere, having encourag'd them to believe, that we should not be able to act in pursuance of our Treaties, for the Defence of the Dominions invaded by them, nor even to support those other essential and necessary Conditions of the Treaty of Utrecht, which provide against the great Monarchies of Europe being at any Time hereafter united under one Sovereign, they have not only persisted in such a notorious Violation of the publick Peace and Tranquillity, but have rejected all our amicable Proposals, and have broke thro' their most solemn Engagements for the Security of our Commerce.

To

To vindicate therefore the Faith of our former Treaties, as well as to maintain those which we have lately made, and to protect and defend the Trade of my Subjects, which has in every Branch been violently and unjustly oppress'd, it became necessary for our naval Forces to check their Progress. It was reasonable to hope, that the Success of our Arms, the repeated Offers of Friendship, which I have never ceas'd to make in the most pressing Manner, and the Measures taken in Concert with the Emperor and the most Christian King, to restore the publick Tranquillity, would have produc'd a better Disposition in the Court of *Spain*; but I have receiv'd Informations, that instead of listening to our reasonable Terms of Accommodation, that Court has lately given Orders to all the Ports of *Spain* and of the *West-Indies*, to fit out Privateers, and to take our Ships.

I am perswaded that a *British* Parliament will enable me to resent such Treatment, as becomes us; and it is with Pleasure that I can assure you of the ready and friendly Resolutions of our good Brother the Regent of *France*, to concur and join with me in the most vigorous Measures.

The firm Confidence I repose in the Affection of my People, together with my earnest Desire to ease them of every Charge not absolutely necessary, determin'd me, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of our great Alliance, to make a very considerable Reduction of our Land-Forces; nor could I better express, than by so doing, how little we apprehend the Attempts of our Enemies to disturb the Peace of my Kingdoms, even tho' *Spain* should think fit to continue some Time in War. Our naval Force employ'd in Concert with our Allies, with, I trust in God, soon put a happy End to the Troubles which the ambitious Views of that Court have begun, and secure to my Subjects the Execution of the many Treaties in Force relating to our Commerce.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must desire you to grant me such Supplies, as will enable me to carry on the Service of the Year. I have given Orders to have the proper Estimates laid before you, whereby you will perceive I have reduc'd the Expence as much as our Circumstances can well admit. I have the Pleasure to observe to you, that the Funds appropriated for sinking the publick Debts, have answer'd above Expectation. I must however recommend to you to consider of proper Methods for improving them, by preventing

venting the Frauds and Abuses daily committed in the publick Revenues, not doubting in all your Proceedings you will have that Regard to the inviolable Preservation of the publick Credit, which may quiet the Minds of all those that have trusted to Parliamentary Engagements.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There never was a Time when your Unanimity, your Vigour, and Dispatch, were more necessary to so many good Ends, as those we have now in View. I have done my Part. It remains with you to give the last Finishing to this great Work. Our Friends and our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, are waiting the Event of your Resolutions: And I dare promise my self that the first have nothing to apprehend, nor the others to hope from your Conduct in this important Juncture, who have, during the whole Course of my Reign, given such lively Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Person, and of your Love to your Country.

The King being withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their House, the Lord *Carteret* mov'd for a Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his Care in preserving the publick Peace, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*; for the considerable Reduction of the Land-Forces; and for having obtain'd so great and farther Securities of the Succession to these Kingdoms in his Royal Family; as also to congratulate the seasonable Success of his Majesty's naval Forces; and to assure him, that the House would Support him in the Pursuit of those prudent and necessary Measures he had taken to secure the Trade and Quiet of these Kingdoms, and the Tranquillity of *Europe*: He was seconded by the Lord *Tenham*, but several Lords excepted at some Expressions in the said Motion, which occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted from three till eight in the Evening. All the Peers that spoke were unanimous in acknowledging his Majesty's Royal Care and incessant Endeavours to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, and his tender Regard for the Ease and Interest of his Subjects: But several Lords represented at the same Time, That the Congratulating his Majesty upon the seasonable Success of his naval Forces, and the Promise to support him in the Pursuit of those prudent and necessary Measures he had taken, was, in Effect, to approve a Sea-Fight, which might be attended with dangerous Consequences, and give the Sanction of that

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August Assembly to Measures, which, upon Examination, might appear either to clash with the Laws of Nations and former Treaties, or to be prejudicial to the Trade of *Great Britain*, That according to the constant Usage of that House, they ought to proceed with the utmost Caution and maturest Deliberation in an Affair, wherein the Honour as well as the Interest of the Nation were so highly concern'd; and a Peer insisted, That before they approv'd the Sea-Fight, they ought to be satisfied whether it happen'd before or after the Signing of the quadruple Alliance, and therefore mov'd for an Address that Sir *George Byng's* Instructions might be laid before the House. To this it was answer'd by a noble Earl in the Ministry, that there was no manner of Occasion for such an Address, since by his Majesty's Command he had already laid before the House the Treaties of which the late Sea-Fight was a Consequence, and in particular the Treaty for a Defensive Alliance between the Emperor and his Majesty, made at *Westminster* the 10th of *May*, 1716; and the Treaty of Alliance for restoring and settling the publick Peace, sign'd at *London* the 12th of *July* O. S. After this, his Lordship insisted on the Justice and Equity of those Treaties, which were mainly calculated to preserve, restore, and settle the Peace of *Europe*, by rendering the Treaty of *Utrecht* essential; particularly in preventing the Union of the two great Monarchies of *France* and *Spain* under one Sovereign, and in securing the Succession of these Kingdoms in his Majesty's Royal Family. At the same Time his Lordship endeavour'd to shew, That the Court of Spain had violated the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and acted against the publick Faith, in attacking the Emperor's Dominions, while he was engag'd in a War against the Enemies of Christendom, and in what Manner they had rejected his Majesty's friendly Offices and repeated Offers of mediating an Accommodation between the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty: To which Purpose his Lordship gave the House an Account of his late Journey to the Negotiations in *Spain*. He added, that it was high Time for *Great Britain* to check the Growth of the naval Power of *Spain*, in order to protect and secure the Trade of the *British* Subjects, which had been violently oppressed by the *Spaniards*; to which Purpose several Letters were read, concluding, that both with relation to Sir *George Byng's* Instructions, and in all other Respects, this whole Affair his Majesty had acted by the Advice

of his Privy-Council ; that he was one of that Number, and he thought it an Honour to have advis'd his Majesty to these Measures, because he was perswaded they entirely agreed with the Honour and Interest of his Country ; that he doubted not, but, upon the strictest Examination, those Measures would be approv'd by all true Englishmen, and that he was ready to answer for them with his Head. Notwithstanding this Speech, several Peers urg'd, that the making War before the declaring of it, was a manifest Violation of the Laws of Nations ; and others rais'd less material Objections : Yet the Question being put upon the Lord Carteret's Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 83 Votes against 50. The principal Speakers on the Court Side, were the Lords Carteret and Tenham, and the Earls of Sunderland and Stanhope ; and on the other Side, the Dukes of Buckingham, Devonshire, and Argyle, the Earls of Nottingham, Comper, Orford, and May, the Lords North and Gray and Harcourt.

The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr. Speaker reported to them his Majesty's Speech ; after which Mr. Secretary Craggs, by his Majesty's Command, presented to the House Copies, in Latin, of several Treaties with a List of them ; and the Title of the Copies of the said Treaties were read, and then the Lord Hinchinbroke mov'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of the House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for the many and great Instances which he has therein given to his people, of his constant Endeavours for their Security and Welfare. That the House has intire Satisfaction in those Measures which his Majesty has already taken for Strengthening the Protestant Succession, and establishing a lasting Tranquillity in Europe ; and particularly in relation to the Crown of Spain ; and is resolv'd to enable his Majesty, in Concurrence with his Allies, not only to resent the Injuries that Crown has already done to the Commerce of these Kingdoms, but Breach of the Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, but will likewise support him in the most vigorous and effectual Manner, in such farther Measures as his Majesty shall judge necessary to compleat the publick Tranquillity, and to check the Growth of the naval Power, which must otherwise prove dangerous to the Trade of these Kingdoms, and to the Repose of Europe.' The Lord Hinchinbroke was seconded by the

Lord Tyrconnel; but the Motion being oppos'd by several Members, there was a very warm Debate, from three till eight in the Evening. The principal Speakers on both Sides were, as follows, *viz.* For the Motion, The Lords Hinchinbroke, and Tyrconnel, Sir David Dalrymple, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Secretary Craggs, Mr. John Smith, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Gilfrid Lawson, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Aislaby, Mr. Boscawen, Mr. Bladen, Serjeant Mead. Against Part of the Motion, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Heysham, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Snell, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Herne, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Mr. Cowper, Sir William Windham, Mr. Skippen, the Lord Moleworth, General Ross.

The opposing Party strenuously objected against the Words *entire Satisfaction in those Measures which his Majesty had already taken.* In order therefore to have these Words left out of the Address to be presented to his Majesty, it was alledg'd in the first Place, That it was unparliamentary and unprecedented, on the first Day of a Session to enter upon Particulars; that the Business in Question being of the highest Importance, *viz.* Peace or War deserv'd the maturest Deliberation; that before they approv'd of the Measures that had been taken, they ought to examine the Treaties, and the Reasons on which those Measures were founded, which must needs take up some Time; and therefore they ought, for the present, according to the usual Custom, to content themselves with returning his Majesty their Thanks for his most gracious Speech, with General Assurances of their Zeal and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Government, and then appoint a Day to take the said Speech into Consideration.

To this it was answer'd, That tho' all Applications from this House to the Throne differ'd according to the various Circumstances of Affairs, yet there were not wanting Precedents to support the Expressions excepted against, of which some Instances were produc'd: That the Measures that had been taken, were grounded on Treaties that had been laid before them, and which might be examin'd into as soon as the House thought fit; but that it was necessary, at this critical Juncture, when the Eyes of all Europe were fix'd on this Parliament, early to come to a vigorous Resolution, which would not fall having its due Weight abroad.

This was warmly oppos'd by a Member, who, among other Things, urg'd, that it was against the common Rules of Prudence, and the Methods of proceeding in that House, to approve a Thing before they knew what it

was: That he was throughly convinc'd of, and as ready as any Person in that Assembly, to acknowledge his Majesty's great Care for the general Peace of *Europe*, and the Interest of *Great Britain*; but that the giving Sanction in the Manner propos'd, to the late Measures, could have no other View, than to skreen Ministers, who were conscious of having done something amiss, and who having begun a War against *Spain*, would now make it the Parliament's War: Concluding, that instead of an entire Satisfaction, they ought to shew their entire Dissatisfaction with a Conduct that was contrary to the Laws of Nations, and a Breach of solemn Treaties.

Then Mr. Secretary *Craggs* gave the House an Account of the Measures which the King and his Ministers had pursu'd for restoring and securing the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and said, in particular, 'That upon that View a Treaty of defensive Alliance between his Majesty and the Emperor had been sign'd in May 1716, and by the very Gentleman, then in a high Station, who now accepted against these Measures: That, at the same Time his Majesty sincerely desir'd and endeavour'd to maintain a perfect Friendship with the King of *Spain*, and had even propos'd a defensive Alliance to him, before he made one with any other Power: That notwithstanding the Engagements his Majesty was under to guarantee the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to defend the Emperor in the Possession of his Dominions, which, upon the Invasion of *Sardinia*, might have justify'd his Majesty's assisting his Imperial Majesty against *Spain*; yet the King chose rather to act as a friendly Mediator, and in Concert with the Regent of *France*, endeavour'd to find out Means of reconciling the Interests of the Emperor and of the King of *Spain*, as the only Way to put Stop to the War that threaten'd *Italy*, and in which *Europe* might be involv'd: That the Catholick King was often solicited by the *British* Ministers at *Madrid* to concur with his Majesty's good Intentions, and to give such Instructions to the *Spanish* Minister here, as would put it in his Majesty's Power to stand up for the Interest and Advantages of *Spain* in the ensuing Negotiations: That the Catholick King having declin'd to concert Measures with *Great Britain*, and demanding in general, Satisfaction for the Breaches he pretend'd the Emperor had made upon the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, and the Security and Liberty of the Princes and States of *Italy*, all that his Ma-

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jeſty, with the Regent's Aſſiſtance, could do, was to obtain of the Emperor ſuch Conditions as were thought moſt agreeable to his Catholick Majeſty, *to wit*, an abſolute Renunciation to the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and a very conſiderable Settlement in *Italy* for a Prince of *Spain*, particularly the Great Dutchy of *Tuſcany*: That as the Emperor's Pretenſions to *Sicily* were the principal Reaſons of his oppoſing the Treaty of *Utrecht*, from which he could not afterwards be brought off by the Treaty at *Baden*, it became neceſſary, towards an Accommodation, to diſpoſe of that Iſland in Favour of his Imperial Majeſty, of whom, upon that Conſideration, his Majeſty and the Regent of *France* obtain'd the Diſpoſition of *Sardinia* in Favour of the King of *Sicily*: That theſe were the principal Articles of the Treaty of Alliance, for reſtoring and ſettling the publick Peace, commonly call'd the *Quadruple Alliance*, which was a long while depending and at laſt ſign'd here, on the 22d of *July*, 1718: That in Order to ſupport the Views of this Treaty, and to add Weight to the Endeavours to reſtore the Tranquillity of *Europe*, his Majeſty acquainted the Commons towards the End of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that he intended to employ a Naval Force when it ſhould be neceſſary: Whereupon this Houſe unanimoſly reſolv'd to return his Majeſty their Thanks for his unwearied Endeavours to promote the Welfare of his Kingdoms, and to preſerve the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and to aſſure his Majeſty, that they would make good ſuch Exceedings of Men for the Sea Service of the Year 1718, as his Majeſty, in his Royal Wiſdom, ſhould find neceſſary to obtain thoſe deſirable Ends: That this unanimous Reſolution undoubtedly imply'd an entire Satisfaction in the Meaſures his Majeſty was, at that Time, concerting for preſerving the Tranquillity of *Europe*; and if an Action has ſince happen'd, in Conſequence of thoſe Meaſures, this cannot, with any Juſtice, be call'd the War of the Miniſters, but rather the War of the Parliament: That, however, it was not with Deſign of making War, but only of reſtoring Peace, that his Majeſty ſent a ſtrong Squadron into the *Mediterranean*: That, purſuant to this View, as ſoon as Sir *George Byng* reach'd the Coaſt of *Spain*, he wrote a Letter to that King, deſiring him to accept his Majeſty's Mediation, and to deſiſt from the Hoſtilities already begun; offering him his Service, either to withdraw his Troops, or even
to

' to assist him, in case the Emperor should not consent
 ' a Suspension of Arms; which the Admiral propos'd
 ' while an Accommodation should be negociated: That
 ' the *Spaniard*, having with Haughtiness rejected his Ma-
 ' jesty's repeated amicable Proposals, and not only per-
 ' sisted in the Violation of the publick Peace, by the In-
 ' vasion of *Sicily*, but likewise broke through most solemn
 ' Treaties, for the Security of our Trade, it became ne-
 ' cessary for his Majesty's Naval Forces check these in-
 ' solent and violent Proceedings, as well to maintain the
 ' Faith of his Majesty's Engagements, and prevent the
 ' Consequences of this War, as to protect and defend the
 ' Trade of the *British* Subjects, which labours under the
 ' heaviest Hardships and Difficulties. To confirm the
 ' last Particular, Mr. *Bladen* produc'd a List of many Me-
 ' chant Ships, taken or detain'd by the *Spaniards*. The
 ' several Members on the opposing Side, having, like Mr.
 ' *Walpole*, made solemn Professions of their Duty and Af-
 ' fection to the King, and of their Readiness to acknowledge
 ' his Majesty's Royal Care and constant Endeavours for the
 ' Security and Welfare of his People, and the Tranqui-
 ' lity of *Europe*; but distinguishing between his Majesty
 ' and his Ministers, and shewing an Unwillingness to im-
 ' prove the Measures pursu'd by the latter; 'till the Rea-
 ' sons on which those Measures were founded, had been care-
 ' fully and maturely examin'd, Mr. *Griggs* readily admit-
 ' of the Distinction between the King and his Ministers,
 ' adding, ' That he observ'd, with a great deal of Pleasure,
 ' how unanimous they were all for the King, and that they
 ' should be extremely sorry if the Ministers should be the
 ' Occasion of any Delay in the House's expressing their
 ' Duty and Affection to his Majesty: That he own'd the
 ' Ministers were not infallible; that he had the Honour
 ' to be one of his Majesty's Servants, and had gone through
 ' Lengths as any, in the Measures that had been taken;
 ' But that he was so positive, that in the Course of the
 ' whole Affair nothing had been done that was not entire-
 ' ly consistent with the Faith of Treaties, and the Honour
 ' and Interest of the Nation, that he durst promise, for
 ' for himself and the rest of the Ministers, that if the
 ' House came into this Vote, which he thought of the
 ' highest Importance at this critical Juncture, no manner
 ' of Advantage would be taken of it to palliate any Fault
 ' which through human Frailty, might have been com-
 ' mitted; and that for his own Part he was ready to un-
 ' dergo the severest Examination, whenever the House should
 ' think fit.

think fit to enquire into the Conduct of the Ministry : Upon the whole Matter, the Question being at last put, upon the Lord *Hinchinbroke's* Motion, it was carry'd in the Affirmative by 216 Votes against 155.

The next Day the Lord *Cartaret* reported to the House of Lords their Address of Thanks and Congratulation, which was approv'd ; but some Peers enter'd their Dissent against it. The same Day the Commons having made the usual Orders ; the Lord *Hinchinbroke* reported the Address from the Committee of which his Lordship was Chairman, and it was unanimously approv'd.

Nov. 13. The Lords and Commons severally, and each a Body, presented their respective Addresses to his Majesty, who receiv'd them both very graciously. The Address of the Lords is as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and desire to express to your Majesty the true Sense this House has of your Care in preserving the publick Peace and the Ballance of Power in *Europe* ; and of the tender Regard which your Majesty has shewn for the Trade of your Subjects. The considerable Reduction of the Land-Forces which your Majesty has made at this Time, must fully satisfy all your Subjects, that you will never desire the Continuance of more Troops than what are absolutely necessary for their Safety. In a most particular Manner we thank your Majesty for having obtain'd such great and further Securities of the Succession to these Kingdoms to your Royal Family, as will, under the Blessing of God, perpetuate the Protestant Succession undisturb'd. We most heartily congratulate your Majesty upon the Seasonable Success of your naval Forces ; and beg Leave to assure your Majesty, That this House will, to the utmost of their Power, stand by and support your Majesty in the vigorous Pursuit of those prudent and necessary Measures your Majesty has taken, to secure the Trade and Quiet of these Kingdoms and the Tranquillity of *Europe*.

His

*His Majesty's Answer**My Lords,*

I Thank you for this Address, so full of Duty to me and Affection to your Country. I can't doubt but my Endeavours for the Happiness of my People, and the Tranquillity of *Europe*, will attain the Ends propos'd, when the Enemies to both shall see me supported therein by this House with so much Warmth and Zeal.

*The Commons Address is as follows.**May it please your Majesty,*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do return our most sincere and unfeigned Thanks to your Sacred Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for the many and great Instances which you have been graciously pleas'd therein to give your People of your constant Endeavours for their Security and Welfare.

It is with the greatest Pleasure that we have this Opportunity to assure your Majesty, that we have entire Satisfaction in those Measures which you have already taken for Strengthening the Protestant Succession to the Crown of these Realms in your own Family, and for establishing a lasting Tranquillity in *Europe*, and particularly in relation to the Crown of *Spain*; and we are resolv'd on our Parts, to the utmost of our Power, to enable your Majesty, in Concurrence with your Allies, not only to resent the Injuries which that Crown has already done to the Commerce of these Kingdoms, in Breach of the Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, but will likewise support your Majesty in the most vigorous and effectual Manner, in such farther Measures as in your great Wisdom you shall judge necessary to complete the publick Tranquillity, and to check the Growth of that naval Power, which must otherwise prove dangerous to the Trade of these Kingdoms, and the Repose of *Europe*.

We should be wanting in our Duty to your Majesty, if we did not express, in the most affectionate Manner, the great Sense we have of that Instance of your tender Concern for the Ease of your People, in the farther Reduction which you have made of your Land-Forces, which must be accepted by all your good Subjects, as the strongest Proof of your Wisdom and Goodness.

We crave Leave to concur with your Sacred Majesty; That Regard must always be had to the inviolable Preservation of the publick Credit, for the Quiet and just Security of all those who have trusted to Parliamentary Engagements.

And do farther assure your Majesty, That we will, by our Conduct in this important Juncture, give your Majesty and the whole World, all imaginable Proofs of our Zeal and inviolable Duty and Affection to your Person and Government, and of our Love to our Country.

His Majesty's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I am extremely sensible of the Duty and Affection you express to my Person: Your Vigour and Resolution to support me will encourage our Friends, and, by the Blessing of God, enable me to defeat the ill-grounded Hopes of our Enemies; as I am perswaded the Necessity and Usefulness of your Proceedings will be approv'd by the Event, I do return you my very hearty Thanks for this loyal Address.

The same Day the Lords adjourn'd to the 18th, and Mr. Secretary *Griggs* presented to the Commons Translations of several Treaties of Alliance and Articles belonging thereunto, the Copies of which Treaties and Articles; in Latin, were presented to the House two Days before; and the said Translations were order'd to lie on the Table.

Nov. 14. Mr. Speaker having reported his Majesty's Answer to their Address, the House proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's most gracious Speech; and a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was refer'd to a Committee of the whole House. Accordingly on the 15th, the Commons, in a grand Committee, having consider'd of the said Motion, unanimously resolv'd, that a Supply be granted to his Majesty: Which Resolution was, on the 17th, reported by Mr. *Farrer*, and unanimously agreed to by the House; and then the several Accounts and Estimates of the Deficiencies of the Grants for the Year 1718, and of Parliamentary Funds; of the Ordinary of the Navy, with the Half-Pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines; of the Charges for Guards and Garrisons, and Land-Forces; of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land Service; with a List, of the Regimental and Warrant Officers in Half-Pay;

all for the Year of 1719: As also an Estimate of the Navy, and an Account how the Money granted for extraordinary Repairs of the Navy in the last Session of Parliament had been laid out; an Estimate of what would be farther necessary for extraordinary Repairs of the Navy for the Year 1719; and lastly, an Account how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1718, had been dispos'd, were order'd to be laid before the House, and resolv'd, That an Address for that Purpose should be presented to his Majesty: The said Address being presented, was readily comply'd with, and on the 18th and 19th the proper Officers laid before the Commons the Accounts and Estimates abovemention'd; besides which, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Account of all Ships in Sea-Pay, which had been employ'd in the Year 1718, in what Stations, with the several Complements or Numbers of Men born or muster'd in the said Ships.

Nov. 19, The Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to the following Resolutions; 1st, That thirteen thousand five Hundred Men be allow'd for the Sea Service, for the Year 1719, beginning from the first Day of January 1719; 2dly, That four Pounds per Man, per Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said 13500 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordinance for Sea Service, which amounts to the Sum of 702,000 *l.* and, 3dly, That the Sum of 187,638 *l.* 17 *s.* and 6 *d.* 4, be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1719.

These Resolutions were the next Day reported and agreed to by the House; and on the 21st, the Commons in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply and resolv'd to grant the following Sums, viz.

To make good the Deficiency of the Year 1718, } 502,179 10 10

To make good the Deficiency of the Fund, commonly call'd the general Fund, for raising 724,849 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* } 102,091 13 11

For the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, for the Year 1719. } 88,494 10 00

693,366 14 09

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over	693,306	14	9½

For 12,435 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other Land Forces in Great Britain, Jer- sey, and Guernsey, for the Year, 1719.	}	526,964	11	08
--	---	---------	----	----

For the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gi- braltar, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of Annapolis Royal, and Placentia, for the Year 1719.	}	147,672	05	10½
---	---	---------	----	-----

Which, together with the Sums granted before for 13,500 Seamen, viz.	}	702,000	00	00
--	---	---------	----	----

And for the Ordinary of the Na- vy viz.	}	187,638	17	06½
--	---	---------	----	-----

Amount to	2,257,582	09	10½
-----------	-----------	----	-----

Nov. 24. Mr. Sloper, from the Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces, presented to the Commons an Account of the Money is sav'd by the Reduction and Disbandment of his Majesty's Forces in the Year 1718, and of the Disbursements occasion'd thereby, which are propos'd to be borne out of the said Saving, and then the House went into a grand Committee to consider of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to these two Resolutions, 1st, That three Shillings in the Pound, and so more, be rais'd in the Year 1719, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in that Part of Great Britain call'd England, Principality of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and proportionable Cess in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland: 2^{dly}, That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, be continu'd from the 23^d Day of June 1719, to the 24th Day of June 1720. These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and Bills order'd to be brought in upon the same; which Mr. Farrer did accordingly on the 26th and 27th. That a greater Dispatch was never made by any former Parliament, with Relation to the Supply, and the Ways and Means to raise it.

On the 26th, the Commons appointed a Committee to enquire what Laws are expir'd, or near expiring, and

to report which of them are fit to be reviv'd or continu'd; and the next Day, upon the Report made by Mr. Controller, of the Petition of the Vicar, Church-Warden, Vestry, and Inhabitants, of the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to empower the Commissioners appointed to put in Execution the Acts of the 9th and 10th Years of her late Majesty's Reign, for building fifty new Churches, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, to direct the Parish Church of *St. Martin's in the Fields* to be rebuilt, instead of one of the Churches which was design'd for the said Parish. The same day the Land-Tax Bill was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, as was also, two Days after, the Malt Bill. The Day before, Mr. Lowndes presented to the House an Account of several Overplusses stated at *Michaelmas* 1718, and reserv'd for Disposition of Parliament.

Nov. 29. An Account of the Treasurer to the Trustees for *Dagenham Breach*, for a Year, ending at *Michaelmas* 1718, was laid before the Commons, who then appointed a Committee to enquire what Sums of Money have been laid out in particular Places, where any of the fifty new Churches have been built, or are building, and what is agreed for the Scites in such Places where any of those Churches are design'd to be built, and of all other Expences relating thereto, and to report the same to the House.

On the 6th of *November*, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* attended his Majesty with the Petition, which follows:

To the King's most Excellent Majesty, the humble Petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are apprehensive of being disquieted in the Execution of their Offices, by Pretence of not subscribing a Declaration against the Solemn League and Covenant at the Time of their Admission into their respective Offices, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth Year of King *Charles II.*

That such Subscription had been generally refused, and the said Act, in that Particular, for the most Part disregarded.

That

‘ That your Petitioners have, in the Administration
‘ of their Offices, behav’d themselves with all Duty and
‘ Affection to your Majesty and your Government; and
‘ humbly hope and pray, that your Majesty will give
‘ such Directions and Orders herein, as shall effectually
‘ quiet the Minds of your Petitioners, and enable them
‘ to proceed with Chearfulness in the Execution of their
‘ respective Offices, for the Service of your Majesty, and
‘ the Preservation of the publick Peace.

And your Petitioners shall ever Pray, &c.

His Majesty was pleas’d to return the following most
gracious Answer.

‘ I Am fully perswaded of your Duty and Affection
‘ to me and my Government; and I take this Appli-
‘ cation kindly, as it is a Mark of your Trust and Con-
‘ fidence in me. I shall be glad not only for your Sakes,
‘ but my own, if any Defects, which may touch the
‘ Rights of my good Subjects, are discover’d in my Time;
‘ since that will furnish me with Means of giving you
‘ and all my People an indisputable Proof of my Tender-
‘ ness for their Privileges, and how unwilling I shall
‘ ever be to take Advantage of their Mistakes.

Dec. 17, was publish’d the following Declaration of War
against the King of *Spain*.

GEORGE R.

‘ W H E R E A S we being engaged by divers
‘ Treaties to maintain the Neutrality of *Italy*,
‘ and to defend our good Brother the Emperor of *Ger-*
‘ many in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and
‘ Rights, which he enjoy’d in *Europe*; and being like-
‘ wise very desirous to settle the Peace and Tranquillity
‘ of Christendom upon the most just and lasting Foun-
‘ dations we were able, did, for that Purpose, from Time
‘ to Time, communicate our peaceful Thoughts and De-
‘ signs to the King of *Spain* by his Ministers, and con-
‘ ceiv’d Hopes, that they would have had his Approba-
‘ tion. And whereas upon the said King of *Spain*’s In-
‘ vading, in a hostile and unjust Manner, the Island and
‘ Kingdom of *Sardinia*, we did cause the most friendly
‘ Representations to be made to him in that Behalf; but
‘ finding ourselves oblig’d to support and enforce our In-
‘ stances

' stances by a naval Strength, we did send our Fleet in-
 ' to the *Mediterranean* this last Summer, with a full and
 ' earnest Intention to make Use of its Appearance there,
 ' for setting on foot Negotiations of Peace towards recon-
 ' ciling the Parties engag'd in War, and thereby preven-
 ' ting the many Calamities that must ensue therefrom.
 ' And whereas we did likewise, to testify our most sincere
 ' Inclinations to Peace, send our right trusty and right
 ' well beloved Cousin and Counsellor *James Earl Stanhope*,
 ' one of our principal Secretaries of State, to *Madrid*,
 ' with full Power and Commission to offer our most hearty
 ' Endeavours for re-establishing the Quiet of *Europe*, and
 ' for cultivating and improving the Friendship of the said
 ' King of *Spain*. And whereas notwithstanding all the
 ' Instances we could possibly make, all the Tenders of A-
 ' mity and Affection we could use, our said Plenipotentiary
 ' return'd without the least Hopes of peaceable Dispo-
 ' sitions in the said Court of *Spain*; and our Admiral in
 ' the *Mediterranean*, finding also no Tendency to amicable
 ' Measures, was oblig'd to assist and protect the Emperor's
 ' Dominions by Force, which were in imminent Dan-
 ' ger by the farther Invasion of the Kingdom, of *Sicily*,
 ' and by the great Fleets and Armies which the said
 ' King of *Spain* had in those Parts. And whereas after
 ' all our Efforts and Endeavours, we have found the said
 ' King of *Spain* so far from hearkening to Terms of
 ' Friendship and Accommodation, that he has not only
 ' seiz'd the Persons and Effects of our Subjects, being and
 ' residing in his Dominions, contrary to the true Intent
 ' and Meaning of solemn Treaties between us; but al-
 ' so has issu'd forth Orders to his Subjects to arm against
 ' us and our Subjects, and to attack, seize, and destroy
 ' them, their Goods, Ships, and Merchandizes, where-
 ' soever they can meet with them. And as these violent
 ' and unmerited Proceedings have put us under a Necessi-
 ' ty of providing for the Good and Safety of our King-
 ' dom, and of all our loving Subjects, who may be ex-
 ' pos'd to the Dangers of these Hostilities, without be-
 ' ing authoriz'd to repel Force by Force, we have been
 ' oblig'd with Regret to call to Mind the many unfriendly
 ' and unjustifiable Acts, which have been done towards
 ' us and our Subjects, almost ever since our Accession to the
 ' Throne of these our Kingdoms. It would be endless to
 ' enumerate the Complaints of our Subjects, relating to
 ' the Infractions of Treaties, the Breach of ancient and esta-
 ' blish'd Privileges; and the unwarrantable Obstructions

of their accustom'd Trade and Commerce, concerning which our several Ministers at the Court of *Spain*, have, from Time to Time, given in Memorials and Representations; but notwithstanding their repeated and most pressing Instances, they have scarce ever obtain'd the least Redress from the *Spanish* Court, who render'd thereby ineffectual the Benefits and Advantages which, we hop'd, we had by Treaties and Conventions procur'd for our good Subjects. And it appearing to us further, from the Conduct of the King of *Spain*, especially by the Instigation and pernicious Councils, as we conceive, of his Chief Minister (by whose Advice the true Interest of *Spain* seems entirely sacrific'd, and the Subjects of that Country are not only neglected, but oppress'd) that the said King, under Colour of Balancing the Power of the Emperor, and securing the Liberty of the Princes of *Italy*, rais'd great Armies, equip'd great Numbers of Ships of War, and made unusual Preparations by Land and Sea, which tended to set on foot dangerous Designs of breaking through the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, on which the Peace of Europe was founded; and of uniting, as Occasion should offer, under one Head, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* the Separation whereof has already cost so much Blood and Treasure, and which ought, in all Times to come, to be prevented with the utmost Attention, and sent'd against by all the Means which God hath put into the Hands of the neighbouring Princes and States concern'd in that fatal Event. We omit the Encouragement given to the Pretender to our Crown and his Abettors, the Endeavours to stir up other Princes against us, with the frequent Menaces thrown out, unbecoming the Dignity of Crown'd Heads: All which, with many other Insults and Affronts, we were ready and willing to put up, in case we could have found the least Disposition in the said Court of *Spain* to entertain a good and reasonable Amity. But as these Proceedings have at last broke out into open Hostilities, and neither the Interposition of our good Brother the most Christian King, nor any other Means employ'd, could procure for us, our Allies, or our Subjects, any just Redress, Satisfaction or Reparation, we could not any longer sit still and see our Honour ill treated, our good Friends and Allies unjustly invaded, our Subjects attack'd and despoil'd, their Commerce prohibited, and all the Damage possible done unto them, without resenting the same in
the

the Manner we ought, and taking up Arms in our just
 Defence, and for the doing Right to ourselves, our
 Allies, and our Subjects, against the violent Enterpri-
 zes of the said King of *Spain*: We therefore, reposing
 our greatest Confidence in the Help of Almighty God,
 (who knows the good and peaceful Intentions we have
 all along had) have thought fit to declare War against
 the said King of *Spain*; and we do accordingly hereby
 declare the same: And we will, in Pursuance of such
 Declaration, vigorously prosecute the said War, in
 Conjunction with our Allies, being assur'd of the ready
 Concurrence and Assistance of all our loving Subjects,
 in a Cause wherein the Honour of our Crown, the
 Maintenance of our solemn Treaties and Engagements,
 and the Preservation of the Rights and Advantages of
 our Subjects, are so deeply concern'd. And we do here-
 by Will and Require our General of our Forces, our
 Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admi-
 ral, our Lieutenants of our several Counties, Gover-
 nors of our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers
 and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and ex-
 ecute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this
 War against the said King of *Spain*, his Vassals and Sub-
 jects, and to oppose their Attempts. And we do here-
 by Command, as well all our own Subjects, as adver-
 tise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to
 transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Am-
 munition, or any other Contraband Goods, to any of
 the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of
 the said King of *Spain*; declaring, that whatsoever
 Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, Transporting or
 Carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition
 or other Contraband Goods, to any of the Territo-
 ries, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said
 King of *Spain*, the same being taken, shall be condemn'd
 as good and lawful Prize: And whereas there are remain-
 ing in our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the King
 of *Spain*, we, notwithstanding the Usage many of our
 Subjects have receiv'd in that Kingdom, do hereby de-
 clare our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of
Spain, who shall demean themselves dutifully toward
 us, shall be safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at our Court at St. James's the sixteenth Day
 December, 1718, in the fifth Year of our Reign.

God Save the King.

TH

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TO THE
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Chronological Register

For the Year 1718.

Containing

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, viz. Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.

Publiſh'd at the Expence of the Sun Fire-Office.



L O N D O N,

Printed by H. MEERE in *Black Fryers* 1718.

T H E

Chronological Register

For the Year 1718

Containing

The most remarkable Transactions
(as far as they relate to the
and Domestic History of the
Nation, from the Beginning of the
Year to the End of the same
the Contents of this Part.

Printed by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Crown



L O N D O N

Printed by W. M. at the Sign of the Crown

T H E

Chronological Register, &c.

January, About the Beginning of this Year, a Duel was fought at Dublin between *Adam Cusack*, Esq; and Lieutenant *Brice*, of Brigadier *Burr's* Regiment, and they were both wounded, and dy'd of their Wounds.

George Chudleigh, Esq; appointed Captain in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, of the Company late *Fine-morris's*.

His Majesty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Brand*, Esq; Gentleman-Usher of the Green Rod in Scotland.

Jan. 5. Dy'd Sir *William Middleton* of *Chirk-Castle* in Denbighshire, Bart. and leaving no Issue, the Honour became extinct.

Dy'd likewise Capt. *Sherrard* of the Foot-Guards: He was found dead upon *Datchet-Common*.

German Pool of *Derbyshire*, Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of *Joseph Bagnal* of *Surrey*, Esq;

Jan. 8. Dy'd Sir *Francis Blake* of *Oxfordshire*.

John Stone and *Abigail Newstead*, condemn'd at the *Old Baily* for counterfeiting the Coin of this Kingdom.

Prince *Frederick*, Eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, created Duke of Gloucester.

Jan. 11. Dy'd the Lady *Huntingtour*, Widow of the Lord *Huntingtour*, only Son of the Earl of *Dyfer*.

The Lord *Hunsdon* marry'd to the Lady *Wolfsenholme*, Widow of Sir *Nicholas Wolfsenholme*, and Daughter of Sir *Edmund Waldo*.

Mr. Whitehead, a Clergy man, try'd and found guilty at the *Old Baily*, of speaking Words highly reflecting on his Majesty, fin'd 20 Marks, and six Months Imprisonment.

Thomas Lord Onslow, elected High Steward of *Guildford*.

Jan. 14. A Soldier of Col. *Read's* Company, in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, condemn'd by a Court-Martial to be shot to Death for Desertion.

Jan. 15. The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, where eleven Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Robert Barnes*, for Shop-lifting; *George Harris*, for robbing his Master; *John Clark*, for Shop-lifting; *Henry Chicheley*, for robbing

Robbing on the High-way; *John Stone*, and *Abigail Newstead*, for High Treason, in counterfeiting the Coin of this Kingdom; *Henry Johnson*, for snatching a Pocket from a Woman's Side in the Street; *Elizabeth Sumner*, for Shop-lifting; *Mary Betts*, for picking a Pocket; *Anne Harrop*, for Felony and Robbery; *Mary Adley*, for Shop-lifting: And four were burnt in the Hand.

Jan. 18. Dy'd the Countess of *Arlington*, Relict of *Henry Bennet*; Earl of *Arlington*, in the 87th Year of her Age.

Philip, Marquess of *Wharton* and *Albemarle*, created a Duke of *Great Britain* by the Name, Style, and Title of Duke of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmorland*.

Capt. Gremer made Captain of the Company in the third Regiment of Guards, late Colonel *Berkley's*.

Capt. Tracy appointed Captain in *Harrison's* Regiment, of the Company late *Gremer's*.

William Godolphin, Esq; made Major of the Horse-Guards.

James Otway, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of *Pitt's* Regiment of Horse, made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late *Kilham's*.

Col. Purcel made Governor of the *Leeward-Islands*.

Mr. Gregson and *Mr. Ashton*, two of the Gentlemen concern'd in the late Rebellion, and who, upon surrendering themselves to the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, were committed to *Newgate*, were about this Time remov'd from thence into the Custody of a Messenger.

Mr. Robert Patten, one of the Witnesses against most of the Persons executed for the late Rebellion, appointed Chaplain of the *Hampton-Court*, a Third Rate Man of War.

The Lord *Chetwynd* elected High Steward of the Borough of *Stafford*.

Jan. 20. The Lord *Colrairie*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to a Daughter of *John Hanger*, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England*.

Jan. 22. A Soldier of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards whips in *St. James's Park*, for drinking a Health to the late Duke of *Ormond*, and Dr. *Sacheverell*; and for saying, *He hop'd soon to wear his right Master's Cloath*.

Jan. 23. The Prince and Princess of *Wales* remov'd from the Earl of *Grantham's* to their House in *Leicester-Fields*.

Thomas Wilkinson, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Duties on Houses, &c. in the County Palatine of *Durham*, and in the Counties of *York* and *Northumberland*.

Mr. Nicholas Wogan, and *Mr. James Talbot*, two of the *Preston* Gentlemen, who were pardon'd by the Act of Grace, seiz'd at *Dover* going to *France*.

Jan. 26. Dy'd the Earl of *Fingall*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Jan. 27.

Jan. 27. John Stave and Henry Chishley, two of the Malefactors condemn'd on the 15th at the Old Bailey, were executed at Tyburn.

Dy'd Mr. Santini, an eminent Italian Merchant.

Jan. 28. Dy'd Barbara, Lady Dowager Dartmouth; Relict of William Legg, Lord Dartmouth, and Mother of the present Earl: She was Daughter of Sir Henry Archbold of Abbots-Bramley in the County of Stafford.

Jan. 29. Capt. Goodall, try'd by a Court-Martial for losing the Sorlings Man of War on the Coast of North-Holland, and acquitted.

Jan. 30. Dy'd John Barlow of Llanymy in the County of Pembroke, Esq;

Mr. Barker made Receiver of the First-Fruits, in the Room of Mr. Glanville, deceas'd.

About this Time a new Commission pass'd the Seals, appointing the Rt. Hon. Robert Polley, Earl of Holderness, John Chetwynd, Esq; Sir Charles Cook, Kt. Paul Dominique, John Moleworth, Thomas Pelham, Daniel Poole, and Martin Bladen, Esqs; Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Dy'd James Dacre, Esq; of Lennard-Coast, in the County of Cumberland: He was Hereditary Bow-bearer of Giffesland; and his Estate, for want of Heirs, fell to the Crown.

February 1. Dy'd Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury: He was lineally descended from Sir John Talbot, Marshal of France, who was created Earl of Shrewsbury by King Henry IV, Anno 1453. He was Son of Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was kill'd in a Duel by Sir William Fitzherry, Duke of Buckingham, in 1667. He was created Marquess of Alton and Duke of Shrewsbury, Anno 1694. & Will. & Mar. and about that Time made Knight of the Garter. He had been in several high Offices in all the Reigns since King Charles II, having been Lord Chamberlain to King James II. Principal Secretary of State, and Lord Chamberlain to King Will. and Queen Mary, and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Anne, and his present Majesty: but what is most remarkable of him is, that at the Demise of Queen Anne he was Lord Chamberlain, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Treasurer of Great Britain. He dy'd without Issue, so that the Title of Duke, which was granted to him for Life, Remainder to the Heirs Male of his Body, became extinct; but was succeeded in the Earldom of Shrewsbury, by Charles Talbot of Shropshire, Esq; descended from a Branch of the collateral Line.

The same Day the King stood Godfather to a Son of the Lord Viscount Stanhope, and nam'd him George. The Earl of Berkeley was the other Godfather, and the Duchess of Newcastle Godmother.

His

His Majesty confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on *George Caswal, Esq;*

Feb. 3. Dy'd Mr. *Windham*, who had been Door-keeper to the House of Lords upwards of 40 Years; and

Mr. *William Weket*, Messenger of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Door-keepers of the Treasury-Office.

About this Time dy'd likewise *Elizabeth*, Countess Dowager of *Inchequin*. She was Daughter of *George Lord Bruges*, Baron of *Chandois*, and had been four Times marry'd; first to *Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, next to the Earl of *Inchequin* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, then to *Charles Lord Howard of Estrick*, from whom she was divorc'd, by Sentence of a Court of Delegates; and a fourth Time to a French Refugee, whom she had taken into her Family.

Dy'd also Sir *John Knight* of *Brissel, Kt.*

Sir *Arthur Chichester* of *Yoneston*, in the County of *Down*, Bart.

Francis Roberts, Esq; Uncle of the Earl of *Radnor*, and Mr. *Shorter*, Chamber-keeper of the Secretary of States Office in *Whitehall*.

The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to a Bill that had pass'd both Houses on the 1st of that Month, entitl'd, *An Act to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company.*

The same Day his Majesty was unanimously elected Governor of the *South-Sea Company*; Sir *James Bateman, Kt.* Sub-Governor, and *Samuel Shepherd, Sen. Esq;* Deputy-Governor.

A Proclamation publish'd, requiring the Laws to be put in Execution against all Persons concern'd in the late Rebellion, who are excepted out of his Majesty's most gracious, general, and free Pardon.

Feb. 4. Dr. *Charles Trimmel*, Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, marry'd to Mrs. *Taylor* of *Great Marlborough Street*.

The same Day a Proclamation was publish'd against unlawful Clubs, Combinations, &c. Reciting, that whereas Complaint had been made to the Government, that great Numbers of Wooll-combers and Weavers in several Parts of the Kingdom, had lately form'd themselves into lawless Clubs and Societies, which had illegally presum'd to use a Common-Seal, and to act as Bodies Corporate, by making, and unlawfully conspiring to execute certain By-laws or Orders, whereby they pretend to determine, who had a Right to the Trade, what and how many Apprentices and Journeymen each Man should keep at once, together with the Prices of all their Manufactures,

and the Manner and Materials of which they should be wrought; and that when many of the said Conspirators wanted Work, because their Masters would not submit to such pretended Orders and unreasonable Demands, they fed them with Money, 'till they could again get Employment, in order to oblige their Masters to employ them for want of other Hands; and that the said Clubs, by their great Numbers, and their Correspondence in several of the trading Towns of the Kingdom, became dangerous to the publick Peace, especially in the Counties of Devon and Somerset; where many Riots had been committed, private Houses broken open, the Subjects assaulted, wounded, and put in Peril of their Lives, great Quantities of woollen Goods cut and spoil'd, Prisoners set at Liberty by Force, and that the Rioters refus'd to disperse, notwithstanding the Reading of the Proclamation, requir'd by the late *Riot-Act*: For these Causes this Proclamation enjoin'd the putting the said *Riot-Act*, and another Act made in the Reign of Edw. VI, (intituled, *The Bill of Conspiracy of the Pishallers and Crafts-men*) in Execution against all such as should unlawfully confederate and combine for the Purposes above-mention'd, in particular, or for any other illegal Purposes, contrary to the Tenour of the aforesaid Acts.

About this Time the *Turky Company* unanimously elected the Earl of *Carnarvon* their Governor.

Mr. *Tyrril* made Collector of the Customs at the Port of *Southampton*.

Feb. 5. The following Persons were elected Directors of the *South-Sea Company*, viz. *William Asell*, Esq; *Sir Lambert Blackwel*, Kt. *John Blunt*, Esq; *Sir William Chapman*, Kt. *Robert Chester*, Esq; *Peter Delaport*, Esq; *Francis Eyles*, Esq; *John Fellowes*, Esq; *Edward Gibben*, Esq; *John Gore*, Esq; *Sir William Hammond*, Kt. *Francis Hawes*, Esq; *Richard Hursey*, Esq; *Richard Houlditch*, Esq; *Jacob Jacobson*, Esq; *Charles Joye*, Esq; *Sir Harcourt Masters*, Kt. *Ambrose Page*, Esq; *Hugh Raymond*, Esq; *Samuel Read*, Jun. Esq; *Thomas Reynolds*, Esq; *Jacob Sawbridge*, Esq; *Sir Robert Chaplain*, Bart. Mr. *Stephen Child*, Mr. *James Edmunson*, *Arthur Ingham*, Esq; *Sir John Lambert*, Bart. Mr. *William Morley*, *William Tillard*, Esq; Mr. *John Turner*.

Dy'd *Thomas Goodwyn*, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

Feb. 6. Dy'd at the Palace of *Kensington*, the young Prince *George-William*, Son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, aged three Months and three Days.

Dy'd likewise the Countess Dowager of *Essex*, *William* mother of the present Earl. Grand.

William Heathcote a Printer, and Henry Cheap, committed to Newgate for printing and publishing treasonable Libels.

Mr. Lowther made Messenger of the Exchequer in the Room of Mr. Weket, deceas'd.

Feb. 8. The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Jacob Jacobson, Esq;

About this Time Dy'd ——— Mills, Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster.

Dy'd likewise Samuel Swift of Worcester, Esq;

Feb. 12. The Body of the Infant Prince George-William was privately deposited in King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel in Westminster-Abbey.

Feb. 13. Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

Feb. 14. The Convocation met according to their Prorogation, and was farther prorogu'd to the 18th of Jun.

Feb. 15. A Proclamation publish'd, giving Leave to import Swedish Iron from any foreign Ports but those of Sweden.

Dy'd Charles Tuckwell, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Acatary in his Majesty's Household.

Feb. 17. Dy'd Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Litchfield, Mother of the present Earl, and Daughter of King Charles II, by Barbara Villiers, Dutcheß of Cleveland.

Mr. How, a Barrister of Gray's-Inn, marry'd to a Daughter of Mr. Gape of St. Albans.

Dr. Gilbert Burnet, appointed Preacher at the Rolls in the Room of Dr. Bisse.

Mr. Green chosen Organist of St. Andrew's Holborn.

Alexander Bendarvis of Cornwall, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Granville.

Mr. Brott made Acatary in his Majesty's Household, in the Room of Mr. Tuckwell, deceas'd.

Feb. 18. Mr. Peter Moreux found dead at a House of ill Fame, in the Butcher-Row near St. Clement's Church.

Feb. 23. Dy'd Major-General Livesay, at his Seat in Bedfordshire.

Feb. 24. A Commission of Oyer and Terminer open'd at the Sessions-House in the Old Baily, where Bills of Indictment for Piracy, were found against ——— Tipping and ——— Peacock; and for Piracy and Murder against two Swedes; after which the Court adjourn'd to March 5.

Feb. 25. Being Shrove-Tuesday, a Son of Mr. Claxton an Upholsterer, by the Ditch-Side, standing to see a Cock thrown at, was kill'd by a Cat-stick, that happen'd to hit him under the Ear.

The Lord *Norris*, only Son of the Earl of *Abington*, dy'd of the Small-Pox.

Richard Banks, a Watch-maker, bound to appear at the Sessions of the Peace for the *Tower-Liberty*, for drinking a Health to the Pretender, by the Name of King *James III.*

Feb. 27. A Bill of Indictment of High Treason, for compassing and imagining the Death of the King, found by the Grand-Jury of London against *James Shepherd*, a Coach-Painter's Apprentice.

Bills of Indictment were likewise found against *William Heathcote*, Printer, and *Henry Cheap*. See above, Feb. 6.

Feb. 28. Twelve Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions-House in the *Old Baily*, viz. *Richard Wood*, for snatching a Pocket from the Side of a Woman in the Street; *William Paxton*, who pleaded guilty to an Indictment for Shop-lifting; *Thomas Miller*, alias *Millard*, who pleaded Guilty to five several Indictments for Felony and Robbery; *Charles Lodge*, who was found guilty of two Indictments; one for Felony, the other for Robbery; *John Blunt*, for Horse-stealing; *John Gill*, for Burglary; *Ferdinando*, Marquess of *Paleotti*, Brother of the Dutchess of *Shrewsbury*, for stabbing his Servant; *Anne Smith*, for robbing her Master; A—— E—— likewise, for robbing her Master; *Mary Lovelock*, for House-breaking and Robbery; *Elizabeth Storey*, alias *Wright*, and *Mary Scot*, for robbing their Lodgings. Seventeen Persons were burnt in the Hand. and six order'd to be whipt. *Eleanor Gallimore*, a Parish Nurse, was indicted for the Murder of an Infant of two Months old, by starving it; but she was acquitted.

About this Time dy'd Dr. *Fogg*, Dean of *Chester*.

An Allowance of 700*L.* per Ann. settled on the Lord *Widdrington*, out of his Estate forfeited to the Crown, by his being engag'd in the late Rebellion.

Elizabeth Simmington, *Mary Roberts*, *Elizabeth Shephard*, *Edward Williams*, and *Elizabeth Williams*, committed to *Newgate* for the Murder of Mr. *Peter Mottoux*. See above, Feb. 18.

Mr. *Wintle*, near *Temple-Bar*, made Perfumer to his Majesty in the Room of Mr. *Dighton*, deceas'd.

March 2. The Marquess de *Corfini*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

The same Day dy'd Banister Lord *Maynard*.

March 3. *Richard Burridge*, suppos'd to be the Author of *The Weekly-Journal*, or *British Gazetteer*, was convicted at the Sessions at *Hicks's Hall* of Blasphemy, in cursing
B Almighty

Almighty God, &c. and sentenc'd to be whipt from the New Church in the Strand to Charing-Cross, to be imprison'd a Month in Newgate, and to pay a Fine of 20s.

March 5. The Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer met according to their Adjournment, at the Sessions-House in the Old Bailey, for trying of the Pirates; and the Grand Jury having found Bills against several, the Court adjourn'd their Proceedings to the 1st of April.

Mr. Smith made King's Waiter in the Port of London, in the Room of Mr. Pennington.

George Hall, Esq, made Clerk of the Mint in the Tower.

March 6. James Shepherd, try'd at the Old Bailey for High Treason; and being found guilty, receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly. See Feb. 27.

March 7. Richard Burridge whipt according to his Sentence. See March 3.

Dr. Clerke, Rector of St. James's Westminster, appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; to be Master of Wigston's Hospital, in the Room of Dr. Hardwick, deceas'd. And,

Mr. Peploe, Minister of Preston in Lancashire, to be Warden of Manchester College, in the Room of Dr. Wroe, deceas'd.

Dr. Walter Offley made Dean of Chester, in the Room of Dr. Fogg, deceas'd.

A Commission pass'd the Seals for the Trial of Pirates at Bombay and Fort St. George in the East-Indies.

A License pass'd the Seals, giving Leave to Mr. Robert Gordon, Mr. Alexander Irwin, and Mr. James Bisset, three Scots Gentlemen, who were concern'd in the late Rebellion, to return Home from beyond Sea.

—— Braynes, a Silk-Dyer, bound over to the Sessions for speaking reflecting Words against the King and Government.

About this Time dy'd Dr. St. George Asb, Bishop of Londonderry in Ireland.

Dy'd likewise Mr. Hall, Controller of the Salt-Office.

March 12. Col. William Codrington marry'd to Mrs. Elizabeth Bethel.

The Dutchess of Buckingham deliver'd of a still-born Son.

About this Time dy'd the Lord Molyneux, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Peter King, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, chosen one of the Governors of the Charter-House in, the Room of Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, deceas'd.

March

March 14. Dy'd Sir *William Forrester*, late one of the Clerks of the Board of Green-Cloth.

The same Day dy'd suddenly *Mr. Brind*, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Lord *Castlecomer* appointed Secretary at War in the Room of *James Craggs*, Jun. Esq;

Theophilus Blake, Esq; made Deputy, or chief Clerk to the Lord *Castlecomer*.

Dy'd *Henry Gorges*, Esq;

March 16. The Rt. Hon. *Charles Earl of Sunderland* declar'd Lord President of the Privy Council.

James Craggs, Jun. Esq; sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and likewise one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *Joseph Addison*, Esq;

March 17. The Marquess of *Palcaiti* was hang'd at Tyburn, about eight in the Morning.

The same Day about Noon, *James Shepherd* was drawn on a Hurdle from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed as in Cases of High Treason. See March 6.

At the same Time were executed *Thomas Miller*, alias *Willard*, *John Gill*, *Charles Lodge*, and *Mary Lovelock*. See Feb. 28.

March 18. A Patent pass'd the Seals, creating *William Lord Cowper*, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Fordwiche*, in the County of Kent, and Earl *Cowper*.

His Majesty was pleas'd to appoint *James Earl of Berkeley*, Sir *George Byng*, Kt. and Bart. Sir *John Jennings*, Kt. *James Cockburn*, and *William Chetwynd*, Esqs; Sir *John Norris*, and Sir *Charles Wager*, Knts. Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland.

James Earl of Berkeley made Vice-Admiral of Great Britain.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; made Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and Master of Greenwich-Hospital.

Sir *George Byng* appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; appointed Attorney-General in the Room of Sir *Edward Northey*.

Dr. *William Talbot*, Lord Bishop of Sarum, appointed Dean of his Majesty's Chapel in the Room of Dr. *John Robinson*, Lord Bishop of London.

About this Time *Charles Earl of Sunderland*, Lord President of the Council; *John Aislaby*, Esq; *John Waller*, Esq;

Esq; *George Baillie*, Esq; and *William Clayton*, Esq; were appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

John Aislaby, Esq, was likewise appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the Room of the Lord Viscount *Stanhope*.

The Rt. Hon. *James Viscount Stanhope*, appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State in the Room of the Earl of *Sunderland*.

Thomas Lord Torrington made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, in the Room of *Richard Hampden*, Esq;

Thomas Lord Onslow made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer in the Room of his Father, *Richard Lord Onslow*, deceased.

Richard Hampden, Esq; made Treasurer of the Navy in the Room of *John Aislaby*, Esq;

Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq; made Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Thomas Erle*.

William Thompson, Esq; appointed Keeper of the Change and Money within the Tower of London, and Keeper of his Majesty's Coinage of Gold and Silver within the said Tower, and elsewhere in England.

Thomas White, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Ordnance in the Room of

The Lord *Cadogan*, made General of the Foot in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Erle*.

Lieutenant-General *Wills* made Governor of *Portsmouth* in the Room of the said General *Erle*.

Lieutenant-General *Macartney* made Governor of *Berwick* and *Holy Island*, in the Room of General *Wills*.

Mr. Birkhead made Controller of the Customs at the Port of *Barnstaple* in the County of *Devon*.

About this Time dy'd *John Mitchel* of *Richmond*, in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

Walter Chetwynd, Esq; made Pay-master of the Pensions in the Room of *William Clayton*, Esq;

Dr. Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*, made Lord Almoner to his Majesty in the Room of *Dr. William Nicholson*, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*.

A Pension of 1500 l. per Ann. settled on Sir *Edward Northey*, late Attorney General.

A Pension of 1500 l. per Ann. settled on *Joseph Addison*, Esq; late one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Colonel *Ruffel* appointed Governor of *Dartmouth* in the Room of *Nicholas Roop*, Esq;

March

March 19. Mr. *Aspinwall* made Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, in the Room of Dr. *Dolben*.

Dy'd Dr. *Pelling*, Minister of *Petworth* in *Sussex*, formerly Prebend of *Westminster*, Chaplain to Queen *Anne*, and Minister of *Ludgate*.

Edward Elliot, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Victualing-Office, in the Room of *Henry Vincent*, Esq;

Signor Riva, Secretary from the Duke of *Modena*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

The Lord *James Murray*, second Son of the Duke of *Athol*, made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of *Orkney's* Regiment of *Scots*, in the Room of Sir *James Abercrombie*.

The Countess of *Halifax* brought to Bed of a Daughter.

Mr. *Croxhall*, Rector of *Hampton*, and Chaplain to his Majesty, marry'd to Mrs. *Progers*, one of the Daughters and Coheiressees of *Edward Progers*, Esq; of *Bushy-Park*.

March 20. M. *Wessellowski*, Envoy from the Czar of *Moscow*, had Audience of his Majesty, and notify'd to him that the Czar's eldest Son *Alexis* had renounc'd the Succession to the Crown of *Great Russia*, &c. and that the Czar's second Son, *Peter*, was declar'd Presumptive Heir to that Crown.

This Day the Queen of *Spain* was deliver'd, at *Madrid*, of a Princess, who was baptiz'd by the Name of *Mary-Anne-Victoria*.

Mr. *Scott*, an Attorney in *Dublin*, kill'd in a Duel at *St. Stephen's-Green* near that City, by Mr. *Emms* a Lieutenant in Half-pay.

March 21. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to several Bills, (which see in *The Hist. Register*, p. 153.) and then the Parliament was prorog'd to the 20th of May following.

William Shippen, Esq; discharg'd from his Confinement in the Tower. See *The Hist. Register*, p. 38.

Mr. *Robert Orme*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, who assisted *James Shepherd* at the Place of Execution, taken into the Custody of a Messenger.

About this Time the Earls of *Warwick* and *Delorain*, the Lord *Finch*, and the Lord *Sonds*, were appointed Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Sir *Andrew Fountain* appointed Vice-Chamberlain to his Royal Highness, in the Room of Mr. *Pulteney*.

Sir Robert Rich, Colonel Charles Churchill, Mr. Selwyn, and Mr. Erle, appointed Grooms of his Bedchamber: And

Mr. Lumley, second Son of the Earl of Scarborough, one of his Equerries.

The Countesses of Pembroke, Grantham, Bristol, and Delorain, made Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales.

Mrs. Herbert, made one of the Dressers to her Royal Highness.

Henry Bridges, Esq; of Goodnestone in the County of Kent, created a Baronet of Great Britain.

March 24. Capt. Swanson made Controller of the Navy, in the Room of Sir Charles Wager.

Capt. Cleveland made one of the Commissioners of the Navy, in the Room of Capt. Swanson.

Capt. Delaval, and Capt. Miles, appointed Rear-Admirals.

— Salter, Esq; made Commissary of the Musters in the *Bahama Islands*.

— Bland, Esq; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lord Lumley's Regiment of Horse, in the Room of Brigadier Pantou.

The Earl of Carlisle made Lord Lieutenant of the *Tower Hamlets*.

Dr. Dolben, late Subdean of his Majesty's Chapel, made Prebendary and Residentiary of *Durham*, in the Room of Dr. Dobson, deceas'd.

Dy'd ——— Colt, Esq; Controller of the Annuity-Lottery.

Dr. Langwyth, Fellow of *Queen's-College, Cambridge*, presented by the Duke of *Somerset* to the Living of *Petworth* in *Suffex*, vacant by the Death of Dr. Pelling.

His Majesty was pleas'd to promise his Pardon, and a Reward of 50*l.* to any Person concern'd in the Murder of Mr. Peter Motteux, [See above, Feb. 18.] except the Person by whom the Murder was committed, who should discover the rest of the Persons who committed the said Murder, so as they, or any of them, were convicted thereof.

March 25. Dy'd the Viscountess Dowager *Falkland*.

Mr. Burroughs of *Gray's-Inn*, marry'd to Mrs. Morley, Daughter of *Thomas Morley, Esq;*

March

March 27. The Marquess of Hartington marry'd to Mrs. Hoskins, sole Daughter and Heiress of John Hoskins, Esq; deceas'd.

March 28. Mr. Thomas Kinnerley, a Clergyman, was try'd and convicted at the Assizes at Kingston in Surrey, for combining and conspiring with William Moore, Gent. falsely to charge the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Sunderland, with an Attempt to commit the Venereal Act of Sodomy on the said William Moore, in order to extort great Sums of Money from the said Earl.

Dy'd of an Apoplexy, Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

About this Time came Advice from Barbadoes, that Capt. George Hitchcox, Commander of one of his Majesty's Men of War, dy'd there, on the 31st of January.

March 31. A Chapter of the Garter was held at St. James's, where the Most Noble Charles Beauclair Duke of St. Albans, John Mountague, Duke of Mountague, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Honourable James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, were elected Knights Companions of that Most Noble Order.

Richard Hampden, Esq; was sworn one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

This Day at the Assizes at Lancaster, Mr. John Gregson watry'd for High Treason, and acquitted: Mr. Barlow pleaded the Act of Grace and was discharg'd: Mr. Scarfbrick and Mr. Ashton were admitted to Bail. See July 23, in The Chronolog. Register for the Year 1717.

Mr. Constable, a Proctor in Doctors-Commons, taken into Custody for speaking Words highly reflecting on the Government.

April 1. Came on at the Old Baily, before Sir John Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Mr. Justice Tracey, the Trials of Robert Tipping, Thomas Peacock, and James Edwards for Piracy, who were convicted and receiv'd Sentence of Death.

This Day dy'd at Paris, in the 41st Year of her Age, Mary-Anne de Bourbon, Dutches of Vendosme, a Princess of the Blood Royal of France. She was Daughter of Henry-Julius de Bourbon, Prince of Conde, and of Anne Princess Palatine. She was marry'd May 4, 1710, to Lewis-Joseph, Duke of Vendosme, who dy'd at Vinaraz in Spain, May 31, 1712.

April 3. Sir Gerard Conyers, re-elected Governor of the Bank of England, for the Year 1718; and John Hanger, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

The same Day the following Persons were chosen Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*: *Robert Bristow*, Esq; *Capt. Richard Boulton*, *Francis Child*, Esq; *John Cooke*, Esq; *Sir John Eyles*, Bart. and Alderman, *Mr. John Elwick*, *Sir Richard Gough*, Knt. *John Gould*, Esq; *Edward Harrison*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; *Nathanael Herne*, Esq; *Thomas Heath*, Esq; *Mr. Henry Kelsey*, *Henry Lyell*, Esq; *Mr. Robert Mitchel*, *Sir Robert Nightingale*, Bart. *Sir Gregory Page*, Bart. *Sir William Scarwen*, Knt. and Alderman, *Samuel Shepheard*, Jun. Esq; *Mr. John Styleman*, *Edward Turner*, Esq; *John Ward*, Esq; *Sir Godfrey Webster*, Knt. and *Josias Wadsworth*, Esq;

About this Time dy'd *John Wroth*, Esq; Verderor of the Forest of *Waltham*.

Anthony Fisher, Esq; appointed one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the Princess of *Wales*.

William Piers, Esq; made Deputy-Paymaster of *Chelshy-Hospital*, in the Room of *Mr. Robert Man*.

Mr. Charles Fleetwood, Son of the Bishop of *Ely*, made one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral.

Sir Robert Sinclair appointed Receiver-General of the Land-Tax in *Scotland*, in the Room of ——— *Douglas of Cavers*, Esq;

John Archer, Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of *Sir John Newton*, Bart.

Mr. Walmsley appointed Controller of the Annuity Lottery in the Year 1710, in the Room of *Mr. Colt*, deceased.

April 4. The following Persons chosen Directors of the Bank of *England* for the Year 1718. *Robert Bristow*, Esq; *Richard Chiswell*, Esq; *Sir John Cope*, Knt. *Sir Peter Delmé*, Knt. and Alderman, *William Dawsonne*, Esq; *Joseph Eyles*, Esq; *Mr. John Edmonds*, *Mr. John-Francis Fauquier*, *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt. and Alderman, *Sir Richard Houlton*, Knt. *Sir Theodore Janssen*, Knt. and Bart. *Sir William Jolliffe*, Knt. *Sir Randolph Knipe*, Knt. *Christopher Lethicullier*, Esq; *Mr. John Lordell*; *Humphry Morice*, Esq; *John Radge*, Esq; *Moses Raper*, Esq; *Sir Thomas Scarwen*, Knt. and Alderman, *Mr. John Shipman*, *William Thompson*, Esq; *Sir George Thorold*, Knt. and Bart. and Alderman, *Sir John Ward*, Knt and Alderman.

Dy'd *Sir Charles Gresham* of the County of *Surrey*, Bart.

Dy'd *Mr. James Pettiver*, a celebrated Botanist, and Apothecary to the *Charter-House*,

Mr,

Mr. Constable of Doctor's-Commons admitted to Bail. See March 31.

John West, Esq; chosen Verderor of Windsor-Forest.

April 6. Dy'd Colonel Coot of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Mr. Edward Bisse, Minister of St. George's near Bristol, taken into Custody of a Messenger, for preaching a seditious Sermon.

April 7. The Right Honourable James Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, and Baron Stanhope of Elvaston, created an Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Earl Stanhope.

The Right Honourable William Lord Cadogan, Baron of Reading, created a Baron, Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of Oakley in the County of Bucks, Viscount Caversham in the County of Oxford, and Earl Cadogan.

The Right Honourable Richard Lord Cobham, created a Viscount of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount Cobham.

The Right Honourable Charles Fane, Esq; created a Viscount and Baron of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount Fane, and Baron of Loughyre, in the County of Limerick.

Mr. Green chosen Organist of St. Paul's, in the Room of Mr. Brind, deceas'd.

Mr. John Isham chosen Organist of St. Andrew's Holbourn, in the Room of Mr. Green.

April 9. Lieutenant Colonel Whitmore of Pocock's Regiment, made Captain of the Company in the Third Regiment of Guards, vacant by the Death of Colonel Coot.

Capt. John Smith, made Lieutenant Colonel of Pocock's Regiment, in the Room of Colonel Whitmore.

Mr. John Markham appointed Apothecary of the Charter-House, in the Room of Mr. James Pettiver, deceas'd.

April 12. The Countess Dowager of Portland appointed Governess of the young Princesses, Daughters of the Prince of Wales, in the Room of the Countess of Pigburgh.

Dy'd Mr. Philip Castle, Rector of Christ-Church, London.

April 13. Dy'd Sir Henry Monson, Bart.

Sir Richard Child of Wausted in Essex, Bart. created a Baron and Viscount of Ireland, by the Name, Style, and Title

Title of Baron of *Newtown* in the County of *Dunugal*, and Viscount *Castlemain* in the County of *Kerry*.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; created a Baron of *Ireland*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of *Bairath* in the County of *Meath*.

One of the Passage Boats between the Horse-Ferry at *Westminster* and *Lambeth*, sunk near the *Lambeth Shore*, and of fourteen Passengers that were in her, besides the Waterman, five were drown'd.

Dr. Finch, Chaplain to his Majesty, presented to the Living of *Isgham* in *Derbyshire*.

John Blackley, Esq; appointed Consul at *Alicant*, in the Room of *Mr. Herne*, deceas'd.

John Sweetingham, a Shoemaker in *Southwark*, taken into Custody of a Messenger for High Treason.

Dr. William Nicholson, Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, translated to the See of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*, vacant by the Death of *Dr. St. George Ashe*.

April 14. The King went from *St. James's* to reside at the Palace of *Kensington*.

Mr. Bowen and *Mr. Quin*, two Comedians, quarrel'd and fought at the *Pope's Head Tavern* in *Cornhill*, *Mr. Bowen* receiv'd two Wounds, of which he dy'd on the 20th.

William Benson, Esq; appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, in the Room of *Sir Christopher Wren*.

April 15. The Right Honourable Earl *Cowper* resign'd the Great Seal, and his Office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Five Persons sailing in a Boat near *Vaux-Hall*, the Boat overfet, and three of them were drown'd.

A Daughter of *Mr. Barnham*, a Bookbinder in *Little Britain*, taken into Custody of a Messenger for dispersing the last Speech of *James Shephard*.

The Lord *Teynham* marry'd to the Lady *Anne Barret*, Widow of ——— *Barret*, Esq; and Daughter of the late Earl of *Suffex*.

April 17. The Marquess of *Harold*, only Son of the Duke of *Kent*, marry'd to the Lady *Mary Tuston*, Daughter of the Earl of *Thames*.

Mr. Mansel, Son of the Lord *Mansel*, marry'd to a Daughter of the late *Sir Clowdesley Shovel*.

Robert Tracey, Esq; one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, *Sir John Pratt*, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of *King's-Bench*, and *Sir James Mountague*, Knt. one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, appointed Com-

Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain.

Henry Brabant, Esq; one of the City Council, marry'd to a Daughter of John Conyers, Esq;

About this Time Edward Elliot, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualing Office, was marry'd to a Daughter of James Craggs, Esq; one of the Post-Masters General.

April 20. Dy'd Sir Michael Biddulph, Bart.

John Anstis, Esq; appointed Garter King at Arms.

April 25. Thomas Peacock hang'd for Piracy at Execution-Dock.

April 26. (May 7, N. S.) Dy'd in France, at the Castle of St. Germain en Laye, after an Illness of eight Days, Mary Beatrix Eleonora d'Este, Queen Dowager of Great Britain. She was Daughter of Alphonso IV. Duke of Modena and Reggio, and of Laura Martinuzzi. She was born October 5, 1658, N. S. In 1673 she was marry'd to James Stuart Duke of York, who succeeded his Brother Charles II. King of Great Britain, and dy'd likewise at St. Germain en Laye, September 16, 1701. By him she had Issue, I. Charles of York, Duke of Cambridge, born Nov. 7. 1674, who dy'd December following. II. Katharine-Laura, born January 10, 1675, and dy'd October 3, following. III. Isabella of York, born August 28, 1676, dy'd March 2, 1680. IV. Charlotte-Maria of York, born August 15, 1682, and dy'd in October following. V. James-Francis-Edward, born at St. James's, June 10, 1688, and is the Person now call'd the Pretender. VI. Louisa-Maria-Teresa, born in France at the Castle of St. Germain en Laye, June 8, 1692, and dy'd March 28, 1712. The Body and Heart of the deceas'd Queen, were, two Days after her Death, carry'd without any Ceremony, as she had order'd by her Will, to the Church of the Monastery of the Nuns of St. Mary de Challiot, and deposited there.

The same Day at the Sessions House in the Old-Baily 22 Persons, 15 Men and 7 Women, receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. John Price, James Fox, William Burridge, Thomas Milkjop, Thomas Needham, John White, Joseph Spear, Peter Adshoe, William Calliden, John Veal alias Widgeon, William Giles, John Verney, James Hartley, William Hales, Charles Purdy, Margaret Cox, Mary White, Margaret Boyl, Mary Hooper, Elizabeth Jones, Margaret Price, and Eleanor Johnson. All of them common Malefactors. Twenty-nine others were order'd to be transported. Capt. Gilbert Rule was try'd for the Murder

Murder of Mr. Robert Napier, and found guilty of Man-slaughter. Five Persons were try'd for the Murder of **Mr. Peter Motteux** and acquitted. **Exra Edwards**, convicted of drinking the Pretender's Health by the Name of King **James**, fin'd twenty Marks and six Months Imprisonment.

April 28. **Sir John Norris**, with the Squadron under his Command, sail'd for the Baltick.

Mr. Charles Adamson, an Apothecary on *London-Bridge*, kill'd by a Fall from his Horse.

April 26. Dy'd **Sir Edward Blacket**, Bart.

Dy'd likewise **Dr. Cyprianus**, who had been much fam'd for his great Skill in cutting for the Stone.

Mr. Patten remov'd from being Chaplain to his Majesty's Ship the *Hampton-Court*.

April 30. His Highness **Frederick Lewis**, Prince of *Brunswick and Lunenburgh*, by his Proxy, **Sir Samuel Lennard**, Knt. and Bart. his Royal Highness **Ernestus Augustus**, Duke of *York and Albany*, by his Proxy, **Sir Adolphus Oughton**, Knt. and **Charles Duke of St. Albans**, **John Duke of Mountague**, **Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle**, and **James Earl of Berkeley**, were install'd at *Wind-sor*, Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, by **Henry Duke of Kent**, and **Lionel Earl of Dorset and Middlesex**, commission'd thereto by the Sovereign, under the Great Seal of the Order.

Dr. Bradford made Bishop of *Carlisle*, in the Room of **Dr. William Nicholson**, translated to the See of *Londonderry*.

The Royal Fishery Company chose the **Earl of Carlisle** to be their Governor.

Col. Ambrose Norton, Surveyor of the *Mews*, marry'd to the Lady **Norton**, Widow of **Sir George Norton** of *Abbots-Leigh* near *Bristol*.

Dy'd **Sir Gilbert Elliot**, one of the Lords of Session in *Scotland*.

———— **Raby**, Esq; Counsellor at Law, appointed Deputy-Recorder of the City of *London*.

Sir Adolphus Oughton created a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

Dy'd **Richard Uphill**, Esq; formerly Standard-Bearer to the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, and left by his Will 1600 *l.* in Money, and after the Decease of his Wife, 200 *l. per Annum* to the Hospital of *Grey-Coat Boys* in *Tuttle-Fields*.

———— **Ewer**, Esq; of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, marry'd to a Daughter of **Sir Simeon Stewart** of *Hampshire*.

May 1.

May 1. Sir *Humphry Howorth*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Lloyd* of *Radnorshire*.

Sir *Walter Pringle* made one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, in the Room of Sir *Gilbert Elliot*, deceas'd.

The Lord Chief Justice *Forster* of Ireland, marry'd to a Daughter of Colonel *Evans* of the County of *Limerick*.

About this Time *William Benson* of *Willberry* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; was appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Works, in the Room of Sir *Christopher Wren*.

Robert Pringle, Esq; made Secretary at War, in the Room of the Lord *Castlecomer*.

May 2. Came on at *Guildhall* the Election of Officers for the Artillery Company of London; and Sir *William Ashurst* was chosen President, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* Vice-President, Sir *Charles Piers*, Treasurer, Sir *Peter Delme* and Sir *Harcourt Masters*, Lieutenant Generals, Major *Robert Croshaw*, and Major *John Weeks*, Major Generals: The Court of Assistants were appointed as follows: Colonel *Robert Gower*, Capt. *Matthew Belcher*, Capt. *John Kelson*, Mr. *Edward Hilliard*, Capt. *Egbert Geude*, Capt. *John Williams*, Mr. *Mark Warkman*, Capt. *John Wellins*, Capt. *Peregrine Phillips*, Mr. *Daniel Booth*, Mr. *George Lamb*, Capt. *William Brind*, Capt. *Thomas Cartwright*, Capt. *Joseph Bell*, Capt. *Noah Delafontaine*, Capt. *John Hawkins*, Capt. *Alexander Garret*, Capt. *James Innocent*, Capt. *Benj. Hodges*, Capt. *Tho. Gilbert*, Capt. *John Shorey*, Capt. *Joseph Muxey*, Capt. *Tho. Jones*, and Capt. *John Styles*.

May 3. The Lord *Pagett*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Uxbridge*, marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Egerton*, Sister of the Earl of *Bridgewater*.

The Prince and Princess of *Wales* went to reside at the House that was the late D. of *Ormond's*, near *Richmond*.

The Lady *Waldgrave* brought to Bed of a Son.

William Congreve, Esq; made, by Patent, Secretary of *Jamaica* during Life.

May 6. The greatest Part of the *Grey Fryers Church* in *Edinburgh* blown down, by the Magazine of Powder kept in the third Story of the Steeple taking Fire, by an Accident unknown.

May 8. Mr. *Thomas Kinnerly* committed to the King's Bench Prison. [See above, March 28.]

May 9. Dy'd *Bridget*, Countess Dowager of *Plymouth*, Wife of Dr. *Philip Bisse*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*. She was Daughter of *Thomas Osborne* Duke of *Leeds*, and first marry'd to *Charles* Earl of *Plymouth*, natural Son of King *Charles II.* who was kill'd at the Siege of *Tangier*.

May 9. Dy'd suddenly Mr. *Bateman*, an eminent Surgeon in *Barbican*.

Mr. *Edward Tyddeman*, being in a Fever, and delirious, shot himself thro' the Head.

May 11. His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knight-hood on *Patrick Stracham*, Esq; of *Glenkindy* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

May 12. The King deliver'd the Great Seal of Great Britain to *Thomas Lord Parker*, and declar'd him Chancellor of Great Britain.

A Duel fought in *Hyde Park* by Lieut. Col. *Valentine Morris*, and Major *Peter Buor*, who were both wounded.

May 13. Dy'd *Everard Exton*, Esq; Register of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Proctor for the King in the Office of Admiralty.

May 14. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator Mr. *William Wisheart*.

Capt. *Bacon Morrice* appointed Lieutenant-Governor of *Landguard-Fort* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the Room of *Gwyn Vaughan*, Esq;

Elijah Impney, Esq; made Secretary to *Chelsea-College*, in the Room of *James Frazier*, Esq;

The Lord *Irwyn* marry'd to the Lady *Howard*, Daughter to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Samuel Lowe, Esq; made Controller of the Ordnance in *Ireland*, in the Room of *George Houghton*, Esq;

Dy'd *Thomas Lyddel*, Esq; only Son of *Robert Lyddel*, Esq; Brother to Sir *Henry Lyddel* of *Ravenstworth Castle* in the County Palatine of *Durham*.

May 15. Sir *John Prat*, one of the Justices of the *King's-Bench*, made Lord Chief Justice of that Court, in the Room of the Lord *Parker*.

Sir *John Fortescue-Aland*, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, made a Judge of the *King's-Bench*, in the Room of Sir *John Prat*.

Sir *Francis Page* made a Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of Sir *John Fortescue-Aland*.

George Sayer, Esq; made Proctor for the King in the Office of Admiralty, in the Room of *Everard Exton*, Esq; decess'd.

The Lord Chancellor *Parker* appointed Sir *John D'Oyley* of *Chiffelhampton*, in the County of *Oxon*, Bart. to be Purse-bearer to his Lordship; and — *Fuller*, Esq; Deputy Purse-bearer; *Peter Cottington*, Esq; Secretary of the Petitions; *Nicholas Rowe*, Esq; Secretary of the Presentations;

sentations; *John Hughes*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissions for Justices of the Peace; — *Parker*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissions of Bankruptcy, and *Edward Dupper*, Esq; Deputy Secretary; *Thomas Parker*, Esq; Secretary of Lunacy, Ideocy, and Appeals; — *Butler*, Esq; Secretary of the Briefs; *Jonathan Johnson*, Esq; Secretary of the Decrees; *Mr. William Oaker*, Gentleman of the Chamber; *Mr. — Elfrington*, another Gentleman of the Chamber, and Train-bearer to his Lordship.

Dy'd *Robert Russel*, Esq; one of the Cup-bearers to his Majesty.

May 19. Dy'd at the Hague in Holland, of the Small-Pox, *Arnold Joust van Keppel*, Earl of Albemarle, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in the 49th Year of his Age. He was created Baron Ashford of Ashford in Kent, Viscount Bury in Lancashire, and Earl of Albemarle, Feb. 20, 1695, 8 W. 3.

May 20. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was farther prorogu'd by Commission to the 22d of July.

May 21. The Countess of Litchfield brought to Bed of a Son.

Thomas Bowers, Esq; appointed one of the Cup-bearers to his Majesty, in the Room of *Robert Russel*, Esq; deceased.

— *Murray*, Esq; — *Villers*, Esq; and the Sieurs *La Motte Blaigney*, *La Sablure*, *Sannere*, and *Hero*, appointed Gentlemen-Ushers to the three Princesses Daughters of the Prince of Wales.

A Patent pass'd the Seals in Ireland, for granting to the Lord Tullamore of that Kingdom, and to his Son *Charles Moor*, Esq; the Reversion of the Office of Muster-Master-General of Ireland, after the Decease of *Matthew Pennyfeather*, Esq;

Capt. Jackson, brought from Chester Gaol; and committed to the Marshalsea for Piracy.

May 24. A Pension of 4000 l. per Annum granted by Patent to the Lord Chancellor *Parker* for Life.

— *Russel*, Esq; appointed Governor of Yarmouth.

William Smith, *Arthur Moor*, and *Thomas Moor*, Esqs. made joint Paymasters to the Band of Pensioners.

John Warder, Esq; obtain'd a Grant for Life of the Office of Woodward of all his Majesty's Woods in the Counties of Northampton and Rutland.

May 26. A Duel fought in Hyde-Park, with Sword and Pistol, by Col. *Waller* and *Capt. Braddock*; but neither of them receiv'd any Hurt.

Mr.

Mr. *Edw. Bisse*, a Clergyman, committed by the Court of *Kings-Bench*, to the *Kings-Bench Prison*. [See April 6.]

May 27. Four Malefactors condemn'd the last Sessions for Burglary, viz. *William Calliden*, *George Veal*, alias *Widgeon*, *Wm. Hayns*, and *John Verney*, executed at *Tyburn*.

Dy'd Mr. *Blundel*, an eminent Surgeon.

May 28. Mrs. *Colladon* appointed Sub-Governess to the young Princesses.

May 30. Dr. *Samuel Bradford*, Bishop Elect of *Carlisle*, confirm'd in *Bow Church*.

May 31. Receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Old Baily, *Richard Washington*, a Mercer's Journeyman, for robbing his Master; *Richard Capstick*, *John Ryley*, and *Thomas Smith*, House-breakers.

Dr. *Cannon*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, presented by the Chapter of that Abbey to the Living of *Christ Church*, *London*, vacant by the Death of Mr. *Castle*.

John Price, formerly Hangman, executed in *Bunhill-Fields*, for robbing and murdering an old Woman there. His Body was hang'd in Chains at *Stone-bridge*, near *Kingsland*.

June 1. Dr. *Samuel Bradford* consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*, at the Chapel of the Archiepiscopal Palace at *Lambeth*, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, assisted by the Bishops of *London*, *Rocheſter*, *Glouceſter*, and *Lincoln*.

Dy'd Mr. *Hart*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chapel.

Sir *Thomas Webster*, Bart. chosen Verderor of *Epping-Forest*.

Dy'd the Lady *Howard*, Wife of the Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*.

June 4. Sir *Harcourt Masters*, Kt. one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, appointed to be Receiver-General of the Taxes for the said City and County.

Henry Seymour, *Thomas Bennet*, and *Richard Brodrepp*, Esqs. having obtain'd of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* a Grant of the Office of Register of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, jointly for themselves and the longest Liver of them, with Power to execute the said Office either by themselves or their sufficient Deputy, they appointed *Henry Farrant*, Esq; to be their Deputy.

June 8. Capt. *Lennard*, who had escap'd from a Messenger, was re-taken at *Gravesend*, endeavouring to go to *France*.

June 9. Dy'd *John Hopſon*, Esq; Master Joiner and Purveyor to his Majesty.

June 10.

June 10 John Thornhill, Esq; sworn History Painter to his Majesty.

Dy'd the Lady Mansel, Wife of the Lord of that Name.

Anthony Upton, Esq; formerly one of the Judges in Ireland, being delirious, cut his Throat in his Chambers at Gray's-Inn.

A Patent granted to Sir Richard Steel, for the sole making, &c. of a Vessel invented for carrying Fish alive, and without wasting, to any distant Part of the Kingdom.

— Smalwell, Esq; appointed Master-joyner to his Majesty, in the Room of John Hopson, Esq; deceas'd.

About this Time came Advice that Ali Bushaw Dey of Algiers, dy'd there of a Fever on the 25th of March, having govern'd that State for 7 Years and 7 Months, and concluded his Administration with this peculiar Felicity, that he left it in Peace, and dy'd a natural Death in that Station, which had never happen'd but to one of his Predecessors. The Day after his Death a Divan was held, who chose Mahomet, the deceas'd Dey's Treasurer, to succeed him; and he immediately took Possession of his Office.

Sir Edward Desbouverie, Bart. Sir John Hanger, Kt. and Richard Fountain, Esq; having been severally nominated by the Lord Mayor for Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, paid their respective Fines into the Chamber of London, and were discharg'd by the Common Council from serving that Office forever.

Edmund Ogden, Phillis Rainsford, and Elizabeth Dixon, publicly whipt at the Cart's Tail for keeping common Bawdy-houses.

June 18. Capt. Crofts committed to Newgate for High Treason.

The Marchioness of Granby brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd Mrs. Bartley, Sister to the Lord Viscount Fitzharding.

The Convocation met according to their last Prorogation, and were farther prorog'd to the 31st of October.

Mr. Cottle, Mr. Gites, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Holman, Clerks of the Prerogative Office, displac'd, and Mr. Welham, and M. Penniman, added to Mr. Pinfold, and Mr. Searle, as Clerks in their Room. [See June 4.]

June 19. dy'd at Orleans in France the Lord Boston, eldest Son of the Earl of Grantham.

June 20. Capt. Kelly kill'd in a Scuffle, at the Sun Ale-house in Long Acre, by Mr. Ryan, one of the Comedians belonging to the Play-house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Francis Brace, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Duties on Hides, &c. and for Affairs of Taxes, &c. in the Room of Sir Harcourt Master, who resign'd those Employments.

June 23. Mr. Kinnerly brought to the King's Bench Bar, and receiv'd Judgment as follows, viz. To pay a Fine of 500 l. to remain one Year in Prison, and afterwards to find Sureties for his Good Behaviour during Seven Years. [See May 8.]

Dy'd Colonel Widdrington, Uncle of the Lord Widdrington, in a very advanc'd Age.

June 24. Sir John Bull, Knt. and Samuel Dubois, Esq; elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

George Ludlam, Esq; elected Chamberlain of the City of London, in the Room of Sir William Fawcett.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland dissolved, and another appointed to meet on the 10th of May 1719.

June 25. Thomas Tringle convicted on an Appeal for the Murder of a Custom-House Officer in Sussex, receiv'd Sentence of Death at the King's Bench Bar.

Mr. Henry Owen elected one of the Bridge-masters, in the Room of Mr. Pitt deceased.

A Fire broke out in the new buildings in Jacky-feld near Gray's Inn, and burnt down seven or eight uninhabited Houses.

Charles Burniston, Esq; appointed Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods in America.

Colonel Purcell appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

Mr. Serjeant Handbury made one of the King's Serjeants, in the Room of Sir Francis Page. [See May 15.]

June 26. Dy'd of an Apoplexy Henrietta Lady Ashburnham, Wife of John Lord Ashburnham, at the Age of thirty Years. She was Daughter of William late Earl of Derby, by a Sister of the late Duke of Ormond, and had been before marry'd to John late Earl of Anglesey.

Dy'd Prince Alexis Petrowitz, eldest Son of the Czar of Muscovy. [See the Manner of his Death in the Historical Register, Number XI. p. 269. &c.]

A Bill of Indictment of High Treason found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex against Captain Leonard. [See June 8.]

John Willis, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

June 28. The Lord *Goram*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to Mrs. *Roberts*, Neice to Sir *Matthew Dudley*.

July 1. Dy'd Sir *Thomas Tipping*, of *Oxfordshire*, Baronet.

Nicholas Lechmere, Esq; Attorney-General, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

July 2. *Thomas Coke* of *Norfolk*, Esq; marry'd to the Lady *Margaret Tuston*, Daughter of the Earl of *Thanet*.

July 3. *Thomas Ambrose*, Esq; elected one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, in the Room of *Samuel Davis*, Esq; who was admitted to fine for that Office. [See June 24.]

July 5. Dy'd Sir *John Cais* Alderman of *Portfoken* Ward. The Lord *Conway's* Lady brought to Bed of a Son.

The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Smith* of *Bedfordshire*, Esq;

Dy'd Mr. *Spavan*, Reader of *St. Clements-Danes*.

M. Wesselowski, Envoy from the Czar of *Muscovy*, had Audience of his Majesty, to whom he presented a Letter from the Czar, to notify the Death of the Princess *Catharine*, Sister of his Czarish Majesty.

July 6. Dy'd Mr. *Waller*, Professor of *Chymistry* in the University of *Cambridge*.

About this Time dy'd at *Edinburgh* Dr. *Waddel*, formerly Archdeacon of *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*, in the 89th Year of his Age.

July 7. Mr. *Bolton*, an eminent Vinegar Merchant in *St. Catharine's*, dropt down dead as he was going over *Tower-hill*.

July 8. Mr. *Green*, a distiller in the *Minories*, elected Alderman of *Portfoken* Ward, in the Room of Sir *John Cais*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Desbouverie*, Son of Sir *Edward Desbouverie*, marry'd to Mrs. *Smyth*, Daughter of *John Smyth*, Esq; formerly one of the Commissioners of Excise.

July 9. Mr. *Robert Constable* try'd at *Guild-hall* for speaking Treasonable Words, and found guilty. [See April 4.]

The University of *Oxford* unanimously conferr'd the Degree of Doctor in Divinity on Mr. *Fiddes*, Author of *A Body of Divinity*.

Dy'd Captain *Kirkton*, who had been many Years an Officer in the Sea-Service.

About the same Time dy'd Mrs. Cooper, one of the Bed-chamber Women to the late Queen Anne.

This Day, the following Persons who had been Sufferers by late Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the Sun Fire-Office their full Claims for the Losses and Damages they had sustain'd thereby, viz. Joseph Tilly of Widmore near Bromley in Kent, John Cordwell of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Southwark, John Thompson of St. Mary Rotherhithe, Richard Sandys of St. James Westminster, Charles Coyner of St. Martins in the Fields, and Benjamin Audley of St. Anne, Black-Fryars.

July 10. Sir Edward Littleton. Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Mary Hoar, Daughter of Sir Richard Hoar Alderman of London.

Mr. Quin try'd at the Sessions at the Old Bailey for the Murder of Mr. Bowen, and found guilty of Manlaughter. [See April 14.] Five Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, two were burnt in the Hand, and nineteen order'd to be transported. The five condemn'd, were Edward Williams, and George Chambers alias Smith, for House-breaking; Benjamin Tyser for Shop-lifting, Elizabeth Cave for picking a Pocket, and Mary Price for the Murder of a Child about three Years of Age, of which she confess'd her self guilty. Robert Harrison was found guilty of a Misdemeanour, in crying out as he went along the Street King James the Third for ever. G-d-n-all his Foes: who dare oppose King James the Third? For which he receiv'd Sentence to stand once in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of twenty Marks, and to suffer six Months Imprisonment.

About this Time the Lord Widdrington was marry'd to Mrs. Grahme.

Dy'd John Smyth, Esq; formerly one of the Commissioners of Excise.

A Treaty of Peace between the Emperor, the Republic of Venice, and the Turks, was sign'd this Day at Passarowitz. [See the Articles in the Historical Register, N^o XII.]

July 11. Signior Re, Secretary from the Duke of Parma, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to whom he deliver'd a Letter from the Duke his Master, notifying the Death of the Dutchess-Dowager of Modena, his Highness's Sister.

Richard Woolaston, Esq; remov'd from the Office of Lieutenant of the County-Troop of Middlesex; and Joseph Richardson, Esq; appointed Lieutenant in his Room.

July 15.

July 15. A Fire happen'd in *St. Alban's-Street*, which did considerable Damage to three Houses.

The following Night another Fire broke out in *St. Catharine's*, and burnt down two Houses.

July 16. A Fire broke out in *Devonshire-Street*, and damag'd only the upper Stories of three Houses.

July 19. Mr. *William Smith*, a Merchant in *London*, marry'd to Mrs. *Elizabeth Passamere* of *Newington*, who had a 12000 *l.* Prize in the Lottery, 1712.

Mr. *Robert Orme*, the Nonjuring Clergyman, discharged from the Custody of a Messenger. [See March 21.]

July 21. Two Fires broke out, one in *Chancery Lane*, the other in *Demmark Court* in the *Strand*; but being soon extinguish'd, the Damage was inconsiderable.

Gervard Gibbons committed to Prison for cursing King *George*.

July 22. The Parliament-met at *Westminster* and was farther prorogu'd to *September 16*.

The same Day, in pursuance of a Convention between his *Britannick Majesty* and the King of *France*, for settling the Terms of the Treaties of Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and between the Emperor and the King of *Sicily*, which had on the 6th Instant been approv'd by the Council of Regency in *France*, and sign'd on the 7th Instant at *Paris* by Earl *Stanhope* and the Earl of *Stairs* on the Part of *Great Britain*, and by the Marshal *d' Huxelles*, President of the Council for foreign Affairs, and the Count de *Chiverny*, another Member of the said Council, on the Part of *France*; a Treaty of Alliance between the Emperor, the most Christian King, and his Majesty of *Great Britain*, was sign'd at the Secretary's Office at the *Cock-pit*, by the Baron de *Pentenreider* and M. *Hoffman*, his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries; by the Abbot *du Bois*, Plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty, and by the following Lords of his *Britannick Majesty's* Privy Council, authoriz'd by his Majesty's Full Power under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, viz. by the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Lord *Parker*, Lord Chancellor; the Earl of *Sunderland*, Lord President of the Council; the Duke of *Kingston*, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of *Kent*, Lord Steward of the Household; the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; the Earl of *Berkeley*, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; the Duke of *Roxburgh*, and *James Craggs*, Esq; Principal Secretaries of State: The Duke of *Marlborough*,
and

and the Earls Cowper and Stanhope, were also nam'd in the Full Power, but did not sign, by reason the first was indispos'd and the other two absent.

July 23. Dy'd Sir Joseph Lawrence, Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward.

—— Beddow a Weaver in Southwark, committed to the Marshalsea, for drinking a Health to the Pretender by the Name of King James the third, and to his Dear Duke of Ormond.

About this Time the Living of Great Munden in Hertfordshire, vacant by the Death of Mr. Dobyns, was given to Mr. Whishaw, Curate to Archdeacon Tenslon.

Dy'd Mr. John Wright, who had been Vicar of Stepney about forty Years.

Dy'd likewise Mr. Carlton, Curate of Stepney.

—— Fletcher of Saltown, Esq; made Receiver General of the Excise in Scotland, in the Room of — Gregor y Esq;

July 24. Mr. Beecher, unanimously elected Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, in the Room of Sir Joseph Lawrence, deceas'd.

July 25. Dy'd Mr. Keen, a celebrated Comedian.

Jones Sheriff, Esq; made Commissary-General and Deputy Judge-Advocate, at Annapolis Royal, in the Room of William Wright, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr. John Mickleburgh chosen Professor in Chymistry in the University of Cambridge, of the Room of Mr. John Waller, deceas'd.

July 29. Robert Harrison stood in the Pillory near Aldgate. [See July 10.]

July 30. Dy'd William Pen, the Quaker, at his House in Berkshire.

July 31. the Abbot du Bois had Audience of Leave of the King at Kensington.

This Day there was an Engagement at Sea on the Coast of Sicily, between the British Fleet commanded by Sir George Byng, and the Fleet of Spain; which last was entirely defeated. [See the Particulars in the Historical Register, N° XI. Page 297.]

August 2. Capt. Lennard committed to Newgate, from whence he was taken out the next Day, and carry'd to Lancaster to be try'd at the Assizes there.

August 4. Dy'd suddenly Mr. Goodal, a Proctor in Doctors Commons.

August 6. William Norcliffe of the Inner Temple, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Jane Miller of East Greenwich.

August

August 6. George Smith, alias Chambers, Elizabeth Cave, and Mary Price, three of the Malefactors condemn'd the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. [See July 10.]

The same Day a Fire broke out at a Ware-house of Pitch and Tar, in Prince's Island in Wapping; which burnt down fourteen Houses, and damag'd several others.

Mr. Lewis, Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, appointed Rector the new Church in the Strand.

William Dowdswell of Bole Court in the County of Worcester, Esq; marry'd to a Daughter of — Hammond, Esq;

A Patent pass'd the Seals for granting a Pension of 1000*l.* per Annum to the Countess of Portland, Governess of the young Princeesses.

August 8. The Count de Provana, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sicily, had a private Audience of his Majesty.

About this Time came Advice that a Pirate Ship call'd *Queen Anne's Revenge*, of 40 Guns and 350 Men, commanded by one *Nathaniel Teach*, was lost going over the Bar of *North Carolina*, and all the Crew drowned.

August 14. Dy'd Sir Thomas Dunke, one of the late Sheriffs of London.

August 15. Dy'd Edward Constable, Lord Viscount Dundar of the Kingdom of Scotland, at his Seat in *Yorkshire*.

August 19. Sir Edward Longueville, Bart. was kill'd by a fall from his Horse, as he was riding a Horse-Race near *Bristol*, and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by Thomas Longueville, Esq;

About this Time dy'd the Lady Dixwel, Wife of Sir Basil Dixwel, Bart. and Sister of the Countess of Portland.

August 21. Mr. Edward Bisse, the Clergyman, convicted at the Assizes at *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, on four several Informations exhibited against him by the Attorney-General, two of which were for seditious Sermons preach'd by him at his Parish-Church of *Portbury* in that County; the other two for speaking of seditious Words against his Majesty and his Government. He had been some Days before convicted on two other Informations for the like Offences, for one of which he was try'd at the Assizes for *Wiltshire*, and for the other at the Assizes for *Buckinghamshire*. [See April 6, and May 26.]

August 25. Signior Florelli, Secretary of the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of the King at *Hampden-Court*, and deliver'd to his Majesty a Letter from the
Molt

Most serene Republick, and in the Name of the Senate thank'd his Majesty for the good Offices done for the Republick, by his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of *Passarowitz*, in the Negotiations of Peace with the *Turks*.

His Majesty was pleas'd to create the Lord *Hillsborough* Viscount of *Great Britain*, by the Style and Title of Viscount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford* in the County of *Leicester*.

— *Charnock*, Esq; made Judge Advocate of *Placentia* in *America*.

Thomas Robinson, Esq; made Keeper of the Books of Entry of all Ships coming to the Port of *London*.

Dy'd the honourable *Charles Howard*, third Son of the Earl of *Suffolk*.

August 23. About this Time his Majesty order'd the Commission for the Duty on Hides, &c. to be suppress'd, and that Part of the Revenue to be committed to the Care of the Commissioners of Excise; who had 200*l.* per Ann. added to their Salary for this extraordinary Service.

August 28. Dy'd the Lady *Cotton*, Wife of Sir *John Hynde Cotton* of *Landwall* in the County of *Cambridge*, Bart. and Daughter of Sir *Ambrose Crowley*.

The same Day 106 Convicts, that were order'd for Transportation, were taken out of *Newgate*, and put into a Lighter at *Black-Fryars Stairs*; from whence they were carry'd through *Bridge* to *Long-Reach*, and there shipp'd on Board the *Eagle Galley*, Capt. *Staples* Commander, bound to *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

August 29. A Whale of forty Foot long taken below *Gravesend*.

Dy'd Mr. *Rogers*, Lecturer of *Islington*.

August 31. The Consort of the Czar of *Moscow* was Brought to Bed at *Petersburgh* of a Princess.

September 3. The Empress brought to Bed at *Vienna* of an Archduchess.

John Manley, Esq; appointed Customers of the Port of *Chester*.

Dr. Linford made Sub-Almoner to the King, in the Room of *Dr. Cannon*, Vicar of *Christ Church*.

September 7. Dy'd Mr. *Fitzgerald*, one of the Clerks of the House of Lords, in which Office he had continu'd near thirty Years.

September. 9. Capt. *Lennard* try'd at the Assizes at *Lancaster* upon several Indictments for Robbing on the Highway, and upon one for High Treason, and acquitted of all of them. [See June 8, and August 2.] At

At the same Assizes *Robert Scarsbrick, Esq;* and *Thomas Ashton, Gent.* were try'd for High Treason, in having been engag'd in the late Rebellion, and acquitted. [See March 31.]

Sept. 12. Dy'd *Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex*: He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Charles, Lord Walden*.

The same Day, at the Sessions at the Old-Bath, 14 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Hill, Joseph Dadd, Henry May, Henry Abbot, John Brown, and Samuel Cole*, all for Burglary; *James Brown and Will. Greenwood* for Horse-stealing; *John Wood, William Shaw, and Francis Hood*, for robbing their Masters; *John Filerwood, alias Violet*, who was convicted upon two Indictments for pulling off Pockets; *Robert Foot* for Coining; and *Charles Campbell*, who was found guilty of two Indictments for Felony. Forty-three Felons were order'd for Transportation, sixteen of whom were Women: *John Horton* was burnt in the Hand for marrying a 2d Wife, his first being living: *Eleanor Gallimore*, a Parish Nurse, was indicted for the Murder of one of her Nurse Children, by beating it with a Mop-stick upon the Head, stamping upon it, &c. but he was acquitted. [See Feb. 28.]

Sept. 13. Mrs. *Pulteney*, Wife of *Daniel Pulteney, Esq;* and Sister of the Countess of *Sunderland*, was brought to Bed of a Son.

The same Day Bills of Indictment were found at the Sessions at *Hicks's Hall* against the following Persons, viz. *Thomas Bettys and Thomas Street*, for conspiring to charge *Hugh Hopley, Dr. Sacheverell's Clerk* with getting one *Hill* with Child; *Street* dy'd in Prison, being suppos'd to have poison'd himself; *Robert Shales, John Wood and Mary Wood*, for conspiring to charge the Baron *de Bothmar* with committing a Rape on the Body of *Margaret Medole*. *John Sheperd, alias Asperley, alias Cross*, for saying, that when he saw the King crown'd, he saw an Usurper mount the Throne.

Sept. 14. Dy'd *Sir Thomas Lanoy of Hamersmith*, an eminent Turkey Merchant.

Sept. 16. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and by Commission was farther prorogu'd to the 11th of November following.

The same Day dy'd *Sir Philip Meadows, sen. Knt.* in the 94th Year of his Age: He was in the Year 1657 sent

by *Oliver Cromwel*, with the Character of Envoy to the Court of *Denmark*, to endeavour a Reconciliation between the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, who were then at War: This Negotiation he manag'd with great Dexterity and desir'd Success; insomuch, that the King of *Denmark*, in Acknowledgment of the Services he had render'd him, made him a Knight of the Order of the Elephant, the Badges of which he wore some Years; but on the Restoration of King *Charles II.* thought fit to lay them down; he was one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*.

Sept. 18. The Citadel of *Messina* surrender'd to the Spaniards, commanded by the Marquess *de Lede*.

Sept. 19. Dy'd *Mary Dutcheffs* of *Roxburg*: She was Daughter of *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, by his first Wife the Lady *Essen Rich*, Daughter of *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*; she had been formerly marry'd to *William Savil*, Marquess of *Halifax*.

Sept. 22. *Thomas*, Lord *Onslow*, chosen Governor of the Company for insuring of Ships.

Sept. 24. The Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, waited on his Majesty at *Hampton-Court*, and being introduc'd by *James Craggs*, Esq; one of the Principal Secretaries of State, presented to his Majesty an humble Representation relating to the Difficulties they labour'd under with Respect to their Trade; to which Representation his Majesty was pleas'd to return a most gracious Answer.

James Cocks, Esq; marry'd to the Lady *Elizabeth Newport*, Daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Bradford*.

Nicholas Hawkesmore, Esq; remov'd from the Office of Clerk of the Works at *White-Hall*, *St. James's*, &c. and succeeded by *William Benson*, Esq; Surveyor of the Works.

Gerrard Russel, Esq; made Governor of the Forts and Batteries at *Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*.

Mr. Hendley, Lecturer of *Clerkenwell*; chosen Lecturer of *Islington*, in the Room of *Mr. Rogers*, deceas'd.

Sept. 26. — *Bird*, Esq; a Lieutenant in the Marquess of *Winchester's* Regiment of Horse, committed to *Newgate*, for killing one of the Waiters at the *Bagnio* by *Golden-Square*.

Dr. Shippen, Principal of *Brazen Nose College*, *Oxford*, chosen Vice-Chancellor of that University.

Dy'd *William Okeden*, of *Little Critchil* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Corfe-Castle* in that County.

William

William Phipps, Esq; Son of Sir Constantine Phipps, married to the Lady Catharine Annesley, only Daughter of James late Earl of Anglesea.

Sept. 29. Sir John Ward elected Lord Mayor of the City of London for the Year ensuing.

The same Day the Parish-Church of Greenwich, being lately rebuilt, was consecrated by Dr. Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Sept. 30. The Works at Dagenham Breach were thrown down by a very boisterous Wind and a Spring Tide.

Oct. 1. A Proclamation publish'd, signifying his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Parliament which stood prorog'd to the 11th of November, should then sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

Oct. 2. Jacob-William Harris committed to Newgate by Mr. Secretary Craggs's Warrant, for forging Letters under the Hand of the said Mr. Craggs, by Colour of which he cheated several Persons of their Money.

John Manley, Esq; made Customer of Chester, and Receiver-General of North Wales, in the Room of — Gratwick, Esq;

Oct. 3. The Marquess of Monteleone, Ambassador of Spain, notify'd to the Ministers of State, that he had receiv'd Orders from the King his Master to return home.

Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, and Religious-Professor of Divinity in that University, was suspended *ab omni Gradu suscepto* (at a Court held by Dr. Gouch, the Vice-Chancellor, at which six of the Heads of Colleges were on the Bench) for his Contempt of the Jurisdiction of the University, and of the Vice-Chancellor's Authority.

Oct. 5. The Countess of Sunderland brought to Bed of a Son.

The Lady of the Lord Viscount Castlemain likewise brought to Bed of a Son.

Dy'd at Chester, being just arriv'd from Ireland, the Lady of the Lord Viscount Ross of that Kingdom: She was Daughter of the Lord William Paulet, by his first Wife Louisa, Daughter of the Marquess de Monponillon, of France.

The Corpse of the Dutchess of Roxburgh interr'd in Westminster-Abbey.

Oct. 6. Dy'd — Plunkett, Esq; of Bloomsbury Square, in the 94th Year of his Age. He was very active against the Rebels in 1641, and by them sentenc'd to be hang'd, but pardon'd by Cromwel.

Oct. 7. The Marquess of Montelone had Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

The same Day Vice-Admiral Cornwall dy'd at Lisbon, in his Return from the Mediterranean.

Oct. 9. Sir John Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Dy'd Dr. Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough.

His Majesty appointed James Jeffreys, Esq; to be his Resident at the Court of the Czar of Moscow.

Oct. 11. Dy'd the Lady Lawley, Mother of Sir Thomas Lawley of the County of Salop, Bart.

Oct. 13. The Ratifications of the Treaty (commonly call'd the Quadruple Alliance) which was sign'd at Whitehall the 22d of July, between the Emperor and their Britannick and most Christian Majesties, were mutually exchange'd by the Baron de Bontenrieder on the Part of the Emperor, by Mr. Secretary Craggs on the Part of the King of Great Britain, and by the Sieur de Touchet on the Part of the King of France.

This Day dy'd at Tayne in Scotland, William Ross, alias Hutchinson, Merchant and Burghess of that Burgh, at the Age of 105 Years. He was the Chief of a small Clan, call'd *Glan-Hulstan*, descended of the House of *Balnagown*, and could raise 80 Highlanders of his own Family: With this little Clan of his he attended the Laird of *Balnagown* at the Battle of Worcester, and was Captain of his Battalion there: With them he attended likewise the Great Montrose at the Battels of *Ahlearn* and *Graigconnathan*, and continu'd a Loyalist 'till the Day of his Death.

Oct. 14. Mr. Stone, Under-warden of the Fleet, dropt down dead as he was coming out of the Inner-Temple Hall.

This Day the following Persons, having been Sufferers by late Fires, receiv'd of the Company of the Sun Fire-Office their full Claims for the Loss and Damage they had sustain'd by the said Fires, viz. Thomas Till or Chichester in *Sussex*, Thomas Bold of *Emsworth* near *Havant* in *Hampshire*, Thomas Champion of *St. Alban's-street*, *Westminster*, Henry Raine of *Wapping-street* near *New Crane*, Benjamin Prior of *Bronbourn* in *Hertfordshire*, John Boden of *Swallow-street*, *Westminster*, James Hodgson of *Broad-street*, *Radcliffe*, and Gabriel Carter of *Cambray* in *Surrey*.

Colonel Lankard, Governor of *Tilbury-Fort*, marry'd to Mrs. Fowler.

About

About this Time dy'd Mr. Baines, one of the Prebendaries of Gloucester, by whose Death that Prebend fell to Dr. Panting, as Master of Pembroke College in Oxford.

Oct. 17. Dr. Bentley was, in a full Senate of the University of Cambridge, declar'd to be *dejectus exclusus ab omni Gradu, Jure, & titulo*, by a Majority of 108 Voices against 50. [See October 3.]

The same Day, at the Sessions-House at the Old-Bally, the following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death; viz. Thomas Maltus, alias Colehurst, for robbing on the Highway; John Cole, alias William Granfield, and Thomas Wiggans, each of them for Robbery, in snatching off Pockets from the Sides of two several Women; Roger Johnson, William Carter, and George Brown for Felony; Sarah Brown and William Awdley for Murder and Robbery; and Edward Robinson for Horse-stealing. Nine Felons were order'd for Transportation, and two were burnt in the Hand for Manslaughters, viz. Mr. Thomas Heath for killing Mr. Samuel Cook, and Mr. S. T. for killing George Jenkinson, whom he mistook for a Thief.

Oct. 18. The Lord Viscount Townshend's Lady brought to Bed of a Son.

Oct. 19. Dy'd suddenly James Lockhart, Esq; of Lee in Scotland, one of the Commissioners of the Equivalent, and Member of Parliament for the Shire of Lunerk in that Kingdom. He was a Person of great Ability and Integrity, and the Representative and Chief of a very ancient and honourable Family, whose Ancestor, Sir Malcom Lockhart, was a Knight of great Valour and Fame in the Reign of David I. the Son of Malcom Canmore; and several others of his Ancestors were remarkable for their Love to their Country and Loyalty to their Prince, particularly Sir Simon Lockhart of Lee did eminent Services to the Great King Robert de Bruce, and King David II. his Son. This Gentleman's Great Grandfather's Father, Sir Allen Lockhart of Lee, behav'd himself gallantly at the Battle of Pinky, where he was kill'd: His Great Grandfather was Sir James Lockhart of Lee, who was a great Favourite of King James VI. being a Person of great Sagacity. His Grandfather was Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the Reign of King Charles I. He had five Sons, the eldest, Sir James Lockhart, Colonel of Horse in the Beginning of the late Civil Wars, who after having behav'd himself gallantly, he was kill'd at a Battle near Aberdeen; as was also his Brother Colonel Robert Lockhart a few Days after,

after. Sir *James Lockhart* himself was for his signal Services and Fidelity to that Prince, forfeited and imprison'd three Years in the *Tower of London*; but was restor'd with his Sovereign *K. Charles II.* who made him Lord Justice Clerk, in which Office he dy'd. *James*, lately deceas'd, was Son to the famous Sir *William Lockhart* of *Lee*, one of the most polite accomplish'd Gentlemen of his Age, well known for his great Abilities at Home and Abroad; who, after many honourable Preferments in the State and Army, dy'd in his 3d Embassy to the Crown of *France*, and in the Office of Lord Justice Clerk, which he possess'd from the Death of his Father. He was also Nephew to that great Oracle of the *Scotch Law* Sir *George Lockhart* of *Carnwath*, Lord President of the Session; and of Sir *John Lockhart* of *Castlehill*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord of the Justiciary.

Oct. 20. A Fire happen'd in the Laboratory of Mr. *Mead*, a Chymist in *Aldersgate-street*, which was soon extinguish'd; but one of his Servants was so much burnt, that he dy'd two Days after.

The same Day dy'd *John Bromley* of *Horse-Heath-Hall* in the County of *Cambridge*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the same County.

Oct. 21. A Picture of his present Majesty King *George*, drawn by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, was set up in the *Guild Hall* of *London*.

Oct. 22. The Lord *Brook's* Lady brought to Bed of a Son.

About this Time dy'd *Richard Mytton*, Esq; formerly Gentleman-Usher to *K. Charles II.* and *K. James II.*

One *Bowes* was taken into Custody, for proposing to go to *Italy* and assassinate the Pretender.

Oct. 23. Mr. *Bisse*, who had been convicted at the Assizes in several Counties of Misdemeanors, in preaching and speaking against the Government, appear'd on his Recognizance at the King's Bench Bar, and was committed to the King's Bench Prison. [See Aug. 21, and Nov. 27.]

Sir *Stafford Fairborn's* Lady brought to Bed of a Son.

The same Day *Thomas Cope*, a Book-binder, who was accus'd of publishing a scandalous Pamphlet, call'd, *The History of Clemency*, appear'd likewise on his Recognizance, and was discharg'd.

This Day the Commissioners for Sale of the forfeited Estates try'd the Claims to the Estate of the late *George Collingwood* of the County of *Northumberland*, Esq; his Widow

Widow and three Children, her Daughters, claim'd by Virtue of the Marriage-Settlement, the Mother her Jointure, and the Children their Portions, but were all cast, the Widow as being a *Roman Catholick*, and the Daughters on a Point in Law.

Dr. *John Ayliff* appointed one of the Commissioners for Licensing *Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen*, in the Room of *Thomas Jervoise, Esq;*

Francis Stratford, Esq; appointed Consul of the *English Nation at Bourdeaux*.

About this Time a Patent pass'd the Great Seal for creating *Bennet Lord Harborough* a Viscount of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford* in the County of *Leicester*.

Dy'd Dr. *Humphry Brooks*, a Physician.

Oct. 24. Dy'd the Lady *Bolingbroke*, Wife of *Henry St. John*, late Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and Daughter of *Sir Henry Winchcombe* of *Bucklebury* in *Barkshire*.

About this Time came Advice from *St. Christophers*, that on the 17th of *August* last there happen'd there a most-violent Hurricane, which continu'd 48 Hours: It blew down Houses, tore up the Sugar-Canes, and ruin'd most of the Plantations: And, besides this Damage on Shore, several Ships were dash'd to Pieces, with all their Cargoes on Board.

Eight Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *George Brown, Thomas Multus alias Colethurst, Sarah Brown, William Awdley, James Violet, Henry Abbot, John Brown, and Samuel Cole*. [See October 17, and Sept. 12.]

Oct. 25. The King return'd from *Hampton-Court* to *St. James's*.

About this Time dy'd the Lady *Mary Stuart*, Daughter of the Earl of *Murray*.

About this Time the King gave Orders for the disbanding of four Regiments of Dragoons, and for the taking two of Dragoons and six of Foot, off from the *British Establishment*, and sending them to *Ireland*. The four Regiments of Dragoons broke in *England*, were those of *Hotham, Tyrrel, Stanhope, and Moleworth*; the two sent to *Ireland* were those of *Bowles and Munden*; and the six of Foot were those of *Sabine, Preston, Shanon, Hinchinbroke, Egerton, and Handasyde*: These Regiments, sent to *Ireland*, were to replace the like Number that were broke in that Kingdom, viz. the Dragoons of *Newton and Crofts*, and the Regiments of Foot of *Hales, Poyech, Ferrars, Nassau, Dubourgay, and Armstrong*.

Oct. 26. Cardinal *Carlo Bichi* dy'd at *Rome* in the 81st Year of his Age, and in the 29th of his Cardinalship; he being one of the Cardinals that were promoted by Pope *Clement VIII.* Feb. 13, 1690. By his Death there was a sixth Vacancy in the College of Cardinals.

Oct. 28. The King of *Sicily* having acceded to the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, his Accession thereto was sign'd at *White-hall* by several Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, authoriz'd thereto for that Purpose; as also by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, and by the Count *de Provana* and the Marquess *de Perouse*, on the Part of his *Sicilian* Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of *Wales* return'd from *Richmond* to their House in *Leicester Fields*.

Oct. 29. Sir *John Norris*, with a Squadron of ten Men of War, arriv'd at the *Nore* from the *Baltick*.

A Fire happen'd in *Red-Lyon Court* in *Southwark*; but was soon put out.

Oct. 30. Capt. *Lennard* brought from *Lancaster* to *Newgate* [See Sept. 9, and Nov. 27.]

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. of *London*, waited on the King at *St. James's*, with an humble Petition, which see in the *Historical Register*, N^o XII. Page —

About this Time dy'd *Thomas Strode*, Esq; of *Parley* in the County of *Dorset*.

Mr. Selwyn, Vice-chamberlain to the Princess of *Wales*, marry'd to *Mrs. Houblon*.

Mr. Eyton, Chaplain to the Earl of *Bradford*, presented by the King to the Rectory of *Wem* in the County of *Salop*.

About this Time dy'd Rear-Admiral *Cotwell*.

Charles Howard, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*, in the Room of his Father the late Earl *Henry*.

At a general Council held at *St. James's*, the King present, *Dr. Bentley* presented to his Majesty a Complaint in Writing against the Proceedings of the Chancellor and University of *Cambridge*, [See above October 17] which being taken into Consideration, an Order was made that a Messenger should be dispatch'd to the said Vice-chancellor, to signify to him that he was requir'd to attend his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council on the 6th of *November* following, to answer the said *Dr. Bentley's* Complaint.

Oct. 31. The respective Convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogu'd to this Day, were farther prorogu'd to the 10th of *February* following.

Humphrey Wild and *Richard Morgan*, two common Thieves, quarrel'd at a House in *St. Giles's*, about dividing the Booty they had lately taken; and *Morgan* stabbing the other with a Pen-knife, of which Wound he instantly dy'd, was apprehended and committed to *Newgate*.

Nov. 1. The *Marquess de Monteleone*, Ambassador of *Spain*, sail'd from *Greenwich* for *Holland* on board the *Mary Yacht*.

Edward Bowyer of *Eamerwell*, Esq; was found dead in a Pond near *Kensington Gravel-Pits*, suspected to have drowned himself.

Dy'd Captain *Campbell*, Commander of the *Winchester* Man of War.

Nov. 3. Dy'd the Duke *Maurice* of *Saxe-Zeitz*, soon after he had re-embraç'd the *Lutheran Religion*, which he had abjur'd, and turn'd *Roman Catholick* about a Year before.

About the same Time dy'd *Mary de St. Bernard*, a Nun of the *Cistercian Order*, in the Monastery of *Santa Maria de Almofter* in *Portugal*, at the Age of 114 Years.

Nov. 4. A Battle fought near *Milazzo* in *Sicily*, between the *Imperialists* and the *Spaniards*. [See the Relation of it in the *Hist. Reg.* N° XII. Page 410.]

Came on at *Cambridge* the Election of a Vice-chancellor of that University for the Year ensuing: The Candidates were *Dr. Gough*, the late Vice-chancellor, and *Dr. Davis*, Master of *Queen's College*; the first of whom carry'd it by a Majority of 122 Votes against 60.

A Patent pass'd the Seals, appointing *Thomas Better*, Esq; Naval Officer of *Jamaka*.

Dr. Reynolds, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Peterborough*, made Dean of the Chapter of that Cathedral, in the Room of *Dr. White Kennet*, promoted to the Bishoprick of that See.

Nov. 5. Dy'd *Mr. William Oldes*, Knt. Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod.

Nov. 6. Was heard before the King in Council the Complaint of *Dr. Bentley* against *Dr. Gough*, Vice-chancellor, and the University of *Cambridge*; and refer'd to a Committee of Council. [See October 30.]

John Miller, Esq; appointed by Patent, during Life, Receiver-General of the Rents and Revenues of the Crown within the Counties of *Essex*, *Hertford*, *Middlesex*, *London*, *Norfolk*, and *Huntingdon*, in the Room of *— Godd*, Esq; decess'd.

Anthony de Grey, Earl of *Harold*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Kent*, call'd up by Writ to the House of Peers, by the Title of *Baron Lucas of Crudwell* in the County of *Wilts.*

The Lord *Hinchinbroke's* Lady brought to Bed of a Son.

Nov. 7. Most of the Spanish Merchants in London met, to consult about drawing up a Representation to the King on the Posture of their Commerce with Spain; but, differing in Opinion, they parted without coming to any Resolution.

This Day *James Dillon*, *Francis Moor*, *Francis Jones*, *Michael Murphey*, and *John Brown*, all Popish Priests, were try'd at the King's Bench Bar in *Dublin*, for celebrating Mass without License; and being convicted on the Evidence of one *Garo*, an Italian, they were all committed to *Newgate*; and some Days after they were sent to be transported.

Eustace Budgel, Esq; remov'd from the Office of Receiver-General of *Ireland*, and from that of Deputy-Clerk of the Council of that Kingdom.

About this Time came Advice of the Death of *William Johnson*, Esq; Chief Governor of the *African Company* on the Coast of *Guinea*.

Nov. 9. Dr. *White Kennet*, having, in Pursuance of his Majesty's *Congr. d'Elise*, been elected by the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, Bishop of that See, was confirm'd yesterday at *Bonn Church*, and consecrated this Day at the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Chapel at *Lambeth*.

Nov. 10. The Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*, in Pursuance of a Resolution of a General Court of the Company held on the 8th, waited on the King at *St. James's*, and return'd their most humble Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Protection of their Trade; particularly for his Majesty's having obtain'd of the Emperor not to permit the erecting of a *Flemish East-India Company* at *Antwerp*; or any more Ships to be fitted out for the *East-Indies* at the Port of *Osland*.

Dy'd Sir *James Bateman*, Bart. Sub-Governor of the *South-Sea Company*, Alderman of *Coleman-street Ward*, and Member of Parliament for *Eastlorn* in *Cornwall*.

Edward Johnson of *Mile-End*, Esq; appointed by the *East-India Company* to be Governor for them in the Island of *St. Helena*.

Sir *William*

Sir *William Saunderson*, Kt. appointed Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, in the Room of Sir *William Oldes*, deceased.

Nov. 11. The Parliament met at *Westminster*. The King went to the House of Lords, where the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, [Which see in the Historical Register N^o XII. Page 410]

This Day Dr. *Brown*, Titular Bishop of *Dublin*, and Father *Bryan*, a Jesuit, were try'd at the King's Bench Bar in that City, for saying Mass without Licence; but the Evidence against them being insufficient, and many Citizens of good Repute appearing in their Behalf, and alledging the great Charity, Bounty, and Benevolence, they, especially the former of them, had shewn to the Protestants during the Troubles in *Ireland*, by securing and preserving their Goods for them, they were both acquitted.

About this Time *Henry Bowes Howard*, Earl of *Berkshire*, was declar'd Deputy Earl Marshal of *England*, during the Incapacity of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, in the Room of *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, deceased.

Nov. 13. Came on the Election of an Alderman for *Coleman-Street Ward*, in the Room of Sir *James Bateman*, deceased: The Candidates were Sir *Marcourt Myster* and Sir *Samuel Clarke*: The former was chosen by a Majority of 165 Votes against 135.

A Duel fought in the Piazzas in *Covent Garden*, between the Lord *Hinchinbroke*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Sandwich*, and Capt. *Campbel*. The first was slightly wounded, and the other dangerously, but recover'd.

William Stanhope, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Madrid*, appointed to reside in the same Quality at the Court of *Turin*.

About this Time dy'd *William Johnson*, Esq; of *Blackwall*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Member of Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*.

Mr. *Manningham* appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons.

William Johnson, Marquess of *Annandale*, marry'd to Mrs. *Bendi* Daughter of *Kandi Bendi*, Esq;

About the same Time dy'd Mrs. *Stanhope*, of *Elvaston* in *Derbyshire*, Mother of *Charles* and *William Stanhope*, Esqs. the first of them Secretary of the Treasury, the other Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Turin*.

Nov. 21. Dy'd the Lady *St. Leger*, Daughter of the Lord *Mohun*.

Nov. 25. The Widow of *Richard Lord Onslow* drowned herself at *Croydon* in *Surrey*.

Nov. 26. Dy'd ——— *Brabant*, Esq; one of the Counsel of the City of *London*.

The Baron *de Heems* dy'd this Day at the *Hague*, where he had resided several Years in Quality of Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor.

About the same Time dy'd at *Brussels*, *Thomas Bellafys*, Viscount *Fauconberg*.

Nov. 27. *William Capel*, Earl of *Essex*, marry'd to the Lady *Jane Hyde*, Daughter of *Henry Earl of Rochester*.

Edward Bisse, Clerk, Rector of *Portbury*, and of *St. George* in *Com. Somerset*, was brought to the Court of King's Bench, *Westminster*, to receive Judgment for the several Crimes of which he had been convicted, viz. At the Assizes at *Salisbury* in *Com. Wilts*, July 25, for speaking at *Abury* in that County the following Words: *George has no Business here: We have had no Laws these thirty Years, nor since the Time of King James II. nor shall 'till King James comes: He is my Master, and my King, and my rightful King.* At the Assizes at *Aylesbury* in *Com. Bucks*, July 28, he was convicted for speaking the same Words at *Slough* in that County. At the Assizes at *Wells* in *Com. Somerset*, August 29, he was convicted for speaking the same Words in the said Town of *Wells*. At the same Assizes he was convicted for speaking at *St. George's* in the said County these Words: *King George is an Usurper; King James is my lawful King.* He was also convicted at the same Assizes at *Wells* for preaching in the Parish Church of *Portbury*, in these Words: *However God may in Judgment allow Usurpation, yet God will never prosper or bless the same: I need not go to foreign Countries for Proof of this, but confine ourselves to our own Island, where we have groan'd under that Plague these thirty Years. We have had neither King, Parliament, nor Laws these thirty Years. — Things have never been right these thirty Years; that is, since the Misfortune of the Father; and Things will never be right 'till the Restoration of his Son, my Master.* He was likewise convicted at the same Assizes at *Wells*, for preaching in the Parish Church of *St. George* in these Words: *King George is an Usurper.* For the above-mention'd Crime in preaching at *Portbury* Church, he was sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory for an Hour at *Charing-Cross*, on December 1, between Eleven and Two, with this Inscription over his Head, *For seditious and treasonable Preaching;*

Preaching : to be imprison'd four Years, and find Sureties for his Good Behaviour during Life ; himself in 1000*l.* and two Sureties in 1000*l.* each : For his above mention'd Crime, in preaching in St. George's Church, he was sentenced to stand in the Pillory at the Royal Exchange, Dec. 2. for an Hour, between Eleven and Two, with the same Inscription over his Head, and fined 200*l.* For his four other Crimes above mention'd, he was fin'd 100*l.* each.

The same Day, Capt. Leonard was brought by *Habeas corpus* to the King's Bench Bar, and mov'd to be admitted to Bail ; but the Court, after hearing Counsel for the King and the Prisoner, remanded him to Newgate. [See October 30.]

Mr. Robert Constable likewise received Sentence in that Court as follows, to pay a Fine of 100*l.* to remain one Year in Prison, and to find Sureties for his Good Behaviour for three Years. [See July 9.]

Nov. 28. Dy'd Dr. Haughton, at the Age of 72 Years. He was Rector of Hiham Gobion in Bedfordshire, Vicar of Writtle in Essex, one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's London, and of the Cathedral Church of Chichester in Sussex.

Nov. 29. Robert Shales, a Solicitor, John Wood, an Ale-house-keeper, and Mary his Wife, were try'd at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, for a Conspiracy against the Honour and Reputation of Baron Bothmar ; and being found guilty, were committed to the King's Bench Prison. [See Sept. 13.]

Nov. 30. Charles XII. King of Sweden, kill'd by a Shot he receiv'd in his Head, at the Attack of one of the Forts of Fredericks-hall in Norway. He was Son of Charles XI. King of Sweden, by Ulrica-Eleonora-Sabina, Daughter of Christian V. King of Denmark : He was born June 17, 1682, and succeeded his Father in 1697. He had two Sisters, 1. Edwig-Sophia, born in 1681, and marry'd to Frederick Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who was slain at the Battle of Litzau in Poland, in 1702, leaving by her one Son, Charles-Frederick, now Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1700 : She dy'd Dec. 20, 1708. 2. Ulrica-Eleonora, born in 1688, marry'd to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel, and now living. The King of Sweden dy'd a Batchelor.

Dec. 1. Dy'd Sir Francis Warre, Bart. of Bestercomb in the County of Somerset.

Edw. Bisse, Clerk, stood in the Pillory. [See Nov. 27.]

Dec. 2.

Dec. 2. Two Houses in *Fleet-street* fell down, and four Persons bury'd in the Ruins.

Edward Bisse, Clerk, stood a 2d Time in the Pillory. [See Nov. 27.]

Dec. 3. *Francis Shepheard*, sen. Esq; chosen Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company, in the Room of Sir *James Bateman*, deceas'd.

John Warter, Esq; remov'd from the Office of Solicitor of the Admiralty, and succeeded by *Tho. Jobbet*, Esq;

Dec. 6. *Nicholas Rowe*, Esq; Poet-Laureat, one of the Land Surveyors of the Customs, and Clerk of the Presentations to the Lord Chancellor.

Dec. 8. Dy'd the Lady *Irwyn* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Four Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Sessions in the Old Baily, viz. *Rich. Morgan* for Murder, [See Oct. 31.] *Richard Spackman* for Robbery on the King's Highway, *Ralph Emery* for Felony; and *Mary Gouffon* for taking a Gold Watch from a Gentlewoman's Side; but she pleaded her Belly, and was found pregnant: 32 were order'd to be transported, and two were burnt in the Hand. *Jacob-William Harris* was fined 10 Marks, sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory, and to suffer six Months Imprisonment. [See Oct. 2.]

Dec. 9. A Fire happen'd at *Thrapston* near *Northampton*, which continu'd 12 Hours, and consum'd above 50 Dwelling Houses, besides Out-houses, and a great Quantity of Goods, to the Value of near 10,000*l*.

Dec. 10. A Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Goal-delivery, for the Trial of all Offences committed upon the High Seas, within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, was held at Justice-Hall in the Old Baily; where *Henry Jackson*, a Mariner, was try'd for a Mutiny on board the Ship *Hocknell*, Capt. *Short*, bound to the Plantations, with 30 Prisoners taken in the late Rebellion at *Preston*, whom they set on Shore at *St. Marthe's* in *France*, and dispos'd of the Cargo: He was found guilty, and receiv'd Sentence of Death. *Thomas Trott* was try'd for burning his own Ship, call'd the *Providence* of *Lynn*, after having insur'd her for much more than she was worth: The Fact was fully prov'd; but it being done in a Creek, and not upon the High Seas, it was not cognizable in that Court, so he was acquitted. Capt. *Hasham*, Commander of a Vessel, *John White* his Mate, *William Risham*, and *George Whalebone*, who had been imprison'd in the *Marshalsea*, on Suspicion of killing the Mate of the *Flamberough* Man of War, when he with
some

Some Seamen came on board the said Vessel to press the Crew, were order'd to be bail'd, there not being sufficient Evidence to prove the Fact upon them. *William Tyrrel* was arraign'd for Piracy; but his Trial was put off till the next Sessions of Admiralty.

A Cause came on before the Delegates, between *Mr. Williams* and the *Lady Bridget Osbourn*, Daughter of the Duke of *Leeds*; and the Marriage was confirm'd.

Major *James Cunningham* appointed Deputy Governor of *Fort William* in *Inverlochy*, in the Room of *Sir William Gordon*, deceas'd.

Dy'd *Sir John Germaine*, Kt.

About this Time dy'd *Marmaduke Langdale*, Lord *Langdale*.

Carleton Goddard, Esq; appointed Land-walter of the Customs, in the Room of *Nicholas Rowe*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dec. 14. Dy'd *Francis Arnold de Metternich Gracht*, Bishop of *Munster*. He was chosen Bishop of *Paderborn* in 1704, and Bishop of *Munster* in 1706. He was also Grand Provost of the Church of *Osnabrug*.

Dec. 15. Dy'd *Charles Lord Paston*, eldest Son of *William Earl of Yarmouth*.

Dr. Waugh, *Dr. Trimnell*, *Mr. Egerton*, *Mr. Talbot*, *Mr. Bull*, and *Mr. Franks*, were appointed Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of *Dr. Samuel Bradford* and *Dr. White Kennet*, promoted, the first of them to the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*, the other to that of *Peterborough*; of *Dr. Moss*, *Dr. Gouch*, and *Dr. Bridges*, who were removed; and of *Dr. Inott*, deceas'd.

Dec. 17. War was declar'd against *Spain*, in the usual Places within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and with the usual Solemnities.

John Charleton, Esq; made Joint-Cashier of the Excise with *Edward Pauncefort*, Esq; and

Thomas Burnet, Esq; made one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth, in the Room of *John Charleton*, Esq;

— *Pennyfeather*, Esq; made Receiver-General of *Ireland*, in the Room of *Eustace Budgell*, Esq;

Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, marry'd to the Widow of *Sir Francis Hamilton* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Lawrence Elliot, Esq; marry'd to the Widow of *Charles Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*.

Dy'd *Mrs. Cecil*, Mother of *Mrs. Coke*, Wife of *Thomas Coke*, Esq; Vice-chamberlain to his Majesty.

Dec. 19. The Corpse of *Nicholas Rowe*, Esq; interr'd in *Westminster-Abbey*.

Alexander

Alexander Jacob, Esq; made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lord Hinchinbroke's Regiment of Foot.

George Treby, Esq; made Secretary at War, in the Room of *Robert Pringle, Esq;*

Robert Pringle, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Frankland.*

Dec. 22. Dy'd *Sir Joshua Sharpe, Kt.* Stationer, and formerly Sheriff of London.

Dy'd likewise *Sir Robert Fagg, Bart.* of Wiston in Suffolk.

Dy'd Lieutenant-General *Murray*, Governor of *May*, and Colonel of a Regiment in the Service of the States-General.

Mr. Jackson made Collector of the Customs at Newcastle, in the Room of *Mr. Isaacson.*

Advice came, that on the 10th of November, between Five and Six in the Morning, a Magazine of 400 Barrels of Powder, that lay in the Castle of Corfu, the Capital of the Island of that Name, was set on Fire by Lightning, and the greatest Part of the Castle blown in a Moment; that the Generalissimo the Chevalier *Andrea Pisani*, the *Sieur Zorzi*, Governor of the Castle, the Nobles *Bon*, *Morafini*, and *Minio*, and about 50 other Persons perish'd by this Accident.

Dec. 23. The Commissioners for Sale of the British Estates, decided the Claim of the Countess of Devonwater in Favour of the Crown.

Dec. 24. A Proclamation publish'd for prolonging the Time of the coming in of Pirates, to take the Benefit of his Majesty's most Gracious Pardon, from the 1st of September 1718, to the 1st of July 1719.

Mr. Langton, Deputy of Tower-Ward, found dead in his Bed.

John Knight, Esq; of Gosfield-Hall in the County of Essex, appointed Secretary of the Leeward Islands.

Phineas Howles, Esq; Brigadier-General, marry'd to *Mrs. Robinson.*

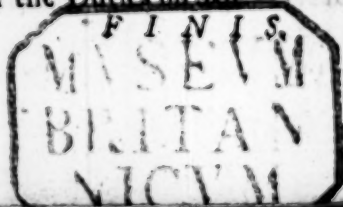
Dy'd *Sir John Chichester, Bart.* of Yonaston in the County of Devon.

Dec. 26. Dy'd *Sir Thomas Tyrrel* of Thornton in the County of Bucks, Bart.

Dy'd likewise *John Noel, Esq;* Brother to the Earl of Gainsborough.

Dec. 27. Dy'd the Lady *Steele*, Wife of *Sir Richard Steele, Kt.*

Dec. 31. Dy'd *Charles Dent, Esq;* one of the Commissioners for the Duties on Sale.



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